Staff Notes June 16-30 1959 (2)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
~~1. Memo of~~ 76-49	Conf., DDE, McElroy, Loper and others re ~~nuclear matters~~ (2 pgs) (portions exempted, ERDA ltr.-12/3/76	6/24/59 1/22/81, bc	A
~~2. Memo of~~ 76-77, #3	~~Conf., DDE, Gates, McCone, Killian, York, Kistiakowsky, Gray, Goodpaster re nuclear powered aircraft~~ 10/20/76-DAD	~~6/24/59~~	~~A~~
~~3. Minutes~~	~~of Cabinet Meeting~~ 12/2/77--bm	~~6/22/59~~	~~A~~
~~4. Memo of~~ 76-49	~~Conf., DDE, Dillon, Goodpaster re Berlin, 6/18/59~~ (2 pgs) (exempted, State-3/18/77)	~~6/19/59~~ 1/22/81, bc	~~A~~
5. Memo of	Conf., DDE, Killian, Dr. Brooks, Gray, Major Eisenhower re anti-submarine warfare, 6/18/59 (2 pgs) exempted, MR 79-311 #1.	7/9/59	A
6. Memorandum	by Harvey Brooks re Anti-submarine Warfare (9 pgs) exempted, MR 78-124 #11	undated	A
~~7. Memo of~~ ~~76-49 #195~~ 78-124, #12	~~Conf., DDE, McElroy, Dillon, Gray, Goodpaster re bases in foreign countries~~ (3 pgs) (exempted, State-3/18/77)	~~6/17/59~~ 12/11/80, bc	~~A~~
~~8. Notes on~~	~~Legislative Leadership Meeting~~ 12/2/77-bm	~~6/16/59~~	~~A~~
9. Memo of ~~76-49 #196~~ 78-124, #13	Conf., DDE, Dillon, Goodpaster re Macmillan and Summit, 6/16/59 (5 pgs) (exempted, State-3/18/77-DOD-10/19/76) portion exempted, MR 78-124 #13	6/19/59	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 42
Folder: Staff Notes June 16-30, 1959 (2)

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

NSC
6/25/59

MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM AUTHORIZATION BILL FOR FY 1960
($ millions)

	Administration Request	House Action	Cut	Senate Cte. Action	Cut
Military Assistance	1600.	1440.	160.	1600.	-
Defense Support	835.	750.	85.	835.	-
Special Assistance	271.8	250.	21.8	244.62	27.18
Technical Cooperation	211.	211.	-	211.	-
Other Programs	91.6	91.6	-	91.6	-
Contingency Fund	200.	100.	100.	180.	20.
Development Loan Fund	700.	700.	-	1000. *	
Small Business				2.5	+ 2.5
NATO Parliamentarians				.1	+ .1
Total	3909.4	3542.6	366.8	4164.82 *	44.58

* Senate DLF figure of $1,000 is borrowing authority, not subject to appropriation.

~~SECRET~~

June 24, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
June 24, 1959

Others present: Secretary McElroy, General Loper, Dr. George E. Pugh, Vice Admiral John H. Sides, Dr. Charles A. Boyd, Col. Charles Stewart, Chairman McCone, General Starbird, Dr. Dunning, Mr. Gordon Gray, General Goodpaster

Mr. Gray said the group had come together to give the President an oral report in response to a question the President had asked some weeks ago-- what would be the effects if the United States and the Soviets were to expend their atomic stockpiles on each other. Dr. Pugh began, with a presentation based upon reciprocal attacks aggregating some 10,000 megatons. The immediate effects in the two target countries would be tremendous, generally in accord with the findings of previous presentations on this subject. Losses would be cut in half by making use of the best available shelter existing today, as against being caught wholly unprepared. There would be subsequent effects lasting for varying periods of time up to thirty or forty years in some locations, the total magnitude of which would be of some small fraction (1/10 to 1/4) of the initial losses. In allied territories also attacked the pattern would be similar. In "fringe areas" the initial effects would vary, depending on wind conditions and upon special measures of restraint as to size and number of weapons detonated in target areas nearby; by observance of measures of restraint, losses of an initial character in these areas could be kept almost negligible in relation to the losses in the target areas. As to long-term effects, world-wide, these would be extremely small in relation to initial losses in the target areas, and in fact would be only a small fraction of natural radiation effects on the human race now being experienced.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 80-192 #6
By DJH Date 1/16/80

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Dr. Dunning of the AEC followed up with a briefing oriented more specifically to the medical aspects. The gist of his presentation was also that effects outside the target areas, even for attacks of these magnitudes, would be extremely small in relation to the losses within the target areas. He pointed out that the long-term effects would be felt to a very large extent within the band of the Northern hemisphere between 30-60° north latitude.

There was brief discussion after the presentation. The President recalled that his request in response to which this study had been made was as a result of last October's tests, which resulted in localized fall-out in the Minnesota area which doubled the expected strontium dose. This raised the question in his mind of what might be the possible consequences of the world-wide fall-out in the case of a full-scale atomic attack.

Dr. Dunning said that no wheat or milk in the area affected had to be destroyed. The localized concentrations occurred when fall-out clouds ran into rain storms which deposited the material. He repeated that, in case of all-out warfare, the world-wide effects of fall-out would be infinitesimal in relation to the losses occasioned in the target areas.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

~~SECRET~~

June 24, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
June 23, 1959, 11:40 AM

Others present:
- Secretary Gates
- Chairman McCone
- Dr. Killian
- Dr. York
- Dr. Kistiakowsky
- Mr. Gordon Gray
- General Goodpaster

Mr. Gates said the group wished to discuss the nuclear-powered aircraft with the President. Defense is under request dating back two months or so from the JCAE for a hearing on this matter. He recalled that the nuclear-powered aircraft was under review at the time of Secretary Quarles' death, and it is not clear just what view Mr. Quarles had reached on it. He and Dr. York have gotten into the matter thoroughly at Secretary McElroy's request, and have consulted with Mr. McCone. The JCS have advised that it is not possible at this time to establish a military requirement with respect to a nuclear-powered aircraft. They have added that they consider it militarily desirable to undertake a military test program when such is technically feasible.

Dr. York said that he has conducted a thorough study of this matter. He said that the program has been going on for thirteen years and that $900 million has been spent thus far. A proposal that has been put forward by the specialists in this field is to construct two aircraft that could fly on nuclear power. Dr. York feels that there is a good chance that each of two types could be flown in four years, but he adds that they would barely fly, if at all. The aircraft itself is well designed but the whole question is one of the power plant. This is the greatest problem -- to develop a reactor that can put out useful power at the weights that are allowable. Another problem is of course to learn the operating problems of actual flight using a nuclear power source. He added that the JCS feel as he does that it is important to have a development program. When it comes to any idea of an operational capability for a nuclear-powered aircraft having a useful military application, he does not see it

~~Secret~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 76-77 DOCUMENT NO. 3
By [illegible] Date 10-2[illegible]-7[illegible]

before 1970. Dr. York went on to say that the recommendation of the nuclear-powered aircraft office is to start building an aircraft now so as to have it ready when the reactor is ready. He disagrees with this proposal, which he thinks shares the fallacy of our past activity, which was to carry on a lot of activity hoping that some short-cut would develop it. He said he would like to push the "fully shielded" version (by which he seemed to refer to the indirect cycle, rather than the "direct cycle" which involves partial shielding around the reactor, with supplementary shielding around the crew).

Summing up, Dr. York said he would recommend devoting our resources to the reactor-engine combination rather than to the other elements in the program. The President vehemently agreed, commenting that the only difference he has is with the mild way in which Dr. York put this.

Eisenhower Library
The Original

Mr. McCone said that his scientific advisers consider that direct cycle shielding has gone about as far as it can be taken. They do not feel that work on this system has delayed the other system. He is inclined to agree with their view that the program has failed because of lack of a positive objective, and that there is need to test the handling of the reactor in the air. Accordingly, they feel that a flight test bed would be a step forward that could have effective results. He had no quarrel with the indirect cycle approach. If certain problems can be solved, it seems promising.

The President said that the problem seems to him to be one of power and weight. We must have a useful goal, rather than simply putting a very marginal device in the air. Mr. McCone said there is some hope that a way can be found to put the reactor into an existing aircraft. Dr. York said that such a combination would not give the right answers, and Dr. Killian said that the Science Advisory Committee agrees with Dr. York in this.

In response to questions by the President, Dr. York said that the aircraft under consideration are in weight of the order of 600,000 pounds, much heavier than any existing aircraft. The development is estimated to cost $100 million a year for four years, but it is his opinion that it would take much mor e money, or time, or both.

~~[illegible]~~

Mr. McCone commented that what we would then have is a low performance aircraft, and if power should turn out to be 10% below the estimate for the design weight, it would not fly at all. Mr. Gates said that those sponsoring the proposal to build an aircraft now say that the airplane would be built so that a new "reactor envelope" could be substituted should a more efficient reactor be built.

Mr. Gates raised the question of the possible importance for international political purposes of pushing ahead with a nuclear-powered aircraft, however cumbersome and primitive. Dr. York commented that a low performance aircraft would look like a "stunt" or a "phoney". The President commented that the next thing he knows someone would be proposing to take the liner Queen Elizabeth and put wings a mile wide on it and install enough power plant to make it fly. Dr. York begged him not to let the idea get around, or someone would want to try.

Dr. Killian said it should be recognized that what Dr. York is recommending has as its aim to get a militarily useful aircraft in the most direct and successful way, at the earliest time, and is in no sense a negative proposal. Mr. Gates agreed this was correct but said he thought it should be recognized that this decision would be politically unpopular. The President said he was not at all sure that it would be, and Mr. McCone said that he felt there would be many who would support the decision. The President said that he felt the best thing to do was simply to state the truth about the matter, together with our own convictions, and let it go with that. Dr. Killian pointed out that we are now in position to make informed, critical, sound decisions on a very tough-minded basis, and reorient spending from unwise to much wiser and more necessary projects.

G.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

~~SECRET~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 24, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. WHITMAN

11:42 a.m. - 12:00 M - Wednesday, June 24, 1959

I took Congresswoman Frances Bolton (R-Ohio) and Mrs. Zelma George in to see the President. Mrs. George, who is an effective and rapid talker, seemed to fascinate the President by relating the highlights of her recent trip around the world. She is a part of the People-to-People Program and from what Mrs. Bolton told us she has done a most effective job. She now intends to lecture at Universities and Colleges in the United States relating her experiences in the foreign countries she visited. The President complimented her on her effective work.

There was a brief discussion of racial problems both here and abroad. The President related an interesting and amusing story concerning a former colored cook of his, and Mrs. George came back with a good story about a recent experience in Washington and everyone had a good laugh.

Pictures were taken by the Press and TV photographers.

J.Z.A.

Jack Z. Anderson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 24, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. WHITMAN

11:32 a.m. - 11:38 a.m. - Wednesday, June 24, 1959

I accompanied Congressman Howard Robison and his nine-year old son, Howard Robison, Jr. in to see the President. He noticed that young Robison was wearing a Cub Scout uniform and asked him some questions about it. There was then a brief discussion about the fact that David Eisenhower was going to a summer camp and that everyone had seen his picture in the papers recently.

I told the President that Congressman Robison had succeeded to the seat in Congress recently held by Sterling Cole. He was elected in a special election in January 1958 and had not yet had the pleasure of meeting the President. The President complimented him on his support of the Administration's program and said he was most appreciative.

The President presented young Robison with a small pocket knife and a ballpoint pen.

Abbie Rowe took two pictures.

J. Z. A.

Jack Z. Anderson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 23, 1959

Memo to: Ann Whitman

Subject : Winston E. Burdine, M.D., National Commander, AmVets and 1959 Memorial Scholarship Winners Meeting with the President, 11:30 a.m.

From : Earle D. Chesney Earle

Dr. Winston E. Burdine, National Commander, AmVets and Edward J. Gallagher of Waterloo, Iowa, Chairman of Scholarship Program , and John Holden, National Legislative Director met with the President.

The Commander presented the President with a written invitation to be their distinguished guest speaker at the National Commander's Banquet of AmVets Fifteenth Annual National Convention to be held Saturday evening, August 29, 1959 in the Civic Auditorium, Grand Rapids, Michigan, at eight o'clock.

The President stated he appreciated their kind invitation but would not make any commitments as to his availability at that time in view of prior appointments. The Commander expressed appreciation of his organization for the splendid talk the President made at their luncheon at which the President received the AmVets award. Numerous requests have been made for copies of the President's address and every media of the organization was used in seeing that the President's remarks were given wide publicity. The Commander stated that the President's stand on the revamping of the veterans' pension structure was being supported by his organization.

The following award winners were introduced to the President:

AmVets Scholarship Winner	Course of Study
Barbara Carfora, Brooklyn, N.Y.	Chemistry
Carol Himelick, Durham, N.C.	Mathematics
Johanna Hoornweg, Cincinnati, Ohio	International Relations
Patricia Moore, Stamford, Conn.	Political Science
Richard Paprowicz, Webster, Mass.	Engineering
Barry Powell, Sacramento, Calif.	Medicine
Robert Ruderman, Yonkers, N.Y.	Medicine

The President had an informal discussion with each of the winners prior to presenting them with their awards.

Pictures were taken of the winners with the President and a separate picture was taken of the President and the National Commander. After the photographers left, the President told the group how much he appreciated meeting them and discussing their problems and wished them well in their chosen fields.

1710 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE • WASHINGTON 6, D.C. • NATIONAL 8-0555

AMVETS

American Veterans of World War II and Korea

NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

President Eisenhower Receives AMVET Scholarship Winners; Makes Presentation

WASHINGTON (June 23) -- President Eisenhower this morning received a group of top-ranking AMVETS 1959 Memorial Scholarship winners, and presented to them, on AMVETS' behalf, miniature silver helmets, symbolic of the G. I. of World War II. All AMVET scholarship winners are children of World War II or Korean Conflict veterans who are deceased or who, as a result of their military service, are totally disabled.

The AMVET scholarships range in value from $500 to $2,000 for four years of undergraduate college study. Since 1952, AMVETS have awarded more than $100,000 in scholarships and fellowships to veterans' children. The winners are selected from a nation-wide competition, conducted in cooperation with the National Education Association, on the basis of college aptitude examinations, high school records and financial need.

Six of the 13 1959 winners visited the White House this morning. Four are children of deceased World War II veterans and two are children of World War II veterans who are living but totally disabled as a result of their service. The students are Robert J. Ruderman, 694 Kimball Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.; Barbara D. Carfora, 1933 E. 12th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Barry B. Powell, 3640 W. Curtis Park Dr., Sacramento, Calif., all winners of $2,000 awards; Patricia Moore, 22 White Birch Lane, Stamford, Conn.; Carol Ann Himelick, White Oak Dr., Durham, N. C., and Johanna M. Hoornweg, 5078 Strathmore Dr., Cincinnati, Ohio, all winners of $1,000 grants.

The group, who yesterday visited their Congressman and watched the House and Senate in session, this afternoon will witness the Changing of the Guard at the Tomb of the Unknowns in Arlington National Cemetery. They will tour the Pentagon tomorrow and will also visit the Smithsonian Institution and other government and historical places in the Washington area.

###

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 24, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Meeting: June 22, 1959 -- 11:32 a.m. to 11:58 a.m. The President, Gov. LeRoy Collins of Florida, Gov. George D. Clyde of Utah, Gov. Luther Hodges of North Carolina, Gov. John E. Davis of North Dakota, Gov. Stephen McNichols of Colorado, Gov. Robert Meyner of New Jersey, Gov. Robert E. Smylie of Idaho, Gov. William G. Stratton of Illinois, Gov. Cecil H. Underwood of West Virginia, Mr. Kenneth Holland, Dr. John E. Ivey, Jr., Mr. Brevard Crihfield, Mr. John Perry, General Persons, and Mr. Merriam.

The President received members of the Executive Committee of the Governors' Conference prior to their departure for a three-week visit to Russia. The President commented on the basic friendliness of the Russian people and told of the great curiosity which they had about America and Americans. He also related some of the details of a dinner which Stalin gave for him at the Kremlin.

Governor Collins asked the President if he had any advice to give to the Governors. In response the President said that he would always politely explain the American position on any subject, but that he carefully avoided getting into any arguments. He urged the Governors to ask any questions they felt like when talking with the Russians, but in elaborating on his advice not to argue, he told of one time he and Marshal Zhukov had gotten into an argument in which Zhukov finally said, "Well, your democracy appeals to everything that is selfish in man."

The President in commenting on the Geneva Conference said, of course, our basic position was we assumed the responsibility to protect the rights of two million free Germans in East Berlin and that we were going to stay with it unless in the context of settling the general situation there could be some agreement on the status of Berlin. He noted that the size of our forces in Berlin was a negotiable subject, but only if there was a will to have a settlement. The President commented that of course the Russians were once again testing out our firmness.

Governor Meyner asked the President if he thought Khrushchev wanted to come to this country. The President said that he didn't know about this, but that his impression was that Khrushchev wanted to make it clear to everybody that he is the one that decides things in the Soviet Union. The President then went on to say that we can't throw out diplomatic channels, and that if Khrushchev wants action he can always instruct others to let this be known. The President then asked the rhetorical question of why there should be a summit conference if we know in advance there would be negative results.

In answer to the question as to whether a summit conference might be held in the United States, the President indicated that he had given Secretary Herter carte blanche to determine the location and timing of the summit if there was to be one.

Robert E. Merriam

CONFIDENTIAL

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 12/2/77

MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

June 22, 1959
2:00 P. M. -- 3:55 P. M.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

VP Nixon
Sec. Herter
Sec. Anderson
Sec. McElroy
Atty Gen Rogers
PMG Summerfield
Sec. Seaton
Sec. Benson
Sec. Strauss
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Flemming

Director Stans
Gov. Hoegh
Amb. Lodge

Under Sec. Dillon, State
Under Sec. Gates, Defense
Sec. Brucker, Army
Sec. Franke, Navy
Sec. Douglas, Air Force
Under Sec. Mueller, Commerce
Mr. Whittier, VA
Gen. Quesada, FAA
Dr. Waterman, NSF
Mr. McCone, AEC
Mr. Mason, HHFA
Mr. Dulles, CIA
Mr. Floete, GSA
Mr. Allen, USIA
Sen. Thruston Morton
Dr. Saulnier, CEA
Mr. Ralph Reid, Budget

Gen. Persons
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Robert Gray
Mr. Minnich

The President noted the "perfect attendance" which he was glad to see since there would be education for all on budget necessities during this meeting.

National Economy - With a series of charts to illustrate his points, Dr. Saulnier showed the rather rapid recovery going on but cautioned that the second half of the year, if it followed the pattern of the past, would not be as vigorous as the first half and the economy would probably be on December 31st just about where Administration officials had estimated last January.

He noted that personal income is at an all-time high, that corporate profits are rising but that a cost squeeze in the third quarter may prevent further rise, that business orders for new equipment are at a much

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 12/2/77

higher level than can be expected to continue, that imports are increasing while exports decrease and they are now at about a fifty-fifty balance.

For the future, Dr. Saulnier saw continuing recovery into early 1960 but with some increase in prices. For the long term he thought the outlook very good but with the exasperating quality that the tremendous potential for growth could be destroyed perhaps very easily depending upon actions taken in the next sixty to ninety days. He stressed the need for demonstrating to ourselves and to the world that we can manage national finances successfully so as to avoid adverse psychological reactions in security markets, and for the major labor negotiations to have an outcome that would not be regarded as inflationary. He hoped the nation could avoid the over-exuberance of 1955-56.

Future Financing - Sec. Anderson anticipated receipts of $77.7 billion for FY 1960 ($.6 billion higher than originally anticipated). He cautioned against any expectation that the rising GNP would produce greatly enlarged receipts, for various factors are at work to modify what he called the conversion factor (amount of taxes normally derived from particular volumes of income). Hence there was no basis for assuming easy financing of enlarged government programs.

Sec. Anderson commented briefly on the various financing problems confronting the Treasury and then confirmed the importance of Dr. Saulnier's remarks about psychological factors, saying that we are the world's banker and everyone is watching to see how we will manage the bank.

Budget Trends - Mr. Stans reviewed a chart showing annual receipts, expenditures, and NOA from 1953-1958 and estimates for 1959 and 1960.

Mr. Stans then analyzed the prospects for the FY 1960 and FY 1961 budgets in terms of potential trends of various Congressional actions or inactions, as he had done for the Legislative Leaders a week before. He thought a billion dollar deficit for FY 1960 to be the most likely outcome, though it is still not impossible to end with the budget in balance.

Looking forward to the FY 1961 budget, he emphasized built-in increases that will make almost inevitable a rise of the budget level to about $84 or $85 billion, and the possibility that for 1962 and 1963 the level would get beyond $90 billion.

Budget Guidelines - All of the things discussed in this meeting, Mr. Stans believed, made it essential that the Administration proceed to adopt a set of guidelines for the 1961 budget preparation, similar to what was done last year. He set forth for consideration and discussion ten recommendations, among which were the determination to hold NOA and expenditures below $80 billion, to reject any new proposals except those

CONFIDENTIAL

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 12/2/77

approved by the President as critically necessary, and continuing pressure to reduce personnel perhaps by adopting a percentage goal. Mr. Stans recognized that some of the ten might seem harsh, but he thought them workable and the only real way to meet the problems set forth by Dr. Saulnier and Sec. Anderson. Programs deferred would not be forever lost.

The President began the discussion with a strong statement that it was high time for funds to be provided by the Congress for programs thought necessary, or for those in responsible positions to take other action. The country just could not afford to drift on down over Niagara. It was horrifying to recall that the national debt about 1940 was not so great as the amount currently being paid for interest alone, and even worse that nothing was being done in this time of prosperity toward reducing the debt. Perhaps the time had come for the government to stop trying to provide the best possible services in such things as delivery of the mail or anything else not absolutely necessary.

Dr. Flemming concurred in the desirability of staying within a ceiling, but he felt it very important to develop a set of policy guidelines which would parallel the budget guidelines and which would make room for adopting whatever new or expanded programs might be thought in order. He could not believe that agreement on a ceiling should preclude flexibility under the ceiling. He suggested that the Cabinet members shape up such policy guidelines for presentation to the President and further consideration. The President was agreeable to such action but stressed again the need for the government to meet its financial obligations.

The Vice President saw considerable merit in finding those places where large cuts might be made to compensate for programs not cut at all or for additions or innovations. He preferred this approach to one of making proportionate cuts in all programs, which would merely serve to make everybody unhappy without any positive advantages.

Mr. Stans agreed in theory with both Dr. Flemming and the Vice President but foresaw much difficulty in practice because of the "built-ins". Dr. Flemming pointed to such things as the existing provision sponsored by the Administration for a payment to the Social Security Fund to cover the military personnel part of the program, an action which need not be taken at this time.

The President remarked on the public statement by Dr. Ravdin concerning the Administration attitude toward medical research. He suggested that Dr. Flemming arrange to discuss these matters with Dr. Ravdin, since increases in such funds ought to be based only on a showing of specific opportunities for major achievements.

Referring to the President's comment on the possible necessity for higher taxes to make a start on debt reduction, Sec. Anderson pointed

CONFIDENTIAL

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 12/2/77

to some of the problems, particularly since receipts from the higher brackets constitute a very small proportion of the total, whereas something like $3 billion would be involved in a change of $100 in the basic exemption. The President commented that he was not presently figuring on a tax increase, but he did not really see any other way to achieve fiscal soundness. Sec. Anderson asserted that a Democratic Congress would not even hold hearings on a proposed tax increase.

Sec. Benson stated his full sympathy with the President, Dr. Saulnier, and Mr. Stans, and then emphasized the need for developing supporting sentiment throughout the country. The Postmaster General recalled the large reduction accomplished in 1953 and thought some good items might come from comparing present budgets with 1953 or 1954 budgets. Adm. Strauss thought each department might review every new function undertaken in the last twenty years and then accomplish a "plucking" operation on those where the original purpose or importance has been lost. The President repeatedly emphasized that the Cabinet constituted the only group in government that could really be expected to accomplish anything on this vital problem and that if it could not be determined to do so, then there was little reason for expecting anyone else to do it. He suggested that every Cabinet member include in every public statement several paragraphs on the desirability of reducing the debt, not just balancing the budget.

The Vice President stressed the importance of discussing these things in a positive fashion rather than letting a purely negative sentiment develop about reductions and opposition to new proposals.

The President reverted to the subject of taxes and reviewed some of the arguments about "counter-productive" taxes and the increase in receipts that probably resulted from the 1954 reduction in taxes. He did not think it impossible to get control of the fiscal situation and he wanted attention focused on this until accomplished, not just for 1960. He thought the Goals Commission under Arthur Burns might help greatly.

Dr. Flemming inquired as to agreement on the development of policy guides. The President agreed and directed that Budget be the coordinating agency for developing these. He wanted to see what programs would be suggested and particularly how they would be financed.

Stability and Growth Committee - The Vice President informed the Cabinet that the first report of this Committee would be released this week and was timed for maximum impact on the final period of Congressional activity. He interpreted the Democratic objective presently as being to stay within bounds with the FY 1960 budget but to build in things for FY 1961 that would make it impossible for the President to submit a balanced budget next year.

CONFIDENTIAL

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By JC NLE, Date 12/2/77

Regarding the future of the Committee, the Vice President noted that it would put out interim reports from time to time, that it would initiate certain inquiries during the summer so as to keep public attention on the problem, and that it would begin putting more emphasis on growth -- the positive aspect of the Committee's assignment.

The President wound up the discussion with encouragement to the Cabinet that they would have national opinion on their side when they talked of saving money, even though particular people or areas would be unhappy with restrictions on their particular projects.

LAM
L. A. Minnich, Jr.

COPIES TO
- Mrs. Whitman (2) ✓
- Mr. Robert Gray
- Mr. Minnich

CONFIDENTIAL

D2

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

June 17, 1959

MEMORANDUM TO Thomas E. Stephens
Secretary to the President

With regard to President Eisenhower's appointment today (Wednesday, June 17) at 11:45 a.m. with Governor Luis Munoz of Puerto Rico the President should be advised that with the admission of Alaska and Hawaii to Statehood there has been a marked increase in the activity by the advocates of Statehood for Puerto Rico.

Governor Munoz was the architect and leader in the establishment of Commonwealth status for Puerto Rico in 1950. As the head of the Popular Democratic party the Governor has continued to advocate Commonwealth status on a permanent basis as against Statehood or independence.

On the other hand the local Republican party has long supported Statehood for Puerto Rico and as a result of the admission of Alaska and Hawaii has accelerated its campaign for the admission of Puerto Rico. Mr. Luis A. Ferre, Vice Chairman of the Republican party and a very fine gentleman, has advised that they have been holding informal referendums which indicate increasing popular support for Statehood.

It would be unfortunate if the Governor were given any assurances from which he might allege Presidential support for Commonwealth status and which could be interpreted as foreclosing possible future consideration of Statehood for Puerto Rico.

It is suggested, however, that the Governor be advised that if the Government of Puerto Rico holds an official referendum on the various alternatives as to their future status, every road should be left open to permit the people to express their desire for either Commonwealth status, Statehood or independence.

Elmer F. Bennett
Under Secretary of the Interior

[illegible] Mag

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 19, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. WHITMAN

Wednesday, June 17, 1959 - 12:25 p.m. - 12:32 p.m.

Congressman Paul Schenck
Mrs. Hilda B. Good
Mr. & Mrs. Robert F. Good
and daughter, Heather

I accompanied the above named group in to see the President. I advised him that the Reverend Good was in Washington for the unhappy purpose of officiating at the funeral of his father, Captain Herbert Good, who was killed in an airplane accident in New Guinea fourteen years ago. Mrs. Herbert Good explained that the body had only recently been located by some missionaries who were searching for a lost plane of their own. The President was most sympathetic and expressed his condolence to the family. He learned that the Reverend Good was a Presbyterian and there was a brief discussion of the Presbyterian Church and its aims and objectives.

Abbie Rowe took three pictures of the group.

J. Z. A.

Jack Z. Anderson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 18, 1959

MEMORANDUM TO THE FILES

I accompanied Mr. Pinin Farina, Italian automobile designer and manufacturer, in a meeting with the President. Mr. Carlo Piccoli, an interpreter from the Italian Embassy, was also present, but Mr. Farina's English was good enough so that his services were not needed.

The conversation began about Mr. Farina's designing activities, including his design of the Nash Rambler and the success that American Motors has had in selling the so-called "smaller car."

The President asked a number of questions about Mr. Farina's automotive plant in Italy, including questions as to his ownership and customers. (Mr. Farina is the sole owner.) The President looked at the booklet describing Mr. Farina's plant operations. Mr. Farina mentioned that he was going to do some consultant design work for General Motors and that, incidentally, his plant is producing two custom-built Cadillacs a day for General Motors' special customers. This number will shortly be increased to ten.

The President talked about Fiat and Professor Valetti, the head of Fiat whom he said he knew well and enjoyed talking to "a man with a broad international outlook."

A discussion was had as to Mr. Farina's approach to automobile design. In response to the President's question, Mr. Farina dismissed the use of tailfins in the modern automobile saying they were not useful and not even appealing design-wise -- at least to him. The President agreed heartily: "I like you better all the time." The President spoke about the kind of cars (2) he intended to get for Gettysburg after leaving the White House.

The President closed the discussion with the request that Mr. Farina extend his best personal wishes to Professor Valetti, and the hope that Mr. Farina would continue to be successful in his work.

Rocco C. Siciliano
Rocco C. Siciliano

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 5-6 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 80-179 #2
By OJH Date 1/16/81

~~SECRET~~

June 19, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
June 18, 1959

Others present: Secretary Dillon
General Goodpaster

Secretary Dillon showed the President a message from Mr. Herter indicating that he found little basis for hope for fruitful negotiations in the Khrushchev reply. The President recalled he had merely said that the tone was conciliatory. Mr. Dillon added that Mr. Herter had commented that he thought it was probably best for the President not to reply to Khrushchev at once, since doing so would tend to shift the locus of negotiation from Geneva to the exchange of correspondence. The President agreed.

The President said that any fixed period at the end of which our rights in Berlin would lapse is unsatisfactory since it really constitutes an ultimatum. He said we could only consider a limit on our rights in Berlin if it were tied to some other development. In the meantime, we insist upon the right to protect the West Berliners in their right to freedom. He repeated that any period must be determined by events, such events not to violate the safety and rights of the West Berliners.

Mr. Dillon and the President resumed their discussion after the NSC meeting. Mr. Dillon said that Mr. Herter had telephoned indicating that the Western Foreign Ministers were agreed that, unless Gromyko comes up with some substantial new proposal, the conference should be recessed for one month. The President agreed. Mr. Dillon thought that if such a recess occurs, Mr. Herter should make a public report to the nation on his return.

Mr. Dillon asked if he might send a copy of Khrushchev's reply to the President to the same Ambassadors who received a copy of his outgoing message. The President indicated he did not wish to do this. He said he was sending a "package" to Macmillan, to be seen by no one but himself. Even the fact that this correspondence

~~SECRET~~

exists is to be communicated only to those who have great necessity to know about it. After further consideration the President said the gist of Khrushchev's reply could be given to the Ambassadors, but they are to acknowledge to no one that there has been such an exchange of correspondence. He asked Mr. Dillon to stress this to the people in the State Department who know of this and also to our delegation at Geneva.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

June 17, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
June 17, 1959

Others present:	Secretary McElroy Secretary Dillon Mr. Gordon Gray General Goodpaster

The President said he had asked Mr. McElroy and Mr. Dillon to come in to talk to them a little about the subject of bases in foreign countries, with specific reference to discussions regarding IRBM bases in Greece. He said he could see reason for putting IRBMs into such areas as Britain, Germany and France. However, when it comes to the "flank" or advanced areas such as Greece, the matter seems very questionable. He reverted to his analogy -- if Cuba or Mexico were to become Communist inclined, and the Soviets were to send arms and equipment, what would we feel we had to do then. He thought we would feel that we would have to intervene, militarily if necessary.

A further question is as to the long-term implications. He sees the problem we have built for ourselves regarding our bases in Morocco, Libya and other places. These impose a "political drain" on us -- a constant burden and handicap on our foreign affairs.

All this, in his opinion, should be studied. He would like to see the JCS and the State Department make a very thorough analysis of this across the board. He added that the same kind of problem does not seem to arise for the shorter range or tactical missiles such as the Redstone, the Honest John and the Corporal.

Mr. McElroy commented that we must consider the question against the Soviet threats to obliterate Western Europe. It was the situation resulting from threats such as these that led us to offer these IRBMs to our allies, who were showing signs of being shaken by the threat.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 78-124 #12
By DJH Date 12/5/80

~~SECRET~~

The President said that a further point of question in his mind is that of putting our reserves so far forward, in exposed areas in which they would be hard to defend. He repeated that the problem is different in the UK, France, Holland and Spain, adding that there is not the need to help these countries economically, other than Spain. He recognized that the recent French actions and attitudes do tend to force us into deployments in other areas, such as Greece and Turkey.

Mr. Dillon said it would be a very serious matter to back down on our plans at the moment, apparently under threat from Khrushchev. Also, if we were to treat Greece and Turkey differently in NATO from other countries, we would encounter great difficulty, especially with Turkey.

The President said it is regrettable that we seem to have to say exactly what weapons we are putting in specific places. The Russians are not so handicapped. Mr. Dillon said we could not successfully conceal such facts; they would leak out.

Mr. Dillon added the point that the State Department would be agreeable to "bargaining" the presence of IRBMs in Greece with the Soviets, as against equivalent Soviet concessions, for example as an element in a disarmament package. He felt we can push the Soviets toward willingness to consider disarmament seriously if these weapons are in fact deployed near them.

The President commented that this deployment does not seem to serve to reduce tensions between ourselves and the Soviets. He also recalled that he and Secretary Dulles had stressed in December 1957 at the NATO meeting that we were not attempting to force our weapons on our NATO partners. Only if the Greeks asked for them should they be provided. They must genuinely want these weapons, taking account of their public opinion problems. He further commented that we should make sure that our lower staffs in the Mutual Security Program, etc., are not pressing the Greeks to take the IRBMs.

At this point I showed the President a message in from our NATO representatives, indicating that General Norstad would be agreeable

~~SECRET~~

to stating that the IRBMs are being provided to Greece in response to NATO military necessity but only if the Greeks themselves genuinely want them -- he does not want to appear to be pressing them on the matter. I also commented that one difference between this situation and the analogy the President had used earlier is that no one feels that the United States has expansionist aims toward its neighbors whereas NATO came into existence because of the threats and expansionist efforts by the Soviets beginning with Greece and Turkey in 1947, and involving other Western European countries as well.

Mr. Dillon recalled that the Greek Foreign Minister had asked if Mr. Herter could visit Athens on leaving Geneva, and that Mr. Herter had suggested that he send a message instead. The President asked that it be made clear in the message that we have made an offer of these weapons, and that the choice now is wholly up to the Greeks. Mr. Dillon pointed out certain changes in the proposed message to make it clear that there is no question of bases for the United States in Greece.

Mr. McElroy returned to the point that it is not desirable to turn down this program after the threat from Khrushchev. The President said he thought it would be all right to delay action as long as might be thought advisable. He strongly agreed that any delay should not be related to Khrushchev's threats.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

Pre-press conference briefing, June 17, 1959

MIG shooting. The President will say that he has asked for a thorough investigation, that at present all he knows is what he has seen in press reports. There was some caustic criticism of the "press conference" by the crew members of the ship and the Admiral's comments. The responsibility certainly lies with the Admiral in the area.

White House Budget. The President read the figures. The increased costs, whatever they are, merely reflect the increase in salaries, not increase in number of positions.

Geneva. The President was well versed on this and needed no staff comments. No progress since press conference of two weeks ago.

Nuclear test negotiations. The President read paper prepared by Dr. Killian and offered certain comments on it. At one point he laughed and said that "they" were always trying to think up new code names to confuse him. After he read the paper he said he wanted to be sure that whatever was done, was done on a scientific basis and not on a political basis.

Vice President - Dr. Milton. The President roared when it was reported to him that some newspapers have said that Dr. Milton was going along with the Vice President to Moscow to "spy" on him, and termed utterly ridiculous the second thought that Dr. Milton was going to take away the stage somewhat from the Vice President. The fact of the matter was, said the President, that the Vice President had asked Milton to go.

London story that our Ambassador met with Prime Minister and that that would lead to the President and Prime Minister meeting, has been denied in London.

France. There may be questions about atomic information and weapons; about France and NATO; and about possible meeting with De Gaulle. As to the first, we retain control of atomic weapons in any country to which given, and we are not permitted by law to give materials and designs to any country that does not have "substantial capacity" to use such things. We do exchange some information with United Kingdom and can, by virtue of Canada's capacity, do the same with them.

Deputy Prime Minister Koslov coming to see the President. The President wants to see him, and wants to see him as early in his trip to this country as possible to arrange.

Olympic Games. The International Olympic Committee has gotten into the political field and announced that Nationalist China cannot compete in the games under the name of "China" (they could compete if they said Taiwan or Formosa, so says Mr. Brundage). The President said that was ridiculous. Our State Department has issued a statement that this was a political decision and suggested that the President refer any question to them. A problem will arise in the funds appropriated by the Congress for the winter Olympics at Squaw Valley (Congress has, or is doing so, tacked on a provision that the funds cannot be used if there is any discrimination against any athletes). The President said that the whole thing was like a man using his own name, and he added that the most troublesome problems came from things like this, or things that Rhee, Chiang or Greece started all on their own and manage to make us look so illogical as to be ridiculous.

10,000 students. The Herald Tribune story was based on a leak in the State Department. What the President has in mind is not an "exchange" but something that he would like to propose as a one-way street. We are always looking for ideas for increasing international understanding. He is not looking for a quid pro quo.

Strauss nomination.. Charge has been raised that the White House has been lobbying for Mr. Strauss. The President said that the stories were "absolutely correct!"

McElroy's testimony on air defense. President is well acquainted with matter.

Democratic National Advisory Committee is putting out stories that government is being run by "veto." The President, if asked will merely refer to the Constitution and his constitutional duties. He said "I believe the country expects me to exercise my best judgment with respect to any piece of legislation and in the best interests of all the country."

Morton's statement that the President was going to talk to the country on defense and labor, and also that he was going to participate actively in the '60 campaign. With regard to that, the President said he had said he would do so, as he had done before, in any way consistent with his Presidential duties and consistent with his evaluation of what he can do. He reminded the group that one Senator had said to him it might be harmful, rather than helpful, if the President came into his State during the election period.

Mutual security. The President very familiar. He made his views known in letter to Senator Fulbright.

Labor-Union talks. Periodically this question comes up -- in two forms: (1) general talks at stated intervals; (2) specific talks when possibility exists, as it does now, of steel strike.

Banning of Lady Chatterly's Lover. The President thought the Postmaster General was absolutely correct and referred to other obscene literature. But there is, in this case, the matter of judgment -- whether the book in question is art or not.

FCC decision. The "equal time" decision the President has called ridiculous but it was upheld yesterday by the FCC. If asked, the President will say that he wants to wait to see the full decision before any further comment. The Attorney General is checking to see what next the government can do, whether by legislation or what, to correct the situation.

Veterans' direct loans. Passed the Senate at 100 million (much modified from House version). The President was urged not to commit himself on bill.

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 12/2/77

NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

June 16, 1959

8:30 a.m. -- 10:35 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Sen. Dirksen
Sen. Saltonstall
Sen. Kuchel
Sen. Bridges
Sen. Wiley
Sen. Hickenlooper
Sen. Schoeppel

Rep. Halleck
Rep. Byrnes
Rep. Arends
Rep. Allen
Rep. Hoeven
Rep. Bennett
Rep. Taber
Rep. Chiperfield
Rep. Frances Bolton

Under Sec. Douglas Dillon
  Mr. William B. Macomber
Director Stans, BoB
  Mr. Staats
  Mr. Hughes
Dr. Saulnier, CEA
Mr. James T. Pyle, FAA
  Mr. Daggett H. Howard

Gen. Persons
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Hagerty - in part
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Anderson
Mr. Wheeler
Mr. Chesney
Mr. Gruenther
Mr. Kendall
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Siciliano
Dr. Paarlberg
Mr. McPhee
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Minnich

SUMMARY

Holiday Bill - It was agreed that general legislation is unnecessary in view of the President's Executive Order covering the immediate problem.

Budget Picture - Mr. Stans set forth various projections of the impact on future budgets of actions taken or not taken (revenues) by this Congress. The President stressed repeatedly the need for concerted

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 12/2/77

CONFIDENTIAL

action to reduce nonessential expenditures so as to avoid deficits in time of prosperity.

Mr. Taber forcibly criticized parts of the mutual security bill. The President responded in strong support of mutual security as an essential part of basic security, pointed up anew by the developments at the Foreign Ministers Conference.

Airport Bill - It was agreed that there should be a concerted effort in the House to remove the provision in the Monroney compromise bill which would require grants for construction of terminal buildings.

Reuss-Clark Bill (price-wage increases) - Dr. Saulnier listed the dangerous provisions included in this bill. Mr. Allen did not believe there was any prospect of this bill being reported by the Rules Committee where it is now pending. The President paid tribute to Mr. William McC. Martin's skill and stated his dislike of bringing the subject of monetary policy into the political arena.

Mutual Security - Asst. Secretary Dillon listed the changes made by the Committees and stressed the seriousness of those concerning military assistance, the Development Loan Fund, and expropriations. The President reported JCS views and also his own feeling on the importance of the full military assistance amount.

It was left to the Leadership to determine the possibility of effecting restoration of certain or all the cuts without inviting any further reductions.

Wheat - It was agreed that the Leadership should determine the position to be taken by Republicans as regards the Conference on this bill.

* * * *

Holiday Bill - Mr. Siciliano outlined the pending general legislation, opposed by the Administration, which in contrast with the President's Executive Order regarding July 4th this year would cover all holidays falling on Saturday, and require payment of salaries at holiday rates for people not excused. He noted that Rep. Rees has publicly accepted the adequacy of the Executive Order despite his previous support of the general legislation. There was no comment in favor of the legislation at this meeting.

Budget Picture - Mr. Stans informed the Leadership of current estimates of a $12-1/2 billion deficit resulting from $81 billion of expenditures and only $68-1/2 billion of revenues.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By DC NLE, Date 12/2/77

Regarding FY 60, he noted pessimistically the status of various Administration revenue bills, also the prospect of certain legislation not requested or approved by the Administration. Together, these would cause a deficit of $2.4 billion instead of the balanced budget submitted. He thought that increased costs of interest would be balanced out by unanticipated increases in revenues. After explaining the reason for including certain of these items, he urged the threatened legislation be defeated if at all possible; should this be achieved and should the gasoline tax increase be obtained, the deficit might be held to 500 million which conceivably could be covered by heavier than anticipated receipts. He stressed that he had not included some of the outrageous proposals like Sen. Humphrey's Civilian Conservation Corps.

In connection with certain other budgetary activities, he called attention to the unjustified attacks on the proposal to liquidate FNMA's in exchange for government bonds. Despite exaggerated reports, only $335 million of mortgages were involved and the exchange possibly could be accomplished without any costs to the government. Mr. Stans informed Sen. Saltonstall that although the holder of mortgages gets a higher rate of interest than the holder of bonds, the former must service the mortgage, and a certain part of the difference returns anyway to the Treasury in taxes.

Regarding FY 61, Mr. Stans called attention to a number of built-in increases totalling $1.7 billion that were in effect inevitable. Also, legislative proposals in this Congress threatened to cause another $3.8 billion of expenditures in '61, and of course the agencies will doubtlessly urge expansion of certain programs. On the other side of the ledger there were threats of revenue losses through things like the Simpson-Keogh bill. The President noted how the Defense Department will have certain expenditure increases by virtue of either legislation or of procurement actions already taken. Mr. Stans concurred in the importance of these Defense actions unless there should be cancellations or cutbacks, as in the case of BOMARC. All of this in his opinion emphasized the tremendous effect that the actions of any particular Congress have on future years.

Mr. Halleck reverted to last week's discussion of veterans pensions and inquired about the budgetary aspects. Mr. Stans stated that the pending bill would cost an extra $10 billion between now and 2000 A. D. Mr. Harlow and Mr. Stans pointed out that Mr. Whittier last week had been assessing costs only as regards pensions for veterans and had not figured in the additional $22 billion cost for pensions for dependents, thus more than negating the $12 billion "saving".

The President stated that he had not heard anything said about a budget entry for paring the size of the national debt. He went on to urge frequent comments on the Floor about the dangers of spending ourselves into bankruptcy and the folly of deficits in a time of great prosperity. He felt that the country needed to take a bolder and tougher

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 12/2/77

attitude in getting expenditures reduced, and he rued the Congressional refusal to approve changes as regards user charges, REA interest rates, etc.

Rep. Taber expressed his happiness with the President's position and he thought the Leadership ought to get behind it with full force. Sen. Dirksen wondered if Mr. Stans could make an educated guess as to the budget total for 1961. The President interjected that it would not be very well educated at this point and Mr. Stans thought it might be done several months from now.

Mr. Byrnes thought the opposition seemed to have adopted a position of trying to keep within bounds in 1960 but of adding projects that would require expenditures in 1961, thus forcing the Administration to submit a greatly increased budget that year in order to comply with Congressionally approved legislation. He requested Mr. Stans to get charts for 1961 and 1962 projecting the effect of things presently moving in the Congress.

The President asked Rep. Taber if he had further comment. Mr. Taber took off on the "foreign relief bill" which he thought was loaded up with all sorts of backdoor projects. He thought that military aid should not be included in the bill. He went on to say that spending just had to be stopped if Congress would not increase taxes. The President asserted that the first priority must be given to the security of the nation and that he had always regarded mutual security as a part of the basic security program. These, and also payment of interest on the national debt, were the three really essential things. After that he stood ready to go hard on other programs, some of which should be going down instead of all going up. He called attention to the difficult situation at Geneva and the need for the United States to have the strength to maintain its position and to have a world that is ready to stand with us in this difficult struggle. There would be a severe accounting if we neglected this feature of our security.

The President recognized that none of these Defense or mutual security programs were perfect -- duplication existed as shown by the recent BOMARC action. Nevertheless, what he wanted to see done was a concerted effort on items like those listed on Mr. Stans charts.

Mr. Taber thought that except for military aid and Defense support, he hoped the House could do as the President urged and he hoped the President would not feel too badly about what happened on those two items.

Airport Bill - Mr. James T. Pyle briefly summarized recent actions on this legislation, stressed that the new pending Monroney bill would

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 12/2/77

provide a two-year extension of $63 million -- acceptable to the Administration -- but would require grants for the construction of terminals, contrary to Administration objectives. He felt that there would be a deluge of applications for terminal building grants so as to beat any eventual cutoff of funds for this type construction. He cited the case of Omaha where the Administrator had to approve a grant of $700,000 for a terminal building as the law required. Mr. Halleck thought the Administrator had some flexibility which would allow him to avoid such grants. Mr. Pyle denied existence of such discretion. He then recommended that Sen. Dirksen's effort to exclude terminals be continued in the House. Mr. Halleck noted the confused parlimentary situation and his lack of knowledge as to whether the House would be able to vote on an amendment to this effect or whether it would have to simply vote yes or no on the entire bill as passed by the Senate. He thought an amendment might be carried but that there was little possibility of winning a flat vote on the entire bill. Mr. Pyle hoped that the bill would not be thrown out completely but that it would be possible to remove the terminal provision.

The President stated his increased distaste for having to sign bills containing objectionable features simply because some in the Administration felt that other parts of the bill must be had. Mr. Pyle made clear that his remarks were pointed only at encouraging further efforts in the House. The President saw need for more than the light slapping of wrists that is occasioned by merely calling attention to objectionable features even while signing the bill.

Mr. Schoeppel felt certain that the Senate would not sustain a veto of this bill should one occur. He felt certain that there was sufficient discretionary power for the Administrator that he could avoid most objectionable things if he used it to the fullest and were willing to resist inevitable pressures. Mr. Schoeppel saw no alternative to the Monroney compromise two-year extension.

The President concluded the discussion by urging action in the House to remove the terminal provision and stated that he would not be too concerned if he were overridden in both Houses on a bill that had much good in it.

Reuss-Clark Bill (price-wage increases) - Dr. Saulnier listed the dangerous provisions included in this bill: (1) calls for extended growth even while setting price stability as an objective; to maintain growth in a recession might require such extensive actions as to make heavy inflation inevitable; (2) requires Administration to set quantitatively the economic objectives desired, whereas Administration has interpreted the existing economic act as not requiring quantitative goals because of basis they would provide for demagoguery. (In this connection Dr. Saulnier warned that it would be only a short step from a quantitative GNP to the allocation of specific portions to particular industries.); (3) requires the President to propound monetary policy, thus making a political football of the subject and undermining the FRB; (4) requires Federal government hearings

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 12/2/77

on price and wage increases -- which would be a long step toward controls.

Mr. Allen did not believe there was any prospect of this bill being reported by the Rules Committee where it is now pending.

The President paid tribute to Mr. William McC. Martin's skill and stated his dislike of bringing this subject of monetary policy into the political arena.

Mutual Security - Acting Secretary Dillon described at length the changes made by the House Committee and others by the Senate Committee on the mutual security authorization. While a number of them could be lived with, he considered very serious the following: (1) the House 10% reduction in military assistance in face of the Draper Report requesting additional funds; (2) the directive to terminate aid to any country expropriating American owned property without immediate compensation; and (3) the Fulbright proposal for borrowing funds for the Development Loan Fund from the Treasury. He cautioned also against the Rep. Hardy amendment to be offered on the Floor prohibiting all public information activities by ICA even on request. He mentioned several other items where the Department's objections were not so serious, but it would be desirable to avoid them.

The President read from a memorandum he had received the previous day from Sec. McElroy stating further the JCS feeling of urgency about maintaining the military assistance program at the $1.6 billion level. To cut 10% would inevitably require an increase in DoD funds in FY 61 of perhaps $2.5 billion.

Sen. Bridges expressed some favor for the amendment concerning expropriation. Mr. Dillon saw some merit in the principle but felt that it should not be a mandatory requirement, and Sen. Bridges suggested State make that position clear.

The President then requested comments from others present. Sen. Wiley stressed the desirability of a strong position on mutual security by the President and perhaps some sort of reassurance to domestic manufacturers hurt by imports, as for instance the shoe industry. Sen. Hickenlooper recounted some of the Committee infighting and expected that the bill as reported by the Committee could be upheld on the Senate Floor. Mr. Chipperfield noted that the item concerning a 30% transfer from one activity to another was permissive and would help overcome the military assistance reduction. He felt that the Democratic Majority would support the Committee bill without further reduction. Mrs. Bolton noted the unsuccessful effort made to eliminate the mandatory provision regarding expropriation.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By DC NLE, Date 12/2/77

The President stressed the large portion of the military assistance program required immediately for Korea, Taiwan and Viet Nam, leaving not a great deal for other necessary activities.

Rep. Halleck raised the question as to whether Republicans on the Floor should endeavor to restore the items cut or merely work to prevent further cuts. Mr. Dillon and the President both felt that was up to the Leaders to determine, though the President wondered if there would be more of a chance for restoring strictly the military assistance item. Rep. Halleck thought it necessary to inquire further as to the risks involved in opening up the Committee bill.

Strauss Nomination - Sen. Dirksen described the problem of trying to get this completed before many Republicans are required to leave Washington, and in the face of certain objection by Sen. Morse should a unanimous consent effort be made for setting a voting date.

Wheat - Rep. Halleck questioned whether an effort should be made in Conference to straighten out the wheat bill or whether Republicans should avoid further entanglement. Mr. Hoeven saw no possible way of adjusting the differences between a bad Senate bill and a bad House one. Mr. Harlow saw much similarity between this bill and the airport bill where Republicans refused to participate in the Conference changes and refused to sign the Conference Report.

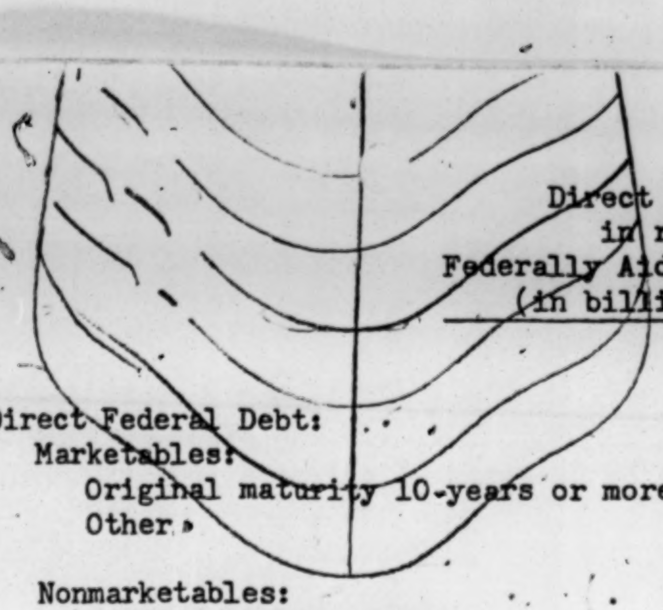
The President again desired to leave the tactics to the Leadership for determination. Mr. Halleck thought that the outcome might be a marginal bill which the President could allow to become law without his signature.

Debt Management and Ceilings - Rep. Byrnes believed the debt ceiling would be increased in a separate bill and a great debate would then follow on the increase of interest rates.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
✓Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



Direct Federal Debt
in relation to
Federally Aided Debt Instruments
(in billions of dollars)

	December, 1946		December, 1958	
Direct Federal Debt:				
Marketables:				
Original maturity 10-years or more	100.5		47.1	
Other	76.2	176.7	128.6	175.7
Nonmarketables:				
E and H Savings Bonds	30.5		42.6	
F, G, J, and K Savings Bonds	16.7		8.6	
Other	11.0	58.2	11.3	62.5
Special issues		24.6		44.8
Total Federal debt		259.5		283.0
Federally Aided Debt:				
Federal agency debt (non-guaranteed):				
Federal Land Banks	.5		1.7	
Federal Intermediate Credit Banks	.3		1.1	
Banks for Cooperatives	--		.3	
Federal Home Loan Banks	.2		.7	
Federal National Mortgage Association	--	1.0	1.9	5.7
Local Housing Authority Bonds 1/		--		3.2
Private Obligations which are Federally-guaranteed or insured in whole or in part:				
International Bank	--		1.3	
FHA mortgages	4.2		25.5	
VA mortgages	2.6		28.2	
Maritime - ship mortgages	--		.1 3/	
CCC - demand loans	.1		.8	
Miscellaneous 2/	.2	7.1	.8 3/	56.7
Total Federally aided		8.1		65.6

Note: A large proportion of the Federally aided obligations are long term (10 years or more to maturity). Since 1952, the Treasury has found it possible to issue only $9.4 billion of long-term marketables (none were issued between 1946 & 1952).

Office of the Secretary of the Treasury — March 21, 1959

1/ These are, in effect, guaranteed by the Federal Government and are also exempt from Federal income taxes. (See attached advertisement)

2/ Urban Renewal Administration, Farmers Home Administration, Civil Aeronautics Board, Defense Production loans, Small Business Administration, and Export-Import Bank.

3/ June 30, 1953.

~~SECRET~~

June 19, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
June 16, 1959

Others present:	Secretary Dillon General Goodpaster

[redacted] He said he was thinking of some other kind of action he might take, for example inviting Mr. Khrushchev to come over and meet with him bilaterally. He stressed that he mentioned this just as a possibility.

Mr. Dillon handed to the President a draft text of a possible reply to Macmillan. He said Mr. Herter had just told Gromyko that the Western Ministers would give him a paper on the Western position before the meeting on the following day, and had indicated that if he were to receive no better response than heretofore, that fact would mark the end of the conference for the present.

The President said one thing is bothering him a great deal in the present situation, and that is the plan to put IRBMs in Greece. If Mexico or Cuba had been penetrated by the Communists, and then began getting arms and missiles from them, we would be bound to look on such developments with the gravest concern and in fact he thought it would be imperative for us to take positive action, even offensive military action. He could see the reason for Redstone, Corporal or Honest John missiles, which are short-range, but not IRBMs. He wondered if we were not simply being provocative, since Eastern Europe is an area of dispute in a political sense.

The point of this, the President indicated, is that perhaps we can say to Khrushchev that we will not put the IRBMs there, and see what he is willing to do on his saide to improve the situation.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 78-124 #13
By DJH Date 12/5/80

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b)(d)
State 9/1/78; NSC 10/10/80
NLE Date 12/5/80

At this point Ambassador Caccia was shown in to the President's office. He said he was most grateful to the President for seeing him. The President said he was glad to have the chance to talk with Caccia since he had been pondering the problem at Geneva very deeply, [redacted] The President said that our Foreign Ministers are not school boys who lack authority to negotiate. They are engaged in a serious effort to find out just where we stand with the Russians and try to develop something that shows some promise for a summit meeting. He said the picture of going hat in hand to see the Russians at a summit meeting is not one that appeals to him or to the American people. He realized that the British do not want that either.

Ambassador Caccia said that the purpose of a summit meeting would be to consider how to get the Foreign Ministers meeting started up again. [redacted] So far as we are concerned, we send our Foreign Ministers over to Geneva with authority, within the limits laid down by the President, to conduct negotiations. In effect, the President said, the Foreign Ministers are the governments of their respective countries for such negotiations. The President recalled that he has constantly said we will not be bludgeoned into going to a summit meeting. The President acknowledged that he had no answer to the present situation. [redacted]

[redacted]

The President said that Ambassador Caccia knows this country very well. He should know that our people do not believe that weakness will lead to a solution in circumstances of this kind. He thought we would not try to send a full reply to Mr. Macmillan until he had Khrushchev's reply before him. Ambassador Caccia said he had anticipated that that would be the President's answer but wondered if there was anything he could communicate to Macmillan in the meantime.

[redacted] The President had disagreed and said he would not go under such circumstances. He did recognize, however, some weight to the argument that in a dictatorship no one but the dictator has power to commit the government. He did not feel that we should allow this characteristic to destroy the diplomatic process, however. Conditions are no longer the same as when Alexander and Napoleon met on the "raft in a river" to carve up Prussia. The President did believe, however, that the possibility of his meeting bilaterally with Khrushchev could be examined, if the others wanted him to do so. Ambassador Caccia said he would put this to Mr. Macmillan. The President cautioned that he would want to consider the matter with his advisers. He commented that he has given Khrushchev every chance to have a summit meeting, and is not going to say "please" to him.

Mr. Dillon commented that another alternative is to declare a recess at Geneva and meet again in a month or so. [redacted] He did think that it would be better to recess than to break off the negotiations. The President commented that it is hard for him to see how the four chiefs of government could meet without their meeting being a summit meeting; an "informal" meeting does not seem realistic. The world would call it a summit regardless of the facade. [redacted]

The President said he would send Mr. Macmillan a letter. He has a tremendous regard for him [redacted] He said he thought we had agreed on a position up at Camp David and recalled that Mr. Dulles had brought the matter up when he and the Prime Minister stopped at the hospital on the way back to Washington.

[redacted] The President said the real question then is quether we are ready to enforce our rights. [redacted]

The President said that speaking for himself he would rather be atomized than communized. If the matter leads from stamping of cards to other things, all our rights can be gradually lost. In the present day, he thought that the only justifiable cause for war is the maintenance of freedom and rights. Summing up, he said that he would send Mr. Macmillan a message. He did not want to go into great detail until he sees what Khrushchev says. He commented that in his message to Khrushchev he had tried to be non-belligerent and added that he has tried to keep the correspondence extremely secret. [redacted] The President said the reply may simply be a long argument. We think we have been patient and non-belligerent, but this may be non-availing.

Mr. Dillon commented that Kozlov will be here in about two weeks and could perhaps be spoken to. The President said that one possibility might be for Khrushchev himself to come over and open their fair in New York. The President said he would be willing to see him in New York. He anticipated the French, British and Germans would not object to his doing so, since he did not imagine they would be fearful that he would betray them. Ambassador Caccia said this was an interesting possibility.

[redacted], The President said that if they challenge us we must then talk about hitting them. At this point Mr. Caccia left the meeting.

Mr. Dillon commented that Mr. Herter had showed copies of the President's letter to Khrushchev to his colleagues in Geneva. The President commented that correspondence between Heads of Government is not something that he values very highly. The only values it does have, however, is if it is kept private. The President and Mr. Dillon then edited the proposed reply to Macmillan. Next Mr. Dillon showed the President a draft message reflecting his discussion of a day or two earlier with the President on the possibility of a Western summit meeting. After some discussion the President edited this message as well. The President indicated that his thought was simply that we have here a situation which could lead to the most damaging results if each of the Western powers began to act separately.

[redacted] The President commented that the crux of the difficulty now is that each of the Heads of Government has publicly committed himself to a specific position regarding possible attendance at a summit meeting, and these positions differ in important respects, thus giving the Russians opportunities to divide us.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

Telephone Calls June 1959

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
~~1.~~	~~Telephone call, DDE to Dr. Elson (1 pg)~~	~~6/23/59~~	~~C~~
2.	~~Telephone call, DDE to Gen. Gruenther (1 pg)~~	~~6/15/59~~	~~C~~
3.	~~Telephone call, DDE to Whitman (1 pg)~~	~~6/13/59~~	~~C~~
	#1-3, Open on Re-Rev., Rf 4/20/89		

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as
President of the United States,
1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 42
Folder: Telephone Calls June 1959

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

June 24	Sec. Herter . . . security people and Queen's visit
June 17	possible steel strike; oil
June 17	proposal to sell Treasury Bonds to the Fed. Res. steel and labor
June 16	message from Mr. Macmillan
June 12	with Loy Henderson

TELEPHONE CALLS
June 30, 1959

7:02 PM The President called Mrs. Whitman about getting his glasses fixed.

7:18 The President called Captain Aurand

7:20 The President called Mrs. Whitman - more about glasses.

7:24 Captain Aurand called the President

7:28 The President called Mrs. John Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS
June 29, 1959

7:11 Mrs. John Eisenhower called the President -- something about Anne painting fence

8:35 Jim Hagerty called the President

9:18 Chief West was called about meat curing, about horses

9:25 The President called Dr. Killian to apologize for his not having been invited to the dinner tonight. The President had in mind having the dinner both for Admiral Strauss and Dr. Killian. Dr. Killian had not been invited.

9:30 The President called Chief West

11:06 The President called Robert Murphy - probably about trip to NY

11:25 The President called General Snyder - to show Robert Woodruff portrait of Washington

12:08 The President called Secretary Dillon about, Development Loan Fund (which he had discussed with Senator Fulbright). The President agrees with the principle that if the process of forgoing authorizations was ever to be abandoned, it should be in the case of the Development Loan Fund.

TELEPHONE CALLS
January 27, 1959
June

8:45 The President called acw from golf course - to investigate Public Law 480

11:10 The President called Usher

3:59 The President called acw - to call Bill Robinson

4:04 The President called acw

6:19 the President called Robert Murphy -- this was undoubtedly the initiation of the trip to New York to the Soviet Exhibit, because of a letter that had been delivered to me earlier by one of the attaches of the Embassy -- with a second invitation to go to Exhibit

6:37 Robert Murphy called the President back about the same thing.

6:45 The President called acw about his schedule for Monday

6:53 acw called the President back

7:20 Bill Robinson called the President - Bill's birthday

8:36 George Allen called the President

- - -

Sunday, June 28

10:17 George Allen was called by the President
10:55 Robert Murphy called the President -
1:25 The President called George Allen
2:00 Robert Murphy called the President
2:10 The President called Aurand, about going to New York
2:12 The President called Jerry Behn, about golf, about going to NY
2:31 The President tried to get acw - not in
2:34 The President called Col. Belshe at club
8:15 The President called John Eisenhower at farm
8:34 The President tried to get Mrs. McCaffree - no answer
8:36 The President called General Heaton

TELEPHONE CALLS
June 25, 1959

11:33 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower to tell her of report from Secret Service in Denver that Mrs. Doud was much improved (she had had a couple of "strokes" yesterday), that she was sitting up in bed, had brushed her teeth, and was rational.

12:42 The President called acw about golf game

7:40 The President tried to get Dr. Milton Eisenhower (in Bermuda)

8:20 The President called acw to answer couple of questions -- will be in office tomorrow morning before leaving at 7:20 for Canada

8:45 The President called Susie at the farm

9:33 Susie called the President back

DIARY
June 24, 1959

10:28 The President called Secretary Herter about the problem of the security people in arrangement for seating in cars in Canada. The Canadian government has insisted on a Canadian army driver in the car in which the President and the Queen will ride; the Queen's equerry will be there, and they had excluded any secret service man. The President wanted Herter to inquire as to whether a Canadian Mountie should not be there.

10:34 The President called back about the same matter; wanted to be sure the inquiry came from Herter and that he was not identified with it.

12:22 The President called acw.

12:36 The President from the house called Secretary Herter. Captain Aurand had injected himself into the business above, and had suggested he ride with the President and the Queen (which he had wanted to do all along -- some two weeks ago he had mentioned it casually). The President had acceded.

2:47 The President took a call from Aksel Nielsen, about Mrs. Doud's turn for the worse. He discussed when Mrs. Eisenhower and Mrs. Moore should be told.

6:39 The President called the Attorney General -- he was out to dinner, said never mind.

6:40 The President tried to get me; I was out.

8:50 The President called Colonel Draper, talked.

Telephone call chronology, June 22, 1959
all from the house

5:31 The President called acw -- to be sure she was here at 6:30

5:37 The President called James Lemon, about gift he wants to make to National Presbyterian Church Building Fund

5:50 The President called Major Eisenhower

5:59 Susan Eisenhower called the President - wants her pony in the country

6:02 The President called Mr. Rowley to arrange

6:05 The President called Bob Hartley.

TELEPHONE CALLS
June 23, 1959

9:21 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower about a possible party for Admiral and Mrs. Strauss

12:27 Jim Lemon called acw, transferred because the President wanted to talk to him about gift to National Presbyterian Church Building Fund . also about purchase of John Eisenhower

12:38 The President called Dr. Elson to tell him about gift of 100 shares Carter Products to the National Presbyterian Church Building Fund. Value $5,556.25. No publicity to be made of this gift at the present time.

TELEPHONE CALLS
June 20, 1959

from Gettysburg
8:44 The President called Mr. Hagerty

June 21, 1959

1:50 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

1:55 The President called Secretary Herter, just returned from Geneva

9:10 The President called acw to set up breakfast date with Herter in morning

9:15 The President called back to say why wasn't date set up (trouble reaching Herter)

9:25 The President tried to get General Goodpaster, cancelled -- not at home.

9:35 The President called Major Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS
June 19, 1959

9:01 The President called Secretary Dillon to ask if anything new on Geneva; nothing.

11:30 The President, in Gettysburg, called acw to ask for photograph of bull to be sent up.

2:23 The President called acw (in response to call she had placed). I told him that it had come over the ticker that the Geneva talks were to be recessed until mid-July.

2:25 The President in Gettysburg called Doug Dillon.

The President then went to play golf

3:48 Doug Dillon called the President back saying he had important information as a result of a telephone call he, Dillon, had made to Herter. At first he wanted the President gotten off the golf course, but later said never mind.

6:52 The President talked to Dillon

6:25 The President tried to get acw - at movies

7:02 The President called Major Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS
June 18, 1959

7:49 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower about weekend plans

5:37 The President called acw about pictures that some two weeks ago he had wanted to sign for Camp David people who helped with picnic at the farm for household employees.

TELEPHONE CALLS
June 17, 1959

9:32 The President called Bob Anderson -- see report.

12:37 The President talked to George Humphrey, asked the Humphreys to come for weekend of the fourth at Camp David. Talked about steel and possible strike and what the President had said in press conference this morning

12:45 The President called Bill Robinson and asked him for weekend of fourth.

12:50 The President talked to W. Alton Jones (actual call completed at 3:16) about fourth weekend. Mr. Jones would like to bome but if the salmon are running in Canada, he must go there as pre-arranged. He said he belonged to a club that was so expensive that he had to go there at least one weekend a year.

There was some talk of steel and oil, and the President mentioned what he had said in press conference. Mr. Jones said there was no doubt about it, that steel and the oil industry had been the leaders in the inflationary spiral. He congratulated the President on efforts to preserve the balanced budget and said he thought the President was making great gains.

7:02 Upon receipt of message from Khrushchev, the President called Secretary Dillon (from the house)

TELEPHONE CALLS
June 17, 1959

The President called Bob Anderson to ask him to clarify the understanding the President had of certain technical matters with regard to proposal to sell Treasury Bonds to the Federal Reserve (will put more money in circulation). This in preparation for press conference. The Secretary suggested if questions too technical became involved, that the President refer to report the treasury department filed with the Ways and Means Committee.

The President later called George Humphrey to ask if he and Mrs. Humphrey would like to spend Fourth of July weekend at Camp David. After that discussion the President referred to his press conference and his answer when asked why he did not call steel and labor people in to try to get difficulties settled (he referred to the eventual outcome when Truman tried it). He also said that one question that had intrigued him was that Pete Brandt, of the St. Louis Post Dispatch, had said that the steel people and the union people both were flooding the country with statistics at wide variance. Mr. Brandt had asked why the government did not put out the most accurate figures possible so that the people could know what the truth was. The President was intrigued with this suggestion. (I did not hear any of Mr. Humphrey's comments).

The President also called Bill Robinson to invite him for weekend of Fourth. Bill will come down on the night of the second and go up to David with the President and Mrs. Eisenhower.

TELEPHONE CALLS
June 16, 1959

11:23 The Speaker called the President

11:26 The President called back

1:50 The President called acw to see if news I had would keep him from golf course

2:00 The President called Secretary Dillon about message from Macmillan. Told Dillon to have a draft reply ready and meet him here at 6:15.

8:05 The President called acw about weekend plans for July 3-4-5. General Gruenther notified

9:25 The President tried to get me.

9:25 Then he tried Tom Stephens. About who he was going to have breakfast with this morning. acw

TELEPHONE CALLS
June 16, 1959

Sam Rayburn called the President to ask him to lay the cornerstone on the Ast Frontof the Capitol on July fourth - sometime in the morning. A 20 minute ceremony, they would want the President to speak five minutes. The President said he would take a look at it, and get in touch with him further.

The President called the Speaker back later to ask what time in morning -- any time from 10 to 12.

At 2:10 the President called Douglas Dillon, after having received a message from Prime Minister Macmillan. The President asked State to prepare a draft reply to Macmillan and that Mr. Dillon be over here at 6:15 to discuss the matter with him. The British Ambassador is to be here at 6:30 (he had been requested by the Prime Minister to see the President this afternoon).

In discussing the message from Mr. Macmillan the President made these comments:

> That the idea of an informal Heads of Government came from suggestion that Herter originally threw out, which the British grabbed.
>
> We can't do anything until we have heard from Khrushchev.
>
> We have to look at Macmillan's suggestion -- the thought is that Macmillan suggested the President call such a meeting as a face-saving gesture (because if the President doesn't, Macmillan will).
>
> That the most the President hoped for was a pleasant reply from Khrushchev; that if that much is not forthcoming, the President sees no place to go.
>
> That the only other idea he had was to ask Mr. K. over here to see the President, alone.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

6/12/59 The President called Loy Henderson, since both Dillon and Murphy were unavailable in the State Department.

He told Mr. Henderson two things:

1. He should tell Dillon that the President thinks we probably ought to get across the idea of a possible recess meeting in Geneva, rather than just walking out.

2. Since things are looking so black, work ought now to be started on a television talk the President could give within 24 or 48 hours after -- if it comes to this -- the negotiations do break off.

Henderson was to report this to Dillon.

TELEPHONE CALLS
June 15, 1959

9:18 The President called General Gruenther -- about check for $25,000 from Nelson Mills for a cancer fund in honor of John Foster Dulles

4:33 Secretary McElroy called and read the President a statement -- the President insisted that (whatever it was about) be on the basis of military necessity. He said as far as he was concerned that in matters concerning our national security, there were no "democrats or republicans" -- that political considerations did not enter into the matter at all.

4:55 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower about what time he and she should leave for Barbara's to help Barbara celebrate her birthday.

5:35 The President called acw to speed up secret service.

TELEPHONE CALLS
June 13, 1959 - the President was in Gettysburg

11:45	The President called Robert Murphy, presumably about latest message from Herter
11:55	The President called acw about check for $25,000 received from Nelson Mills of Florida, to be applied to cancer research
1:40	The President tried to get Secretary Dillon and finally reached him at 1:45
4:52	The President again talked to Dillon

June 14

12:40	The President, still in Gettysburg, called Secretary Dillon again
8:17	The President, back in Washington, tried, unsuccessfully, to reach Major John Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS
June 10, 1959

Two quick calls from the President at 1:51 and 1:55 when he decided to go and play golf despite the heat. Jack Shea and John McClure joined him at the course about 4:00.

TELEPHONE CALLS
June 5, 1959

10:46 The President called Aksel Nielsen in Denver -- about plans for giving children some stock next year in some of the companies

11:22 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower to have plenty of beer and soft drinks at the party for staff in Gettysburg Saturday night

1:38 The President called acw to see if it could be arranged that Charles (the chief butler) could take a helicopter ride in the chase copter to Gettysburg when he went a few minutes from this time.

1:40 ACW called the President back to say okay.

2:41 The President, now at farm, called acw to remind him to write a note to Mr. Nielsen confirming arrangement made on telephone.

June 6
1:21 The President tried to get acw - finally did at 4:40 -- wanted speech retyped.

1:27 The President called Malcolm Moos about same speech - AMA talk.

1:44 The President called the recording room.

June 7, 1959
1:42 The President talked to Mr. Humphrey, in Cleveland

JUNE 4, 1959
TELEPHONE CALLS

11:24 Just before the President went in the Conference Room to speak briefly to a good sized group of editors of Business magainzes, he called Bob Anderson to check with him a couple of things he had in mind saying.

6:16 The President called acw

6:31 The President called acw

TELEPHONE CALLS
June 2, 1959

10:17 Secretary Benson called from Los Angeles to report that he thought President Sukarno fully satisfied with the reception he received. The President then said he wanted to talk to Benson when he returned about wheat, with special reference to Herschel Newsome's plan for it.

1:27 The President called acw

2:30 The President tried to get Aksel Nielsen but cancelled

3:03 The President called me to ask what James Brownlee wanted to talk to him about -- National Goals Committee -- Mr. Brownlee is member of Board of Ford Foundation and apparently application for grant had been turned down without Board knowing about it

3:06 The President called Bob Merriam about same thing

3:11 The President called Mr. Brownlee

3:37 The President called Cliff Roberts

3:45 The President called - acw - to be sure that she conveyed message that he was sorry rain prevented his playing golf with Arnold Palmer

3:55 The President called James Brownlee again

5:01 The President called Mr. Merriam

7:32 The President called General Persons

DDE Dictation June 1959

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
~~1. Letter~~	~~DDE to Maj. Gen. Sir Francis de Guingand (3 pgs)~~ opened per RR80-12. JA 4/15/80	~~6/29/59~~	~~C~~
2. Memorandum, 76-49	DDE to Herter (1-pg) portions exempted, MR 76-49 #197	6/27/59	A
3. Letter 76-49	DDE to Macmillan (1-pg) (exempted-State, 3/18/77)	6/27/59	A
~~4. Letter~~	~~DDE to Dr. Edward Elson (1-pg)~~ Open, KS, 4/20/84	~~6/23/59~~	~~C~~
~~5. Message~~ 76-49	~~DDE to Herter (2 pgs)~~	~~6/17/59~~	~~A~~ 6/13/80, bc
~~6. Message~~ 76-49	~~DDE to Macmillan (1-pg)~~	~~6/17/59~~	~~A~~
7. Memorandum,	DDE to Goodpaster (1-pg).	6/15/59	C
8. Letter	DDE to Nielsen (1-pg)	6/8/59	C
~~9. Memorandum,~~ 76-49, #201	~~DDE to McElroy~~ 11/19/76-DJH	~~6/3/59~~	~~A~~
10. Telegram	transm. Message, DDE to Macmillan (4 pgs)	6/3/59	A
11. Message 76-49	DDE to Herter (1-pg) (exempted, State - 3/18/77)	6/2/59	A
~~12. Message~~ 76-49	~~DDE to Herter (1-pg)~~	~~6/2/59~~ 6/13/80, bc	~~A~~

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 42
Folder: DDE Dictation June 1959

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

DE. 7/10/59

THE VETO IN HISTORY

President	Total Vetoes
Washington	2
Madison	7
Monroe	1
Jackson	12
Tyler	10
Polk	3
Pierce	9
Buchanan	7
Lincoln	~~6~~ 3
Johnson	28
Grant	92
Hayes	13
Arthur	12
Cleveland	414
Harrison	44
Cleveland	170
McKinley	42
Roosevelt, T.	82
Taft	39
Wilson	44
Harding	6
Coolidge	50
Hoover	37
Roosevelt, F. D.	631
Truman	250
Eisenhower (to date - 7/~~8~~9/59)	~~139~~ 142

rivate and public bills that Presidents have killed by pocket veto and
sidents did not use the veto. But since James A. Garfield, no Presi-

Page missing in original

June 29, 1959.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Freddie

Your letter is truly interesting. I am sorry that so many people seem to get a little wisdom only with hindsight.

As you know, I have said not a word publicly in criticism of any officer of World War II, including Monty. Following the policy of ignoring such criticism publicly, I have also, except in such circumstances as when you and I met, avoided conversations of this type, even in private. In other words, I have never allowed such matters to disturb me more than momentarily.

But this does not mean that many others -- especially my old military friends and associates -- have failed to voice considerable resentment, possibly out of a feeling of loyalty to me.

The telecasting of an interview (which many of my friends saw but which I did not) has seemed to many people here as a deliberate affront. A number of people, including editorial writers and military friends, have expressed the thought that no matter what might be the advantage now of pondering the military "might-have-beens", the fact remains that the war in Western Europe was conducted under the program that I personally laid out in

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

broad outline and victory was achieved much more rapidly than "official" prophets had foreseen.

All this you know. I merely make the point that, because of the resentment on the part of some of my old friends, it would likely be bad judgment, at this particular time, for Monty to make any attempt to visit me.

I assure you that my feeling is merely one of disappointment, not of rancor. Even Winston, when he was here, remarked that obviously I felt little personal resentment toward Monty's publicity endeavors because he (Winston) had noted that, in our living quarters on the second floor of the White House, Monty's picture occupied the same place as in former years.

My feelings about any visit apply also to any explanatory statement Monty might conceivably make about the affair. He obviously cannot retreat from a public position that he has already made clear; consequently there would be no hope of such a statement making for better "allied" feeling. Likewise, I think any correspondence between us could not be very helpful because of the reason that Monty, both by publications and broadcasts, has made the whole matter a public affair, not a private one.

All this is, of course, negative. But I feel that if the matter is to be healed in any way, that time will have to be relied on as the healer.

* * * * *

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

* * * * * * *

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

I hope you are getting along with making inquiries of our British friends about the possibility of the "reunion" next year. I did not include Winston in the list because obviously he is far from strong and I think we should not ask him to waste any of his energy. Similarly I hope you will not urge anyone else to make a trip that would impose any kind of health risk.

I cannot tell you what a great privilege I felt it was to me to have Winston here. The same goes for your visit. I thoroughly enjoyed it.

Write to me when you can.

As ever
DE

P.S.: If you personally have any different opinions about any of this, of course I will be glad to hear them.

Major General Sir Francis W. de Guingand
K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.,
Army and Navy Club,
Pall Mall, S.W.1.
London.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

June 27, 1959.

PERSONAL

Dear Charlie:

Thank you for sending me the two columns by Holmes Alexander. I am, of course, highly gratified by his comments.

Sometime when you and I have an opportunity for a little chat, I would like to take up the whole subject. It seems to me a curious phenomenon that reporters profess to have discovered a "new" Eisenhower. I may have -- I hope I have -- gained a little experience (and particularly a sketchy knowledge of Washington politics) in this job, but fundamentally I seriously question whether a man of my age ever changes his basic thinking. But, be that as it may, I cannot fail to be pleased by the tenor of the two columns.

I don't know how frequently you come to Washington, but I suggest that if you are here some not too hot day you give my secretary, Mrs. Whitman, a ring. She will know if I am planning to golf. The games I have are always arranged at the last minute and I would, of course, like nothing better than a round with you.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Charles V. McAdam,
President,
The McNaught Syndicate, Inc.,
60 East 42nd Street,
New York 17, New York.

PERSONAL

In answer to a wail from Walter Williams who had been quoted in Drew Pearson's column as having been promised the job as Secretary of Commerce, and quitting because Strauss was nominated.

June 27, 1959

STRAIGHT TELEGRAM

The Honorable Walter Williams
Continental, Inc.
870 2nd Avenue
Seattle, Washington

Dear Walter. My only prescription is to ignore houseflies. Don't take your time to become angry at them.

DE

June 27, 1959.

Dear Chris:

I am sure that you have read exactly the same documents that Bob Kleberg provided me in connection with the Cuban situation. One of them contains his five recommendations (and a copy of that I am enclosing).

I have not thought it necessary to comment to Bob or to reply to his communication. If you think there would be any value in my saying anything whatsoever in the matter, I will be glad to do so.

As ever,

The Honorable Christian A. Herter,
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

6/27

In drafting this letter I had said originally, "I doubt whether a man~~y~~// of my age changes his habits of thinking and of speech."

The President said he had conscientiously tried to change his habits of speech. That since a child he had always thought faster than he could talk, which accounted for the fact that his tongue would "run away with him" and he might not finish sentences, etc. Since his "difficulty" of the last couple of years, he said he tried very hard to think before he would speak -- to outsiders.

June 27, 1959

PERSONAL

Dear Charlie:

Thank you for sending me the two columns by Holmes Alexander. I am, of course, highly gratified by his comments.

Sometime when you and I have an opportunity for a little chat, I would like to take up the whole subject. It seems to me a curious phenomenon that reporters profess to have discovered in me a "new" Eisenhower. I may have -- I hope I have -- gained a little experience in this job, but fundamentally I seriously question whether a man of my age ever changes his habits of thinking and expression. But, be that as it may, I cannot fail to be pleased by the tenor of the two columns.

I don't know how frequently you come to Washington, but I suggest that if you are here some not too hot day you give my Secretary, Mrs. Whitman, a ring. She will know if I am planning to golf. The games I have are always arranged at the last minute and I would, of course, like nothing better than a round with you.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Charles V. McAdam
President
The McNaught Syndicate, Inc.
60 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

PERSONAL

cmf

From

THE McNAUGHT SYNDICATE, INC.
60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

For release Monday, June 29, 1959

IKE IN THE HOMESTRETCH -- I

By Holmes Alexander

WASHINGTON, D. C. -- Two questions loom for the 1960 campaign -- and the second of the two is more important than the first. Who's going to be elected? Where will the country find as good a President as Dwight D. Eisenhower has turned out to be?

Let us admit that Mr. Eisenhower started rather shakily as a campaigner and as President -- but as of today he has become the unsung master of his trade and a champion in the game which he took up in the evening of an entirely different career. If this fact is not more often reported from Washington, it is because the focus is on the problems rather than the personality, and because most of us are usually too busy chopping wood to break into rhapsodies over the forest.

My own eyes were lifted for the longer view in recent months because both living former Presidents have lately visited this city. Mr. Truman bounced in and out, brushing off a White House invitation to dine, and testifying like Sir Oracle before a Senate Committee on the subject of the 22nd Amendment repealer. Mr. Hoover came and went quietly, with wise, grave words at the dedication of the Robert A. Taft Memorial. Mr. Truman insisted upon his historical greatness with every syllable and gesture. Mr. Hoover contended that "greatness" of men does not much matter in a true republic. Both men served to put the same conviction in the observer's mind. It was this: While Presidents Hoover and Truman served well enough in the White House, no living American has seen a better President than Dwight Eisenhower has been.

It is a conviction which few of us here could have mustered a year or two ago. Also, it is a belief which might not assert itself in the mind of a reporter who saw and heard President Eisenhower day after day. My own work is such that I catch only every third or fourth press conference and hardly go to the White House more often than once a year. It happens that I was just back from a fast dash to

West Germany when I attended the June 17th conference, and had not laid eyes on Mr. Eisenhower for some time.

For these reasons the impressions were firmer and more clean-cut than would otherwise be probable. Barely once or twice in the question-packed 30 minutes did Mr. Eisenhower misspeak himself, as he so frequently used to do. None of his sentences lost their predicates and swam away, as often used to happen. He did not duck any questions, and did not take off in a haze of moralizations. On the contrary, the President not only fielded every query within reach, but he did something that Mr. Truman was incapable of doing, and which Mr Hoover evidently did not attempt.

Mr. Eisenhower gave to a majority of his answers a quality that a literary critic has called "high seriousness." The responses went beyond bare fact. They became interpretive, revealing, philosophical commentaries on Presidential procedure and Constitutional affairs. Paraphrased for the sake of brevity, here are some samples of the President's ideas -- points which possess, I think, an actual historical, textbook value in their separate fields:

What should be the Federal Government's position when a Labor-Management dispute threatens to tie up a basic industry, such as steel? The President did not care for the grandstand play of calling Union-Industry representatives to the White House. He said there was an unfortunate historical precedent for this sort of thing which had ended in a Government attempt to seize the steel industry. Later, the President responded with beautiful graciousness to a question and turned his reply into a constructive idea. St. Louis Post Dispatch correspondent "Pete" Brandt asked if Government facilities could not be used to set the public straight on rival claims by Union and Industry as to profits, price structure and productivity. Mr. Eisenhower called this "the most intelligent question" he had heard on the subject. The President added that he would try to follow up the suggestion of government truth-seeking.

What was the significance of a Communist fighter plane attack upon an American Navy bomber off Korea? The President declined a chance to demagogue by saying: "I always try to stay away from motives."

This was his statesmanlike way of saying that even a Communist action should not be judged without evidence.

What were the prospects of a Summit Meeting? The President deplored the idea that modern heads of state should meet (as Russian Emperor Alexander and French Emperor Napoleon once did, he noted, on a raft in the middle of a river) and attempt to settle the affairs of the world. He pointed out that the American head of state had regular duties at home, and that the foreign ministers of all free countries were clothed with sufficient authority to deal with matters which came up at foreign ministerial conferences.

These are only a few of the several nuggets of genuine political analysis which President Eisenhower dropped at a single press meeting. A year or two ago he was not capable of such a rich yield. Mr. Eisenhower, toward the end of his tenure in office, is reaching a high and unexpected plateau of performance.

(Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

From

THE McNAUGHT SYNDICATE, INC.
60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

For release Tuesday, June 30, 1959

IKE IN THE HOME STRETCH -- FINAL

By Holmes Alexander

WASHINGTON, D. C. -- In another 20 months or less it'll be easy to look back on President Eisenhower's stretch run and to note that he moved much more like a stake horse than (as was predicted) like a lame duck.

But to wait till Mr. Eisenhower has come to the end of his term, or worse, to the end of his life, is not necessary. If there is praise to be given, now is the best time. The President has certainly served long enough, and is close enough to the finish, to provide some estimates. His political contribution (i.e. "modern" Republicanism) is pretty hazy, but as the Chief Executive of the huge Federal corporation and as the leader of the American people, Mr. Eisenhower is today at the peak of his form.

Those who work daily with the President -- his White House staffers -- express surprise that the press has not commented at length upon Mr. Eisenhower's progress from a willing but uncertain student to the perceptive master of his trade that he has now become. It is freely acknowledged that the President "had to go to school" on domestic and political matters from the first day that he became a candidate and down through the early years of his tenure. But the critics who dwell on his past unsureness and not infrequent errors are missing the plot of the Eisenhower story -- the difficult, lengthy but successful struggle in the toughest on-the-job training course that there is.

Anybody who doubts this should watch the President at his next press conference. If it is a typical latter-day performance, the President's excellence will rise and fall with the quality of the questions. Given an intelligent query to work with, one which honestly seeks to discover his viewpoint on a public matter, Mr. Eisenhower will say something of at least passing value, and occasionally something that makes a useful historical commentary on the Presidency.

For instance, he has recently spoken a lot more wisely than his opponents on the reasons why a President should not attend a series of Summit meetings, as suggested by Senator Fulbright and others. Mr. Eisenhower has also reminded his conference, quite correctly, that the Constitution envisions a President's appealing to public opinion in order to obtain legislation, but does not envision a President's harassing and haranguing the Congress in order to put over a program.

Intelligent questions draw from Mr. Eisenhower in 1959 the sort of responses which read very well the next morning and which will make sense this time next year. On the other hand, the queries of entrapment or of oversimplification never rise above their original merit. Mr. Eisenhower is too courteous and, in truth, not quick-witted enough to turn a thrust to his own advantage, as Mr. Truman sometimes did.

But rather than quibble at questions which are not soundly premised, the President is apt to grab the answerable part of the query and reply to it. For example, he was recently asked what he thought of the Olympic Games committee's "expelling" and refusing to "recognize" Nationalist China. Instead of bothering to correct the questioner, Mr. Eisenhower went to the meat of the query, saying, in effect, that the Olympic committee ought to run the games and stay out of politics.

Mr. Eisenhower's reputation of being a "weak" President seems to mean that he has not used strong language. After all, Mr. Truman used the initials of the Senate Office Building pretty freely, and his tirades against the "do nothing" 80th Congress are on record. But Mr. Eisenhower, if weak in words, has been strong when it comes to vetoing hot legislation, like the over-lobbied natural gas bill, and in insisting upon a pay-as-you-go budget, which he has achieved in most of his fiscal years of office.

Persons near the President say that he showed his mettle as a man of action last summer in landing the Marines on Lebanon and, less happily, in sending the 101st Airborne to Little Rock. In both instances, he showed that he could and would get as tough as anybody.

The President's mastery of his job has been gradual and undramatic, and this is the reason why it has gone unremarked. Close associates say that there was no startling "turning point." He is better informed than is generally known. The illness and death of Mr. Dulles and the overseas absence of Mr. Herter have caused the President to make foreign affairs statements which he used to leave to his Secretary of State. A university economist who came to Washington to head a study of inflation told this reporter that he was amazed (having read the papers) to sit down with the President and hear him discuss a whole range of economic ups-and-downs.

The departure of Sherman Adams ("He's very much missed around here," says a White House insider) altered the "climate" of the anterooms, but little else. Adams was a chilly and brusque New Englander. Wilton Persons, his successor, is a warm and leisurely Southerner. But the real change in the White House has been its rise from a school room to something like a highly-charged executive suite.

(Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

June 27, 1959.

~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

I think that your outline of suggestions, contained in a theoretical communique, for use in concerting the Western Position among the three governments provides a good basis for prompt decision.

It is my understanding that, on July 13th, there would be no intention of tabling a "complete" Western Position. Rather our purpose now would be to obtain a thorough understanding (assuming Von Brentano's general agreement) of all the things the West would be ready to suggest, piece by piece, [redacted] with agreement as to a "standing group" of negotiators (with German advisers on both sides) to attempt solution of some of the more obvious differences between us.

Your paper would yield nothing in principle but does suggest a number of items that might possibly be acceptable to the Soviets. If so, the "Commission" might make some significant progress.

I am attaching a draft of a message to Harold Macmillan; if you think it is all right, please send it off.

D.D.E.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 76-49 #197
By DJH Date 6/12/80

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b)(d)
State 3/18/77; NSC 6/4/80
NLE Date 6/12/80

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 3 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

June 25, 1959

Dear Senator Johnson:

I have, as President, sought consistently to refrain from interjecting my views in respect to such Congressional matters as Senate or House Resolutions which in our system do not contemplate Presidential participation. Senate Resolution 115, however, raises considerations so significant to our country that I feel I must call it to your attention in the hope that it can be withdrawn or further action withheld.

Although I realise its declared purpose is to inquire only into national security procedures, this Resolution would inescapably thrust Congressional investigative activities deeply into the Nation's highest national security and foreign policy deliberative processes which traditionally as well as Constitutionally have remained within the province of the Chief Executive. Such an undertaking at a time of delicacy and danger in international relations could not avoid harmful consequences, for it would thrust the Executive and Legislative Branches into needless controversy over jurisdictional issues which have been argued throughout our history and cannot now be resolved without either Congressional or Executive concessions which over the years neither has been willing to make. An embroilment of this kind in our government in the present state of world affairs would be poorly timed to say the least; it would surely trouble our own people and sorely perplex our allies throughout the world.

Aside from such general considerations as these, I should remind you that the National Security Council, though a statutory body, has only an advisory function. It convenes and deliberates as the President may direct on such national security matters as he may specify. More than 300 meetings of this body have been held these past six and a half years -- a much greater use of it, I am informed, than was previously the practice, a fact which I cite only to highlight my conviction that this machinery has great value in assisting a

President in reaching decisions on the Nation's security policies. I would regret very much to see any arm of the Congress so impinge upon this process as to incline me or any of my successors to avoid its use or incline the Council's members to withhold, in these weekly meetings, frank and vigorous expressions of their convictions on our critical security concerns. I do not doubt that a Congressional probing into this advisory process -- an effort not heretofore undertaken by the Congress - would dispose future Presidents to avoid its use entirely, or would inhibit and constrict the Council's deliberations. Either result would be injurious to our security and, indeed, directly contrary to the ends which I am advised the Resolution itself is designed to serve.

I would additionally point out that through the great volume of testimony steadily taken in the open and executive sessions of the Foreign Relations, Armed Services, Atomic Energy, and Appropriations Committees of the Senate and House, all relevant information on the nation's security problems is provided unhesitatingly to the Congress by the top security officials of the Executive Branch. I believe this system has functioned satisfactorily over the years in keeping the Congress adequately advised of our security plans and programs. May I add also that I have highly valued the cooperation in these fields that Congressional leaders have accorded to the Executive during these past six years and more.

For such reasons, sensitive though I am to Congressional prerogatives in such a matter as this, I feel compelled, in the interest of our national security, to suggest that further action on Senate Resolution 115 be indefinitely withheld.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

June 24, 1959.

PERSONAL

Dear Henry:

Your letter is most interesting. While I think I have never seen your 1941 book, it is clear that you were more foresighted than a good many people in the government. It is possible, of course, that former Secretaries of State have recommended the establishment of the kind of school you had in mind, but even yet we cannot be certain that Congress will support the school on a necessary and reasonable basis.

Respecting your suggestion about Ambassadors, I personally would favor the provision of representation allowances, of appropriate size, in the different embassies so that any individual, regardless of financial circumstances, could be appointed to any post. As you know, Foster and I have greatly increased the ratio of career to political appointments in the diplomatic service. Moreover, we tried -- and I think succeeded except in one case -- in obtaining people of ability as well as means. Nevertheless the implementation of your suggestion could provide a great deal more flexibility.

I shall have the State Department study your letter.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Dr. Henry M. Wriston,
Marstons Mills,
Massachusetts.

PERSONAL

C
O
P
Y

15 May 1959

(obviously an error, postmarked 6/15)

Dear Mr. President:

May I add my congratulations to others upon your speech at the Foreign Service Institute. In a book, published in 1941, proposing such a senior officers course, I wrote: "The major purpose .... would be to encourage foreign service officers not so much to absorb new or technical knowledge as to sort out the significance of what they already know. Its function would be to make thought more orderly, more effective -- and to give rein to imaginative and critical analysis of meanings." It is wonderful, eighteen years later, at the end of the first such course, to have your warm endorsement and powerful influence.

I am encouraged to suggest that the time is ripe for a step that is inevitable: put an end to patronage appointments to diplomatic posts. We used to have political generals, when wars were not so desperately technical and serious. Surely, if we believe that the diplomat is the first line of defense of peace, patronage should play no part. Diplomacy, like war, has become technical and complicated.

Moreover there are no longer any "safe" posts to which political appointees can be sent. Threats to peace blaze up in small countries, as well as large, in places off the beaten track as well as in traditional cockpits. There is no place for a man who looks upon office as a political reward instead of a call to arduous public service.

This is not to suggest that all ambassadors should be professionals. The President should be able to turn to men of standing, experience, energy and wisdom. But he should not have to consider whether the nominee has "earned" it by service to the party, much less by gifts to campaign funds. Nor should he need to inquire whether his choice can "afford" it; as long as he does the nominee will be said to have "bought" the job. This is unfair to the President; it is a serious handicap to the ambassador.

The times are so serious the public would welcome reform. The Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has taken public positions which should secure his endorsement of such a change.

(more)

You will remember that over a year ago on St. Patrick's Day we discussed one phase of this matter -- representation allowances. Some foolish babbler and a spiteful press story spoiled the opportunity at that time. Is this not a strategic moment to take a larger step?

With highest personal regard,

Respectfully,

/s/ Henry M. Wriston

Henry M. Wriston
Marstons Mills
Massachusetts

C O P Y

June 23, 1959.

PERSONAL

Dear Dr. Elson:

I have today authorized 100 shares Carter Products, Inc., to be placed in the National Presbyterian Church Building Fund account. These shares have a current market value of $5,556.25.

This account is with Johnston, Lemon and Company, investment bankers, of Washington, D.C., attention Mr. James M. Lemon. They will await your instructions as to the disposition of this stock.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Dr. Edward L. R. Elson,
National Presbyterian Church,
Connecticut Avenue and N Street, N. W.
Washington, D.C.

PERSONAL

High - 56
Low 55-1/8
Mean 55.5625 for June 23, 1959, per Mr. Lemon

June 17, 1959.

~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE

The President asks that the following message be sent to the Secretary of State, in Geneva:

"Dear Chris:

"My thoughts have been with you often as you go through the trying routine that must frequently seem both futile and frustrating. I think, however, that from your messages we here have been able to appreciate your problems and have also been able to achieve what seems to me at least a most practical meeting of minds on the major questions raised.

"Of course Dillon communicates with you far more often than I do, but he invariably makes certain that I am acquainted with your messages.

"Just this minute I saw your recommendation that we make available to our Ambassadors in London, Paris and Bonn a copy of my message to Khrushchev. I approved, with the caution that the message should be sent to the Ambassadors on an eyes only basis.

"Incidentally, I had at my press conference this morning a question seeking to get an answer from me on the possibility that I had sent to Khrushchev a special message. I replied that I never affirm or deny the existence of any message that may or may not have been sent by me as a head of one government to another, unless publication is by mutual consent or by the initiative of the other party.

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 76-49 #199
By DJH Date 6/12/80

~~SECRET~~

"If and when Khrushchev gives me an answer, we shall of course be in prompt communication with you.

"With the hope that you are not losing patience and with warm personal regard,

As ever,

DE"

SECRET, I suppose. Many thanks.

Ann Whitman

~~SECRET~~

June 17, 1959.

MEMORANDUM FOR

JERRY MORGAN

This is the memorandum handed to me by Governor Munoz-Marin when you accompanied him to my office. When you have examined into the "Commonwealth" question that seemed to bother him so much, please give me a report.

D.D.E.

June 17, 1959.

~~SECRET~~

Dear Mr. Dillon:

In answer to the latest from the Prime Minister, the President would like the following message sent back to him:

> "Dear Harold:
>
> "I think that for the moment at least we are doing all that humans can do -- and must hope for the best.
>
> As ever,
>
> DE"

Thanks again.

Ann Whitman

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 76-49 #200
By DJH Date 6/12/80

June 17, 1959.

PERSONAL

Dear Roy

It was wonderful to have news of you. I shall not bother you with a long message at the moment; I have only one thought I want to communicate to you.

For some time I have been wondering whether I could not arrange at some period during the year 1960 for a small reunion of certain of my best war-time friends. The purpose of the reunion would be first of all, a renewal of valued comradeships; secondly, it would give us an opportunity to review our own memories and records of our war experiences to see whether we could not produce a document that would have a unique character in the military history of the war, even if not any great value.

Not long ago Freddie de Guingand was here and I charged him with inquiring from a number of my British friends as to the possibility of their coming. I have a recreation camp in the hills not far from here, where the reunion could well be held, and it would be a great honor for me to be the personal host of a group of British and Americans (with possibly one Canadian and one Frenchman) numbering something on the order of twenty to twenty-four.

Freddie has the details of what I have in mind and possibly he will find some opportunity to talk to you

PERSONAL

PERSONAL

about it. By no means do I mean to push you or to ask anything that might be inconvenient for you. But if you should feel like making such a trip, no one could possibly add more to the get-together. I have been thinking of the middle of May next year or the middle of October as possibly the best times, from my viewpoint.

This requires no answer but if you do have any thoughts you should like to communicate to me on this, I would, of course, welcome them.

With warm regard,

As ever

Ike

The Right Honorable Lord Ismay,
P.C., G.C.B., C.H.,
Wormington Grange,
Broadway,
Worcestershire,
England.

PERSONAL

June 15, 1959.

Dear Peter:

Last evening I ran across the card that you handed to me the last time you were here for dinner. Having read through the directed computations, I was intrigued to understand the "why."

I am sure you found the explanation very simple as quickly as you discovered that the man had evolved a somewhat complicated way in which to produce the sums of 1958 and 1959.

All the above I say merely as an introduction to my expression of thanks for your kindness in giving me the little problem.

Please remember me warmly to all the family and, of course, the best to yourself.

As ever,

Mr. Walker Gentry Buckner

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 7 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

June 15, 1959.

PERSONAL

Dear Allen:

I read very carefully your message from Pinay. Like you, I think he is one of the finest citizens of France.

Thank you for sending the message to me.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Allen W. Dulles,
Director,
Central Intelligence Agency,
Washington 25, D. C.

PERSONAL

June 10, 1959.

Dear Dr. Keeney:

Thank you very much for reaffirming, by letter, your cordial invitation to address the convocation to be held at Brown University in October. I have placed the date of the twenty-first on my calendar. While, of course, this acceptance is subject to the hazards of unforeseen circumstances that might necessitate an abrupt cancellation, I assure you that I shall do my best to fulfill the engagement.

As to details of my visit, I think you should, at an appropriate time, communicate with my Appointment Secretary, Thomas E. Stephens. Such details would include time of day or evening, the program for the convocation, and any activities expected of me other than attendance at the single convocation.

Although it had slipped my memory that Brown had voted me an honorary degree in 1948, I assure you that I would be complimented by its presentation on October twenty-first.

With personal regard,

Sincerely,

Dr. Barnaby C. Keeney,
President,
Brown University,
Providence 12, Rhode Island.

June 8, 1959

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Bob:

For your information I send along to you some of the comments given to me by our experts on the proposal you made at Waseda University in Tokyo last April.

1. To underwrite the Japanese Export-Import Bank as a substitute for United States-controlled bilateral assistance could, in effect, deny us a major instrument for our aid programs.

2. To make Japan the chosen instrument of United States development assistance would be resented by other Asian countries, such as India, which tend to view Japanese prominence and power without enthusiasm.

3. Japan could not administer development assistance more effectively than the United States or existing multilateral institutions such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

4. The proposal involves a direct United States subsidy for Japanese exports. This is to the detriment of exports from other countries, including the United States, in a period when our exports already face increasing competition in world markets.

5. A program of the proposed magnitude would be inconsistent with our attempts to encourage greater European participation in Asian economic development and with our attempts to stimulate the greater use of private foreign capital in economic development abroad.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

> "Certainly Japan has the skills and industrial resources to make an important contribution to the economic development of other Asian countries. Japan has already supplied many millions of dollars in goods and services to Asian countries under our direct aid programs. She has also benefited from our off-shore procurement and, indirectly, from our assistance to other countries in the area.
>
> "We are now exploring ways to coordinate Japanese skills and resources with our own efforts on a project-by-project basis. As one recent example, the United States and Japan are jointly financing the expansion of Indian iron ore facilities to permit annual shipments of some two million tons from India to Japan.
>
> "The benefits of further cooperation with Japan are recognized by many other Asian countries. Such cooperation can expand in the future as the lingering fears of Japanese power and control are overcome."

With some of these arguments I have no doubt you will disagree. However, it is a fact that almost any broad proposal affecting our relationship with other nations is bound to have repercussions in other areas that must be carefully examined and evaluated.

In any event I am more than delighted that you are interesting yourself in this kind of project.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Robert R. Mullen
1737 H Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

mg

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 8 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

June 4, 1959.

Dear Bill:

I have just read the second Interim Report of your Committee entitled "The Organization and Administration of the Military Assistance Program." It is most interesting and reflects the quality of the individuals producing it.

I will communicate with you further when the Report has been examined in detail by the interested agencies.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Major General William H. Draper, Jr.,
The President's Committee
To Study the United States Military
Assistance Program,
708 Jackson Place, N.W.,
Washington 25, D.C.

June 4, 1959.

MEMORANDUM FOR

GENERAL PERSONS

Attached is the second Interim Report from the Draper Committee, which I believe Bob Merriam received this morning.

I want it studied on an urgent basis so that I can comment further to the Committee on their manifestly searching analysis.

I am not certain whether or not we sent a copy of the first report to the Congress; if we did so, did we transmit it before or after we had attached our own comments?

D.D.E.

June 3, 1959.

~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

I have noted press reports about the Soviet objection to our deploying IRBMs into Greece. In December, 1957, when you, Foster and I went to the NATO meeting, we made our position absolutely clear that we would not try to induce any NATO nation to accept IRBMs for deployment in its territory. We made it clear also that we would be ready to make these available to any nation that voluntarily requested them and where we believed their deployment would be useful as a deterrent and for defense.

In connection with the foregoing, I should like to have the following questions answered:

(a). Do we in fact have a firm plan for stationing IRBMs in Greece?

(b). Did the Greek government initiate a firm request for these weapons?

(c). Assuming the answer to be "yes," did the appropriate NATO authority concur?

(d). What additional numbers from the uniformed services would be stationed in Greece?

(e). What would be the total number of such American strength in that country?

(f). What particular advantage do we expect to gain from putting these weapons into Greece in view of the fact that that country is both small and exposed?

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 76-49 Document # 201
By Date 11-17-76

SECRET

(g). Does the State Department see any great advantage in stationing these weapons in this particular country?

(h). Finally, what additional sums for defense support and economic assistance will be requested of the Congress as a result of any such action?

I do not want this memorandum widely circulated or worked on by junior staffs. Except for a few statistics that I desire, these matters involve high policy and so I should like to have this paper handled by the fewest possible people.

D.D.E.

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 10-11 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

June 2, 1959.

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT MURPHY
ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE

Please send the following additional message to the Secretary of State:

"~~SECRET~~

"Dear Chris:

"Jim Hagerty has not yet brought to me the message referred to in your most recent cable. However, I agree that the time has come to see whether or not we can stir up a little action in Geneva. I am planning a press conference tomorrow morning and I should have a good opportunity then to do so.

"With warm regard,

As ever,

DE"

Thanks again.

Ann Whitman

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 76-49 #203
By DJH Date 6/12/80

June 1, 1959.

Dear Alex

Thank you so much for your note of sympathy in the death of Foster Dulles. Your tribute to him gratifies me greatly, as I know it will both Mrs. Dulles and Allen.

And I cannot fail to tell you how deeply I am touched by your assurance that you recall with real satisfaction our personal association in wartime; on my part I have always in the past and shall continue in the future to feel a tremendous admiration, respect and affection inspired by your selfless and unexcelled performance of duty and leadership of Allied armies.

I am grateful also for the evidence that your letter presents that you are once again feeling stronger. I trust that you are -- or soon will be -- enjoying life as much as ever.

As for the suggestion in your last paragraph, at present, of course, I have no idea where, or if, a Summit Conference will take place. But I do assure you that nothing would give me greater pleasure than to see you again; one of these days you and your Lady might find it possible to pay us a visit here. A warm welcome would await you.

With personal regard,

As ever

Ike

Field Marshal
Earl Alexander of Tunis,
K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
Willow Farm, Oakley Green,
Windsor, Berkshire, England.

COPY

Willow Farm
Oakley Green
Windsor

May 25, 1959

Dear Mr. President,

As an old friend I should like you to know how deeply sorry I am at the death of that very fine man, Mr. John Foster Dulles. I feel very much for you at his loss, knowing what a great friend he was of yours and how much you so rightly admired his great qualities. His loss is not only your country's loss, but mine's too -- and the whole Western World's. Yet I feel that his outstanding service to peace and his untiring efforts to champion and uphold our common ideals will remain as an inspiration to all of us. Apart from his great work as a Secretary of Foreign Affairs, what a magnificent example he has given us of courage and fortitude during his illness. The world can ill spare such splendid character. I regret that I didn't have the opportunity to meet him more often because I have always admired him and knew that he was one of the great men -- my past friendships have been closer with his brother, Alan Dulles, who did such a fine job in the closing stages of the war in negotiating the German surrender in Italy in 1945.

This letter requires no answer -- it is just a message from an old friend and a wartime colleague who is proud and happy to have served under you during the war years. I am hoping, dear Ike, that if you come over to Europe for a summit conference that I shall have the pleasure of seeing you again.

With warmest regards and best wishes,

Yours ever,

Alex

(Field Marshal Earl Alexander of Tunis)

June 1, 1959.

Dear Dr. Pusey:

I support the statement made by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare as to the desirability of amending the National Defense Education Act so as to eliminate the oath and affidavit required of recipients of Federal aid. I shall seek an opportunity personally to voice this conviction.

You and I can well understand the resentful feelings of a citizen who believes himself singled out to make a special affirmation of his loyalty to his country. I am sure the Congress had no intention of creating such resentment. Each individual who enters into the service of the Federal government, including every member of the Civil Service from top to bottom, and all appointees whether or not confirmed by the Senate, is required to take an oath to defend the Constitution and to perform his duties loyally. Unquestionably the Congressional feeling in this instance was that since any individual who works for his government for pay should be required to take a loyalty oath, then anyone who receives Federal aid should be ready to do the same.

I think most of us would be quite willing to repeat every morning, with the school children, the pledge of "allegiance to the flag and to the nation for which it stands," yet any of us, if singled out to do something over and above that expected from the ordinary citizen, would feel a resentment.

All I am saying here is that I think we can well understand the instinctive reactions of the Congress in this case, at the same time that we try to use persuasion in bringing about that necessary sober second thought which would eliminate the requirement.

Incidentally, I assure you of the Federal government's concern about the requirements of higher education. At the same time I believe that one of the gravest mistakes we could make would be to permit this kind of education to become too much dependent upon Federal decision and appropriation.

With personal regard,

Sincerely,

Dr. Nathan M. Pusey,
President,
Harvard University,
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts.

June 1, 1959.

Dear Al:

Regarding the National Goals Committee: Contrary to the expectations of some of the staff, the matter of financial support looks like it may become sticky. All further progress is dependent upon success in this item.

I have talked to Arthur Burns and Frank Pace about your feeling that current demands upon your time and effort would greatly diminish your usefulness as a member of the Committee. I gave them the gist of your convictions.

Their first feeling is that the demands upon the time of the top Committee members will be very slight during the early months; moreover, that even when the time comes for the crystallisation of views and findings, it would be far preferable to have you on a part-time basis than to choose someone that they respect less. They think your name, as a top Committee member, would be very good.

Next time I see you we will talk about the matter.

As ever,

General Alfred M. Gruenther,
President,
American Red Cross,
Washington, D.C.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Index to	Toner Notes (2 pgs)	6/1-30/59	A
2. Staff Not	es No. 579 (2 pgs)	6/30/59	A
3. Staff Not	es No. 578 (2 pgs)	6/29/59	A
4. Staff Not	es No. 577 (2 pgs)	6/27/59	A
5. Staff Not	es No. 576 (2 pgs)	6/26/59	A
6. Special	Staff Note (1 pg)	6/25/59	A
7. Staff Not	es No. 575 (2 pgs)	6/25/59	A
8. Staff Not	es No. 574 (2 pgs)	6/24/59	A
9. Special	Staff Note (1 pg)	6/23/59	A
10. Staff N	otes No. 573 (2 pgs)	6/23/59	A
~~11. Supplem~~	~~ent to Staff Notes No. 572 (2 pgs)~~	~~6/23/59~~ 12/21/81, bc	~~A~~
12. Staff N	otes No. 572 (2 pgs)	6/22/59	A
13. Special	Staff Note (1 pg)	6/20/59	A

FILE LOCATION
Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)
DDE DIARIES
Box 42
Folder: Toner Notes June 1959

RESTRICTION CODES
(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
14.	Staff Notes No. 571 (2 pgs)	6/20/59	A
15.	Staff Notes No. 570 (2 pgs)	6/19/59	A
16.	Staff Notes No. 569 (2 pgs)	6/18/59	A
17.	Staff Notes No. 568 (2 pgs)	6/16/59	A
18.	Supplement to Staff Notes No. 567 (2 pgs) pa ex MR 81-469 #5	6/16/59	A
19.	Special Staff Note (1 pg.)	6/15/59	A
20.	Staff Notes No. 567 (2 pgs)	6/13/59	A
21.	Staff Notes No. 566 (2 pgs)	6/12/59	A
22.	Special Staff Note (2 pgs)	6/12/59	A
23.	Staff Notes No. 565 (3 pgs)	6/11/59	A
24.	Supplement to Staff Notes No. 564 (2 pgs) portions exempted MR 81-180 #15	6/11/59	A
25.	Staff Notes No. 564 (2 pgs)	6/10/59	A
26.	Special Staff Note (3 pgs)	6/10/59	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 42
Folder: Toner Notes June 1959

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
27.	Staff Notes No. 563 (2 pgs)	6/9/59	A
28.	Special Staff Note (1 pg)	6/8/59	A
29.	Staff Notes No. 562 (2 pgs)	6/8/59	A
30.	Staff Notes No. 561 (3 pgs)	6/6/59	A
31.	Special Staff Note (2 pgs)	6/3/59	A
~~32.~~	~~Staff Notes No. 560 (2 pg)~~	~~6/2/59~~	~~A~~ 12/21/81 bc
~~33.~~	~~Staff Notes No. 559 (2 pgs)~~	~~6/1/59~~	~~A~~
34.	Special Staff Note (1 pg)	6/1/59	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 42
Folder: Toner Notes June 1959

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

When the White House Staff Notes were created, each paragraph was marked separately with its classification. The following markings were used to distinguish the classification of each paragraph: (U) - Unclassified; (Admin. Conf.) - Administratively Confidential; (C) - Confidential; (S) - Secret; (TS) - Top Secret; (TS-RD) - Top Secret-Restricted Data. Those marked U and Admin. Conf. have been opened for research. The remaining classified paragraphs have been deleted, but may be requested for classification review under the mandatory review provisions of Executive Order 12065.

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 16 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

Carbon No. 4

~~SECRET~~

STAFF NOTES NO. 579

June 30, 1959

Labor

1. The Economy. -- Labor will announce tomorrow that: (a) the factory hiring rate in May was the highest for the month since 1955, and the layoff rate was equal to the lowest for any May since World War II. These trends continue the sharp improvement in the employment situation of recent months. ... (b) New construction put in place rose seasonally in June to new highs of $5 billion for the month and $24.9 billion for the half-year. Both totals were up 15% from a year ago. New construction is at an adjusted annual rate of $55.1 billion, compared to an actual 1958 total of $49.1 billion. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

2. Missiles

[redacted]

... (S)

Defense

3. Space Vehicles

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Defense → (chart cl.)

(3. cont.)

[redacted]

... (S)

Interior

4. Oil Imports. -- Later this week Interior will announce completion of action on 81 appeals filed with the Oil Import Appeals Board for the period March 11-June 30: The Board has dismissed 29 appeals as not within its jurisdiction, transferred one to the period beginning July 1, approved 6, and denied 32. Thirteen were withdrawn. (Admin. Conf.)

USIA

5. Soviet Comment. -- USIA notes that Congressman Walter's June 3 attack on certain artists whose work is to be shown in the US exhibition in Moscow brought quick reaction from the Soviet press and radio. The "line" alleges that Mr. Walter's attack exposes US artistic freedom as a myth, belies US freedom in general, shows that American "ruling circles" will not tolerate views against the "official line", and reveals that "McCarthyism" still survives in the US. (U)

State

6. US & Libya

[redacted]

... (C)

Carbon No. 1 Ret'd by V.P. & destroyed 7/17/59 SM

(Carbon No. 3 ret'd by S. & destroyed 7/28/59 SM)

~~SECRET~~

✓ Copy # 2 destroyed 12/22/60

Carbon No. 4

~~SECRET~~

STAFF NOTES NO. 578

June 29, 1959

ICA

1. India

... (S)

State

2. China

... (S)

State

3. **Radio Ghana.** -- On June 4 Ghana made its national radio virtually independent of the British Broadcasting Corporation as the culmination of a policy started when Ghana gained its statehood. It terminated the last two BBC news programs, which had been a constant irritation because they contained an inordinate amount of critical news about Ghana. ...Embassy Accra believes that this will not only increase Radio Ghana's operating difficulties but will further increase the country's already considerable isolation from the mainstream of world events. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

4. **Armed Services Personnel.** -- The ability of the Armed Services to attract and retain qualified personnel has substantially

~~SECRET~~

✓

~~SECRET~~

Defense (cont'd.)

improved since 1957, mainly because of the Military Pay Bill and probably also because of the recession. Long-term initial enlistments increased considerably in all the services. Army's regular (2 and 3 year) enlistments went up by 66% from FY 1957-FY 1959. ... The re-enlistment rate for first term regulars also increased in all the services, the average rate rising from 24.7% to 30.0% over the two years. ... The increase over the same period in re-enlistments in the critical electronics skills from 20.6% to 26.5% and in ground combat skills from 19.9% to 25.6% are particularly significant. The rates, however, are still below those considered necessary to a properly balanced career force. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

5. Missiles

... (C)

Carbon No. 1 ret'd by V. P. + destroyed 7/17/59. sm

(Carbon No. 3 ret'd by B. + destroyed 7/28/59 sm)

~~SECRET~~

Copy # 2 destroyed 12/20/60

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 577

June 27, 1959

1. Rocket

W. H
(Harr - Coffey)

(C)

2. Stockpile. -- GSA has taken several major steps to reduce excess stockpiles of defense materials. It has sold or will sell portions of its stock of a number of materials, including copan tin, cryolite, and quinine. Sales of Chinese hog bristles (half completed) have realized $11 million, sub-standard manganese will yield about $1.5 million and coconut oil about $37 million. These disposals reduce both storage and handling costs. ...GSA has also been successful in reducing Government commitments by renegotiation of defense materials purchase contracts. Since July 1957 savings of over $295 million have been effected and negotiations are continuing. (Admin. Conf.)

GSA

3. Agriculture. -- At its recent meeting the National Agricultural Advisory Commission: noted hopeful signs in the poultry and egg situation; again urged legislation (and public education) to halt increasing surpluses and loss of markets; was informed that extension of the Sugar Act, which does not expire until the end of 1960, is not absolutely essential at this Congressional session; opposed a growers' proposal to increase national allotments and price supports for rice; recommended that Labor consult with Agriculture before formulating any changes in farm labor regulations; recommended further study of the surplus non-fat milk problem, including long-term market development; opposed expansion of the barter program; favored aggressive expansion of the Rural Development Program; recommended accelerated utilization research under the Department, but not a crash program; noted the steady progress of the Food for Peace Program; and recommended an educational campaign to combat over-expansion in cattle production but to encourage orderly growth. (Admin. Conf.)

Agriculture

✓

~~SECRET~~

4. Belgian Congo

State

... (S)

5. US-Vietnam

State

... (S)

Carbon No. 1 ret'd by V.P. & destroyed 7/7/59 sm

(Carbon No. 3 ret'd by JB & destroyed 7/28/59 sm)

✓ Copy # 2 destroyed 12/22/60

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 576

June 26, 1959

Defense

1. Missiles

... (S)

Defense

2. Missiles

... (S)

Defense

3. Satellites

~~SECRET~~

✓

~~SECRET~~

SN #576 **Page 2**

Defense (cont'd)

(3. Cont.)

... (S)

4. VANGUARD. -- The launching of VANGUARD SLV-6 was accomplished on June 22 within the prescribed time period. First stage operation and second stage separation were normal; but at T plus 183 seconds during the second stage burning an accident occurred. Telemetry shows that although an electrical signal calling for action was sent to it, the regulator valve did not operate. (Its function is to feed helium at a regulated pressure to the propellant tanks from the helium pressure sphere.) The second stage was fed propellants only by the residual helium originally in the propellant tanks; and simultaneously the solid propellant squib in the helium tank ignited. The consequent pressure rise without relief caused the tank to rupture. ... Previous performance of this off-the-shelf regulator valve had been excellent in a number of rocket and missile programs. (~~Admin. Conf.~~)

NASA Unclassified 12/1/76

5. Indonesian Economy. -- Embassy Djakarta reports a further sharp weakening in the Indonesian rupiah and a continued rapid rise in the price of gold, primarily as a result of diminished confidence in the government rather than deterioration in the economic situation. The government continues its policy of doing nothing about economic stabilization and does not even try to instill confidence in the rupiah. Growing materials shortages are accompanied by more and more corruption, and the Ministry of Trade acknowledges that import allocations are now being sold on the free market. (Admin. Conf.)

State

Carbon No. 1 ret'd by V.P. & destroyed 8/7/59 SM

(Carbon No. 3 ret'd by S. & destroyed 7/28/59 SM)

Copy # 2 destroyed 12/30/60

~~SECRET~~

✓

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 6 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
[redacted] at the front of this folder

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE NOTE

June 25, 1959

From Defense:

The Berry Amendment. -- For a number of years the Defense Appropriations Acts have included special restrictions (going beyond the "Buy American" Act) on procurement of food and fiber (referred to as the Berry Amendment). The President has requested elimination of these restrictions in his budget messages. Again this year, on April 27, Defense requested that the House Committee exclude the Berry Amendment (Section 623 of H.R. 7454) on the grounds that it contravened established US policy on international trade; that it is wasteful of the public funds; and that it prevented some purchases for consumption abroad which would assist in improving difficult politico-economic situations with regard to foreign bases. The House Committee did not approve the Department's request; and the Senate Committee is expected to take the same position.

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 575

June 25, 1959

Defense

1. Missiles

[redacted]

... (C)

Interior

2. Security Case. -- William V. Vitarelli, discharged by Interior on security grounds in 1954, will be reinstated tomorrow as ordered by a Supreme Court decision of June 1. He will be reemployed at the same grade he held when discharged, at the current pay rate of $8,230. As assistant to the director of education for the Trust Territories he will teach handicraft to natives in Guam. The Department will not contest in the Court of Claims the payment to Vitarelli of about $10,000 in back pay, but will contest another claim for fringe benefits and legal expenses. (Admin. Conf.)

USIA

[illegible]

3. US-USSR

[redacted]

... (C)

State

4. US-Japan

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

SN #575 Page 2

USIA (continued)

(4. cont.)

...(S)

State

5. US-Burma

...(S)

Carbon No. 1 ret'd by V.P. & destroyed 7/7/59 om

(Carbon No. 3 ret'd by G. & destroyed 7/28/59 om)

Copy # 2 destroyed 12/20/60

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 574

June 24, 1959

State

1. UAR-USSR

... (S)

State

2. Baghdad Pact

... (C)

State

3. European Common Market

... (C)

Defense

4. **US-Dominican Republic**. -- The forcing down by the

~~SECRET~~

✓

~~SECRET~~

Dominicans yesterday of a USAF C-47 intercepted 10-12 miles north of the Dominican Republic was reported in today's press. There were no casualties or damage. Our Joint Chiefs of Staff are instructing all commands that our military planes are to stay at least 30 miles, and our ships at least 15 miles from the Dominican coastline. (U)

Defense

5. Satellites

... (S)

Carbon No. 1 rtd by V.P. & destroyed 7/7/59 sm

(Carbon No. 3 rtd. by G. & destroyed 7/28/59 sm)

Copy # 2 destroyed 12/20/60

~~SECRET~~

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry [illegible] of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
9
at the front of this folder

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 573

June 23, 1959

1. US-Nepal

ICA

[redacted]

...(C)

2. Iceland

ICA

[redacted]

...(C)

State

3. **Chinese Refugees.** -- We are informing the Colonial Government of Hong Kong that we will initially contribute $200,000 to aid Chinese refugees. We recommend immediate discussion of projects and suggest that our grant be applied to a primary school, a community center, or a tuberculosis hospital for the refugees. (Admin. Conf.)

State

4. **NATO.** -- Defense Minister Strauss has publicly proposed that the NATO allies should now advance from exchanging information to implementing multilateral projects to develop arms for members' collective requirements. He believes that it is almost impossible to standardize existing armament and that future standardization demands NATO-wide acceptance of a common military doctrine for tactical employment of weapons. Embassy Bonn believes this is the first time any

✓

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

high level West German spokesman has publicly admonished the dominant NATO partners to coordinate military concepts. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Economy. -- Tomorrow Commerce will announce further progress in the economy, with May indicators pointing to higher activity. Orders have risen briskly and employment, income, and output all show substantial second quarter gains. The May employment spurt was largely in manufacturing, especially durables. Personal income was $3 billion above April, to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $376 billion, 7% higher than May 1958. May retail sales were up 2% over April, seasonally adjusted, and 10% above a year ago. The Federal Reserve Index reached a high of 152 in May, nearly 20% above a year ago; and manufacturing and trade inventories have expanded. Construction put in place in the first 5 months of 1959 was 12.5% above last year. (Admin. Conf.)

SECRET

DE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 572

June 23, 1959

1. NATO Weapons. -- In line with the President's urging in December 1957 that NATO coordinate development of modern weapons systems, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy and the Netherlands will produce and procure the HAWK system jointly. Providing the bulk of the funds, themselves, they will probably procure over $400 million worth of their own HAWK production. Major electronics industries in the five countries have formed a prime contractor to subcontract within those countries. ... Coordinated production not only leads to badly needed closer ties in NATO, but reduces waste, lessens US grant aid, produces income for US firms from sale of services and generates ideas. (U)

2. Air Agreement. -- Embassy Bonn notes that Air France, Deutsche Lufthansa, Alitalia, and Sabena (but not KLM) have recently joined together in an "Airunion", which is a cooperative arrangement not related to the European Economic Community. Although complete fusion is not now planned, starting in April 1960 the members will operate their international routes jointly for 99 years under an agreed schedule. (U)

3. US and Castro. -- Our Ambassador feels that Castro recognizes our concern over the Agrarian Reform Law and that groundwork has been laid for further discussion if damage to our legitimate interests becomes apparent. Castro promises that Cuba will fulfill its US sugar quota but admits that production might drop slightly. He says Cuba lacks prompt cash for expropriated land unless it can reach some arrangement with us, but that land reform cannot wait. Public queries on our talks with Castro prompted him to announce "we no longer live in times when one has to worry when the American Ambassador visits the Prime Minister." (S)

4. International Finance. -- The National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems concurs in an Eximbank credit of $6 million to 3 Austrian banks to purchase US cotton;

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 81-180 #14
By DJH Date 12/14/81

SECRET

Eximbank Cooley Amendment credits of about $115,000 for expansion of a cement plant, $700,000 for a wharf and dry dock, and $140,000 for an automobile repair shop (all in local currency) for Taiwan,/and of $200,000 in hwan for brewing storage vats in Korea; two International Bank loans of $11.6 million each in various currencies for power facilities in Brazil, and for materials for the South African Railways and Harbours Administration, and International Bank borrowing of $62.5 million from foreign institutional investors; ICA Mutual Security Program loans equivalent to $40 million for Morocco; an International Finance Corporation investment of $1.5 million in a Chilean company to construct a wheat mill and macaroni factory, and, a DLF loan of up to $1.2 million to increase capacity to manufacture electric power and electric locomotive equipment in Spain, and an increase from $5 to $10 million on a loan for Israeli private industrial expansion. ...DLF has approved loans of $5 million to the Korean Reconstruction Bank for loans to small enterprises, of $4.8 million for a commercial jet strip in Pakistan, of $2.8 million to produce pesticides and insecticides in Turkey, and of $1.5 million to improve an airport in Bolivia. (Admin. Conf. except for Confidential ICA MSP loan).

5. AEC Chairman to Brief Subcommittee. -- Senator Humphrey has invited Chairman McCone to brief the Senate Disarmament Subcommittee on his recent trip to Geneva tomorrow at 4:00 P.M. The Department of State will be represented. (Admin. Conf.)

~~SECRET~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 572

June 22, 1959

1. US Balance of Payments. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that payments in US foreign transactions during the first 3 months of 1959 exceeded receipts by $860 million, or $3.7 billion at a seasonally adjusted annual rate. The adjusted annual rate of exports was down $1.2 billion from the preceding quarter to some $22 billion, with most of the decline in merchandise. Imports also dropped slightly although merchandise imports rose by nearly $400 million (adjusted annual rate). Military expenditures abroad dropped from an annual rate of about $3.5 billion in last quarter 1958 to about $3 billion, mainly as a result of declining payments under procurement contracts and for construction. .... As a result of transactions with the US, gold reserves and liquid dollar assets of foreign countries and institutions rose $860 million in the first quarter. The quarter's $96 million decline in our monetary gold stock was the lowest since 1957; and although the outflow of gold rose in April and May it was still considerably less than last year. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Federal-State. -- Mr. Merriam reports that at its May meeting the Joint Federal-State Action Committee: (a) approved legislation similar to that submitted to the JCAE by the AEC adjusting Federal-State responsibilities for control of radiation hazards now regulated by the AEC; (b) endorsed pending bills (S. 1617 and H.R. 5785) on legislative jurisdiction over Federal lands with the States; (c) recommended Federal and State action on migratory labor; (d) agreed to urge States to amend workmen's compensation laws to cover atomic radiation hazards; (e) agreed to study the inadequacies of the inoperative 1956 Federal Flood Insurance Act; but (f) did not endorse two pending Federal bills to establish commissions on intergovernmental relations and metropolitan area problems. ... Mr. Merriam informed the Committee of the Administration's policy and legislative proposal for greater and more uniform local sharing of flood control costs. (Admin. Conf.)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

BOB

3. Taxing US Property. -- The Budget Bureau reports that draft legislation will be ready for transmittal to the Congress this week proposing a system for making certain payments-in-lieu of taxes to municipalities by the Federal Government. It also clarifies and defines the immunity of Federal property from local taxation. (Admin. Conf.)

State

4. USSR & UAR

... (S)

Carbon No. 1 ret'd by V.P. & destroyed 7/7/59
SM

(Carbon no. 3 ret'd by K. & destroyed 7/28/59
SM)

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/22/60

~~[illegible]~~

Administratively Confidential

E

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

June 22, 1959

From NASA:

VANGUARD III. -- NASA will attempt to orbit a 22.5-pound spherical VANGUARD satellite today between 1:00 P.M. and 5:00 P.M. EST at the Atlantic Missile Range, in an experiment to measure the solar-earth heating process which causes our weather. Tiny electronic thermometers on the tips of 4 projecting antennas will record the intensity of direct sunlight, sunlight reflected principally by the earth's cloud cover and snow, and heat emitted by the earth. It is planned that the satellite will move in a nominal 50 degree orbit - 50 degrees north and south of the equator, making about 12 passes a day. The transmitter batteries have an 80-day life. The results should be a fundamental research step toward a better long-range weather forecasting program in which satellites are to play an important part. (Admin. Conf.)

Administratively Confidential

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 13 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 571

June 20, 1959

Defense

1. US-Canada. -- Defense reports that we have agreed with Canada to augment communications facilities at Cape Dyer which will support the DEW line Greenland extension, the development to be under conditions similar to those governing establishment of the DEW line. (U) ... We have exchanged notes on conditions for creating and operating TACAN facilities at a number of sites in Canada. (U) ... .

... (S)

State

2. Israel

... (C)

State

3. Baghdad Pact

~~SECRET~~

✓

~~SECRET~~

SN # 571 - 2 -

State (Cont'd)

(3. cont.)

... (C)

HEW

4. Public Aid. -- HEW notes the following trends in public assistance: (1) Aid entirely from states and localities - General assistance recipients decreased in most states in April by a total of 134,000, down 9.6% from March. The April 1.26 million total was 56,000 below last year's peak. This is the only type of public aid for needy persons who are usually employed, and is the program most sensitive to economic change. ... (2) Federally-aided programs - (a) During April dependent children program recipients increased 23,500 to 2.94 million total, up 252,000 over April 1958. This is the third consecutive monthly increase of less than 1%. The upward trend results from a big increase in children and families nationally, and a proportionately greater number of poor broken or illegitimate families than in two-parent families. (b) Old age assistance recipients decreased in most states in April by a total of 2,300, to 2.43 million. This sole decline in federally-aided programs resulted from the great rise in Federal old age, survivor, and disability insurance beneficiaries. (c) Recipients of aid to the disabled increased in April but there was little change in aid to the blind. (Admin. Conf.)

CHR showed Saunders, HEW, a thermofax of this item on 8/12/59 (destroyed the thermofax later 8/12

Defense

5. Weapons

... (S)

Copy # 2 destroyed 12/20/60

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 1 ret'd by V.P. & destroyed 7/7/59

✓(Carbon No. 3 ret'd. by J.G. & destroyed 7/28/59 Em.)

Carbon No. 4

~~SECRET~~

STAFF NOTES NO. 570

June 19, 1959

Agriculture

1. Agriculture. -- At its recent meeting the CCC Advisory Board concluded that the CCC is conscientiously and effectively operated in the public interest; proposed that the CCC acquaint key members of Congress with its policies, programs and procedures; and recommended that Agriculture do everything possible to ensure that barter transactions do not replace dollar sales. ...The Board also recommended a thorough study of the accounting, engineering and economic aspects of storing grain for CCC, but disagreed on whether this task should go to Departmental or private experts. (Admin. Conf.)

GSA

2. Coconut Oil. -- GSA will announce, probably by Tuesday, plans for gradual disposal by competitive sale of approximately 265 million pounds of coconut oil from the strategic stockpile. Bids will be evaluated against prevailing market price and quality of lots. Much of this stock represents purchases for replacement purposes to maintain marketable quality, since the oil tends to deteriorate in storage. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Missiles

Defense

...(S)

AEC

4. Atomic Hearings. -- At the recent closed JCAE hearings on military ~~agreements for~~ cooperation with the UK and France, criticism developed over French reactions on nuclear weapons questions; but AEC does not expect a move to prevent the agreements from becoming effective. As a result of unfavorable mail to the Committee, it now

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

SN #570 Page 2

appears likely that public hearings will be held on the subject. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Turkey

Defense

[redacted]

... (S)

6. Saudi Arabia

Defense

[redacted]

...(S)

Carbon No. 1 ret'd by V.P. & destroyed 7/7/59 SM

(Carbon no. 3 ret'd by G. & destroyed 7/28/59 SM)

Copy # 2 destroyed 12/22/60

SECRET

Carbon No. 4

~~SECRET~~

STAFF NOTES NO. 569

June 18, 1959

Labor

1. **Economy.** -- Labor will announce tomorrow that the Consumer Price Index in May rose .1% to a new record high of 124 as a result of further advances in services (1947-49 = 100). Commodity prices averaged unchanged. The new record however is only .3% above May 1958. ...Both spendable earnings and purchasing power of factory workers reached all-time highs again in May. (A worker with 3 dependents averaged $81.03 a week after Federal income and Social Security taxes.) (Admin. Conf.)

2. France (MAP)

Defense

...(S)

3. US, France & Laos

Defense

...(S)

4. Vietnam

State

~~SECRET~~

State (cont'd)

(4. cont.)

...(S.)

Carbon no. 1 ret'd. by V.P. & destroyed 7/7/59. sm

(Carbon no. 3 ret'd by G. & destroyed 7/28/59). sm

Copy # 2 destroyed 12/20/60

~~SECRET~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

D

STAFF NOTES NO. 568

June 16, 1959

1. SAGE. -- The first test employing manned interceptor aircraft and surface-to-air missiles simultaneously was recently conducted at Eglin AFB. It successfully demonstrated the efficiency and flexibility of centralized SAGE control over mixed defense forces: ...A BOMARC IM-99A and two F-101B interceptors carrying MB-1 missiles were controlled by the Montgomery SAGE Direction Center to successful intercepts against separate targets over the Gulf of Mexico. The BOMARC scored a direct hit on a QF-80 drone at 101 n. mi. and 30,000 feet altitude. The flight of F-101B aircraft cruised out to intercept at Mach 1.5 and the lead aircraft launched an MB-1 for a successful intercept of a QF-80 drone at 75 n. mi. range and 30,000 feet altitude. (S)

2. Private Enterprise. -- ICA will implement as soon as possible certain recommendations in the Straus report on the role of private enterprise in mutual security aid. These recommendations call for US cooperation with local efforts to stimulate private enterprise and attract foreign investment, and US financing of investment and exploration surveys. Within 30 days all USOM's are to submit their recommendations on carrying out the program, and representatives from the ICA Office of Private Enterprise will soon consult with USOM's in Africa and the Far East. (U)

3. US-Philippines. (Refs: SN #502 & SN #538) -- We have agreed to revenue-raising foreign exchange measures by the Philippines which are within the terms of the Laurel-Langley revised trade agreement. We have accepted their plan whereby the Philippine Central Bank will take as profit a 25% uniform markup over its foreign exchange selling rates and President Garcia, subject to legislative approval, will lower the special import tax to 15.3%, which is the maximum permissible under the Laurel-Langley Agreement. (C)

4. US-Cyprus. -- State has started a limited exchange of persons program to influence potentially important Cypriots, and we hope to increase the exchange next year. ...But ICA notes that we do

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 81-469 #5
By J.W. Date 6-9-82

~~SECRET~~

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.C. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (a)(b)(d)
NSC letter 4/5/82
NLE Date 6/9/82

~~SECRET~~

not want the Cypriots to think they can turn for economic aid to us instead of to the UK, Greece, or Turkey, and we do not intend to talk with them in the near future about grant aid or technical cooperation. Rather we should encourage continued British interest in the development of the island and discreetly support Cyprus' joining the Commonwealth. (C)

5. Loan to Morocco. -- Morocco has asked us for at least $15 million of FY 1959 Special Assistance money as a cash loan under an absolute minimum of conditions. [redacted] ICA [redacted] is obligating the loan funds. (C)

6. VOA Tangier Base. (Ref: SSN #1 to SN #563) -- Neither we nor the Moroccans know how VOA's Tangier relay base will be affected by the decree that all broadcasting except the Moroccan National Radio must cease by December 31. All transmissions meanwhile will be controlled by the Moroccan National Broadcasting Service. The decree was probably aimed primarily at foreign commercial stations. [redacted] Tangier, a key relay base, covers the Near East better than any other VOA facility and is a relay to the Munich, Salonika, Rhodes, and Ceylon bases. Although transmitter projects for England (NORTH) and Spain or Sardinia (EPSILON) are not intended to replace Tangier, they could do so. Formal negotiations with the governments concerned have not begun yet. (S)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 4

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 567

June 16, 1959

State

1. Guinea

... (S)

Agri.

2. US and Philippines. -- Agriculture expects a P.L. 480, Title I agreement to be signed with the Philippines within a few days for $12.4 million, covering cotton, cigar tobacco, processed milk, anhydrous butter fat, and ocean transportation. (Admin. Conf.)

Treasury + DLF

3. International Financing. -- The National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial problems concurs in an International Finance Corporation investment of $300,000 to manufacture ceramic wall and floor tiles in Iran; Eximbank Cooley Amendment credits totaling about $1 million in Israeli pounds to three corporations in Israel for various manufacturing operations; and DLF loans of up to $23 million to construct a water system in West Pakistan, up to $750,000 for meat processing plant in Thailand, up to $20 million to India for steel for development of the private sector, and up to $5.2 million to the Industrial Development Bank of Iran to finance loans to private Iranian borrowers. ... Recently the DLF approved loans of $1 million to the UAR for a worsted textile mill in Syria (the first DLF loan to the UAR), $9 million for a thermal electric power plant in Yugoslavia, $7 million to expand electrical power in Turkey, $1.75 million for navigational aids for East Pakistan waterways, and $5 million for private industrial development in Israel. (Admin. Conf.)

HEW

4. Financing Education. -- HEW notes that there are 1,957

✓

~~SECRET~~

colleges and universities in the US which will spend $4.3 billion in FY 1959, of which approximately $3.5 billion will be for current and the remainder for capital expenditures. Of the funds which go for current expenses, 15.4% comes from private sources, 28.7% from tuition and fees, 5.5% from the Federal government, 39.5% from State and local governments, and 10.9% from other sources. HEW estimates that in 10 years higher education's total current expense budget, including unmet needs or deficits, will increase more than three times and capital expenditures will rise about 50%. It cannot predict that the present sources of income to these institutions can be expanded to meet the increased needs, but a leading private organization has estimated that annual individual and corporate philanthropy in 1969-70 will be about 2-1/2 times this year's contributions. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Water Resources. -- On June 12 General Bragdon, as guest of Governor Hatfield of Oregon, spoke before the annual meeting of the Columbia Basin Inter-Agency Committee, Timberline Lodge, Oregon, on regional comprehensive planning for water resources development. (U)

[redacted]

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
~~#~~-19 at the front of this folder

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 567

June 13, 1959

Defense

1. Missiles

[redacted]

... (C)

Labor

2. Housing. -- On Monday Labor will announce a contraseasonal decline in nonfarm housing starts from 137,000 in April to 134,000 in May. Starts were 24% over last May, however, and the highest for the month except for 1950 and 1955. ...Private starts, at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.34 million, were down a little from March and April. The five-month average adjusted annual rate was well above similar 1958 figures. ...Private and public housing starts for January-May were up 35% from the comparable 1958 period and higher for those months than in any year except 1950. (Admin. Conf.)

Agriculture

3. Farm Trends. -- Agriculture comments that the latest crop report tends to confirm expectations that price support purchases of dairy products will decrease in the 1959 marketing year. Milk production was down 1% in May from a year ago, making the fifth consecutive month below a year earlier. In relation to population, the decline in milk production in May is even greater: it was down 3% per person from a year ago. Production of milk per cow continues to increase, however, and may set a record. ... Cattle slaughter has dropped rather sharply over the past 18 months and the Department has warned producers that over-expansion will bring lower prices. There is still time to avoid serious trouble; but the hold-back in slaughter cannot long continue without threatening a serious market readjustment, possibly beginning in 1960 or 1961. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

4. Travel. -- Commerce will announce Monday that Americans spent a record $2.14 billion for foreign travel last year, about

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

10% more than in 1957. Of this total $1.46 billion was spent abroad, and $.68 billion went for transportation, of which American lines received 53%. (Admin. Conf.)

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 566

June 12, 1959

1. Artic Project

Defense

... (C)

State

2. **Outlook for EEC.** **-- State reports that the draft 1959 economic forecasts of the European Economic Community are moderately optimistic. The actual performance of the EEC economy may well exceed the predictions if it is possible to concert the economic policies of the member states. (Admin. Conf.)**

3. Cambodia

State

... (S)

4. Israel

State

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

SN # 566

State (Cont'd)

(4. cont.)

... (C)

Carbon No. 1 ret'd by V.P. + destroyed 6/29/59 bm

(Carbon no. 3 ret'd by G. + destroyed 7/27/59 bm)

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/20/60

~~SECRET~~

✓

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry ~~12-15~~ 22 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 565

June 11, 1959

Defense

1. Satellites

... (S)

Defense

2. Satellites

... (S)

Defense

3. Missiles

~~SECRET~~

✓

(3. Cont.)

[redacted]

... (S)

AEC

4. **Nuclear Warfare Hearings.** -- AEC notes that the JCAE hearings on biological effects of nuclear warfare have been postponed from June 15 to June 22. While its participation will probably be limited to 2 or 3 witnesses, the AEC is concerned about possible sensational reporting of the hearings by a minority of newsmen. OCDM and DOD have the major responsibility in testifying. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Iran

State

[redacted]

... (C)

State

6. **Japanese Trade.** -- Japan is trying to improve its foreign exports, investments and raw materials sources by aiding less developed countries in various ways including governmental and private investments and credits, technical assistance, training and economic aid. Although still tending to

regard regional organizations as the only stimulus to economic cooperation, Japan has progressed toward bilateral cooperation with specific projects, and this trend should continue. Funds involved are still small, but there is greater Japanese readiness to extend long-term export credits and liberalize foreign investment policy. (Admin. Conf.)

NLE MR Case No. 81-180

No. 15

SECRET

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DE (JSIL)

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 564

June 11, 1959

1. BOMARC. -- The first "B" model BOMARC (No. 631-1), launched late last month at the Atlantic Missile Range, incorporated the solid fuel booster and slightly modified ramjets which give this type of BOMARC improved range and performance. Indications are that the new solid booster performed exactly as calculated, including the jet-avators for the booster control system. Thus, the primary test objective was reached, although the ramjet engines did not ignite and the cruise objective was not achieved. The missile attained an altitude of 40,000 feet approximately 10 n.mi. downrange, then dove into the ocean 2 n.mi. further at T plus 250 seconds. (S)

2. Marines in HAWK Training. -- Since 1956 the USMC has participated in Army's HAWK development and production program. Army recently approved 4 USMC HAWK battalion package 8-week training programs (25 0, 122 EM in each) at Fort Bliss, for completion respectively in August and December of 1960, July 1961, and August 1962. These are all the USMC HAWK battalions the Marines plan to activate. Production requirements for 17 HAWK battery sets can be met by first quarter FY '62 and time-phased to produce the required 4 for each battalion package. (C)

3. Small Business. -- In CY 1958 under the defense small business subcontracting program 17.4% of total receipts of prime contractors was paid out to small subcontractors, as compared with 20.1% in CY 1957. Military prime contract procurement awarded to small firms in CY 1958 totaled 17%, compared with 19.5% in CY 1957. ... The overall small business share of military procurement was $7.1 billion in CY 1958 and $7.0 billion in CY 1957. (U)

4. Medical Training. The Veterans Administration provides training in its facilities for 26% of the nation's graduate students in medicine and allied fields and for 11% of US physicians becoming specialists. In 1958 the VA provided training for 15% of the dental interns and residents, 59% of the occupational therapy student graduates, 20% of the graduates in clinical and counseling psychology, 10% of the student nurses, and 19% of the graduates in social work in the US. (U)

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 81-180 #15
By DJH Date 12/14/81

SECRET

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b) (d)
NSC letter 10/9/81
NLE Date 12/11/81

~~SECRET~~

5. Baghdad Pact. -- Country Team Iran comments that a useful and politically necessary adjunct to the Baghdad Pact is its economic activity. The Pact economic program contains several well-selected capital projects, including telecommunications, the Iran-Pakistan road link and the Turkey-Iran railroad, which should be implemented before serious consideration of future undertakings. The Country Team suggests that some of the present bilateral funds might be placed under Pact sponsorship to permit the Pact to explore fully the potential for regional cooperation. (C)

6. US and Bolivia. -- Embassy La Paz feels that despite the limited intentions and capabilities of the government of Bolivia, our policies have prevented more harmful political and economic developments. If our aid continues and helps avert economic collapse, President Siles will probably serve out his term and his party will win in 1960. [redacted] (S)

SECRET

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 564

June 10, 1959

BoB

1. Radiological Health. -- The Budget Bureau reports that the fact-finding phase of its joint study (with AEC and HEW) of radiological health organization has been substantially completed. Preliminary findings have been discussed with Secretary Flemming, Chairman McCone, and Dr. Killian. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

2. Plant and Equipment Outlays. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that the latest quarterly survey indicates that 1959 business expenditure for new plant and equipment will be $32.5 billion, up 7% from 1958, but 12% below 1957. Seasonally adjusted plant and equipment outlays should continue to rise in every quarter of 1959. ... All major industry groups, except public utilities and nondurable manufacturers, now anticipate higher 1959 expenditures than they did 3 months ago. Manufacturers expect to spend 8% more and durable goods companies 10% more than last year. Actual investment in first quarter 1959 was about $.5 billion less than had been anticipated. Second quarter estimates have not been changed much. (Admin. Conf.)

State

3. US-Canada

...(C)

State

4. China and Olympics. -- According to an AP story the International Olympic Committee (IOC) has rejected Free China's proposal to change the name of its IOC representation to the "Olympic Committee of the Republic of China", saying that any reference to "China" must be dropped. The Chinese Embassy

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

✓

is recommending that Taipei propose that the athletes compete as Chinese, with no other designation. The Chinese Ambassador to Italy is trying to insure that nothing is done to hamper his country's attendance at the summer games in Rome; and Free Chinese attendance at the Squaw Valley winter games has been reaffirmed by the US organizing committee. (Admin. Conf.)

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
[illegible] at the front of this folder
26

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 4 -
Gen. Goodpaster

STAFF NOTES NO. 563

June 9, 1959

State

1. Common Market. -- Our Brussels Mission reports an apparent increase in arrangements for closer business relations within the Common Market, especially in the past 6 months. Included are new six-country professional and industrial associations, and various forms of business concentration to increase specialization, pool technology and productivity facilities, or yield tax benefits. It is not yet clear whether these concentrations violate the anti-cartel provisions of the treaty. (Admin. Conf.)

State

2. US and Germany. -- Lindrath, Minister of Economic Assets, is expected to come here soon in connection with his program of "privatization" of the enterprises owned and administered by the Federal Republic. Stock would be sold widely to middle and lower income groups as a stabilizing and anti-communist force. For one thing he would like to see how we disperse corporation stock ownership so widely. We also want to discuss certain economic aid problems. (Adm. Conf.)

3. Liberia

State

... (S)

Defense

4. Anti-Radiation

~~SECRET~~

✓

~~SECRET~~

SN # 563 - 2 -

(4. cont.)

... (C)

NASA Unclassified Mames 12/1/76

5. X-15. -- The airplane used in yesterday's successful flight was X-15 No. 1. After a few changes and installation of rocket engines, powered flights should begin around August 1. X-15 No. 2, now at Edwards, will make a captive flight with rocket engines and loaded with fuel in about three weeks, and a powered flight is planned soon thereafter. The joint NASA-Air Force-Navy research program will start as soon as airplanes No. 1 and 2 are accepted from the contractor, it is hoped before September 1. The objective is to study full-scale hypersonic flight of a manned vehicle in both an atmospheric and later a space environment, including re-entry problems. (~~Admin. Conf.~~)

6. Missiles

Defense

... (C)

Carbon no. 1 ret'd by V.P. + destroyed 6/18/59 Em

Carbon no. 3 ret'd by G. + destroyed 7/27/59 Em

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/22/60

~~SECRET~~

Administratively Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

June 9, 1959

The Economy. -- Dr. Saulnier comments that the increased employment and lower unemployment figures to be released tomorrow noon are more than would be expected on seasonal grounds. Employment seems to have increased in nearly every major sector of the economy, indicating the widespread extent of the recovery. ... The Census Bureau estimates that total employment (unadjusted) rose from 65 million in April to 66 million in May. Bureau of Labor Statistics figures on nonagricultural employment, more useful because they are seasonally adjusted, show an increase of 231,000 jobs between April and May, bringing the total to 52 million. ... Unadjusted Census estimates show a drop in unemployment from 3,627,000 in April to 3,389,000 in May. The seasonally adjusted ratio of unemployment to total labor force is down to 4.9%, having been 5.3% in April and as high as 7.6% during the recession. ... The average manufacturing work week increased in May from 40.3 to 40.5 hours. ... SEC and Commerce figures on expenditures for new plant and equipment, to be released soon, show further increases, although these expenditures are still substantially below the very high 1957 level.

Administratively Confidential

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 28 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 562

June 8, 1959

State

1. Tunisia

[redacted]

... (S)

State

2. USSR-Libya

[redacted]

... (C)

ICA

3. US-Yemen

[redacted]

... (S)

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~

✓

~~SECRET~~

4. USSR-UN

State

... (S)

5. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

Defense

6. **REGULUS I** (Ref: SSN #1 to SN # 557). -- The first official US mail to be transported by missile was flown about 100 n. mi. in a REGULUS I today from the submarine USS BARBERO at sea southeast of Jacksonville. It was recovered 22 minutes later at Mayport Naval Auxiliary Air Station near Jacksonville after a perfect runway landing, and the mail was sped on its way to the President and other Federal, State and foreign dignitaries. This was a scheduled Navy missile training flight with the mail included on a space available basis to explore mail delivery implications of automation and missile technology. (U)

~~SECRET~~

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/22/60

✓ Carbon No. 1 retd by V. P. & destroyed 6/18/59 8m
Carbon No. 3 retd by [illegible] 7/1/59 8m

SECRET

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 561

June 6, 1959

Commerce

1. The Economy. -- Commerce will announce Monday that the book value of manufacturing and trade inventories at the end of April was $88 billion, about the same as a year ago. Seasonally adjusted manufacturing and trade inventories increased by about $900 million in April, with the largest advances in metals-using industries and the automotive trade. ... Adjusted wholesale and manufacturing sales were up 2 to 4% for the month but retail sales rose only slightly, and the overall stock-sales ratio did not change. The April ratio was definitely lower than last year, reflecting the same total stock levels but considerably higher sales. (Adm. Conf.)

HHFA

2. Public Housing (HHFA). -- Unaccountably high construction costs, well above the Public Housing Administration's administrative limit of $17,000 per unit, are jeopardizing an 11,000 unit public housing program in Chicago. The low bid on one project there was 33% above the architect's estimate and considerably exceeded comparable figures for New York, where prices are generally 10 to 18% higher. To comply with the PHA cost limits upon which Federal aid is contingent, the Chicago Housing Authority is asking the construction industry for help in holding costs down and is redesigning all its projects approved for construction. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

3. Missiles

... (S)

USIA

4. Crusade in Europe. -- The President's book finally has

Copied #4 of Samples Di file: + forwarded to Kersting 10/7/59

SECRET

USIA (cont'd)

appeared in Poland, after two years of repeated announcements but lack of action by the Polish National Defense Ministry publishing house. USIA reports a communist youth publication comment that "the author's subjective approach to the facts described, which often runs counter to our own appraisal, does not prejudice the over-all value of the memoirs....". (U)

5. US-Iraq

State

... (C)

6. Iraq

ICA

... (S)

7. UAR

ICA

SECRET

SN # 561

ICA (Cont'd)

(7. cont.)

...(C)

Carbon No. 1 ret'd by V.P. & destroyed 6/18/59 sm
Carbon No. 3 ret'd by G. & destroyed 7/27/59)

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/30/60

SECRET

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
-31 at the front of this folder

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

June 2, 1959

From Defense:

Eisenhower Film. -- The Army has distributed to 65 first-run TV stations the new BIG PICTURE film, "The Eisenhower Story". The film highlights the President's military career. Its release is timed for first-run showings throughout the nation in connection with public observations of the 15th anniversary of D-Day. (U)

DE

~~SECRET~~

1 cy circulated

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

62

STAFF NOTES NO. 560

June 2, 1959

1. Erhard and Foreign Aid. -- ICA notes Embassy Bonn's belief that German Minister of Finance Erhard on his forthcoming visit to Washington will be ready to discuss specific proposals on institutions for financing foreign aid, such as the International Development Association. Erhard is seriously concerned with the multiplicity of national and international efforts. He feels that givers should improve exchange of information on actual and prospective aid, agree on priorities, and come to a fuller understanding on matching means of financing with types of projects. He also believes in stricter accounting on use of aid by recipients than we now require, and concentration on essential rather than prestige projects. (C)

2. CFEP. -- On June 4 the Council on Foreign Economic Policy will consider: a) amendment of PL 480, including an Agriculture recommendation to extend (probably for 3 years) and modify the Act in order to implement the Food for Peace program more fully; b) extension of the Sugar Act, including a State Department proposal to defer Executive Branch action on extending the Act (which provides a sugar quota for Cuba) at this Session of Congress, pending clarification of the changed Cuban situation. The President had recommended in January 1959 that it be extended at this Session; and Agriculture believes extension at this Session is "imperative" in order to provide adequate planning time for producers and refiners. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Iran. -- The National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems has concurred in an International Bank loan of $72 million in various currencies for foreign exchange costs of a road program in Iran. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Asian Summit. -- SEATO Secretary-General Pote Sarasin has informally suggested to us that there be exchanges of visits by ranking country officials leading possibly to a Southeast Asian little summit meeting of heads of government in the near future. State sees one more evidence of growing Thai,

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 81-180 #16
By DJH Date 12/14/81

~~SECRET~~

Philippine and Malayan interest in new regional relationships. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Peiping Propaganda. -- Consulate General Hong Kong reports that Peiping's agricultural propaganda campaign reflects efforts to avoid a repetition of the chaos which accompanied last year's "leap forward." While there is still emphasis on shock brigades and military discipline in agriculture, the wastefulness of past methods is admitted and there is more stress on pay according to work and on worker morale. The Consulate General sees no indication, however, that the tight food situation in much of China will be eased after the summer harvest. (S)

6. ICA in Mexico. -- Our Embassy in Mexico endorses continuation of an ICA program there. ICA's agriculture, education, health and industry projects were curtailed at the end of FY 1957, leaving at present an industrial productivity center and a vocational rehabilitation project. Lately, however, the Mexicans have shown increasing interest in resuming previous projects, including a health proposal which probably had their President's approval. (C)

SECRET

1 cy Circulation

FILE NR Case No. 81-180

Document No. 17

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

(16) 52 E

STAFF NOTES NO. 559

June 1, 1959

1. Construction. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that construction activity increased seasonally in May to $4.6 billion, a new high for the month and 15% above a year earlier. The record $19.7 billion spent for new construction during the first 5 months of 1959 was 13% above the same 1958 period. New housing dominated over-the-year gains in the private total, and for January-May 1959 it was 36% above the same period last year. Public outlays through May were 16% above the comparable 1958 figures because of expansion in almost all major types of public works. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Nuclear Shipping. -- Admiral Rickover recently described the future of atomic powered merchant ships and nuclear cargo submarines as "dim" and "dimmer" respectively; and he added that nuclear power for central stations would not be competitive for the next ten years. These views are not necessarily in conflict with those of the Maritime Administration. Commerce considers the future of nuclear merchant shipping most encouraging but feels that the time required for economic competitiveness is conjectural and will depend largely upon Government policy. Definite indications of cost reductions have already been encountered in some areas of nuclear power and more are expected. Commerce believes that a continued development and operational program will achieve selected application of economic nuclear power for merchant ships within the next decade. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Cotton. -- Agriculture notes that the recent International Cotton Advisory Committee meeting focused on the substantial decline in cotton prices despite an approximate balance and offtake. Some delegates blamed our Cotton Program and criticized our high price supports, surplus programs (particularly barter), and dual pricing. Our right to a reasonable market share was recognized, but many thought we should be able to obtain it under stable conditions. We indicated that US exports have dropped more than 50% in a year while exports of other major

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 81-180 #17
By DJH Date 12/14/81

SECRET

ICA-notify
DOS-DP

NSC/S-notify

producers have increased, and US export prices have been stable or increased since the start of our program in 1956. We also pointed out that our cotton acreage is now less than 50% of what it was a few years ago, while foreign acreage has risen to a record 68 million acres. (Admin. Conf.)

4. UAR (Syria) - Bloc Relations. -- Consulate Damascus believes the marked decline in Soviet bloc contracts for Syrian cotton since mid-1958 shows a change in bloc policy toward trade with the Syrian region. Apparently the Soviets, after attempting for 3 years to increase their share of Syrian exports, plan to reduce their share until UAR-bloc political relations are clarified. Also, Syrian utilization of Soviet credits has been small in comparison with the amount of credit available. (C)

5. US-Brazil. -- Recent expropriations of properties of the long-unpopular American Foreign Power Company by the Brazilian state of Rio Grande do Sul, where there is a states-right tradition, probably will not trigger expropriations elsewhere. US public pressure now would only help the demagogic state governor. (Some local papers have already described the US salted-meat import restriction as a direct reprisal.) Embassy Rio will try to prevent any linking of this case by the Brazilian Government with current balance-of-payment assistance discussions. (S)

6. RIAS. -- Public speculation that RIAS might be bargained away in a Berlin settlement reportedly is beginning to impair the station's operating efficiency and staff morale. Resignations have mounted sharply since the rumor first circulated in January 1959, and an already high personnel turnover is increasing, according to our Berlin Mission. USIA and State have informed the Mission of their concern and suggested steps to reassure the German staff that the US has every intention of continuing operation of the station. (S)

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 81-180 #17
By DJH Date 12/14/81

SECRET

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
30-31 at the front of this folder

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President; 6/29 thru 7/1 (4 pgs) portions exempted, MR 81-86 #18	[7/1/59?]	A
2. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President; 6/24 thru 6/26 (3 pgs) portions exempted, MR 81-86 #19	[6/26/59?]	A
3. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President; 6/22 thru 6/24 (3 pgs) portions exempted, MR 81-86 #20	[6/24/59?]	A
4. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (1 pg)	6/20/59	A
5. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (2 pgs) portions exempted, MR 81-86 #21	6/17/59	A
6. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (2 pgs) portions exempted, MR 81-86 #22	6/16/59	A
7. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (3 pgs) portions exempted, MR 81-86 #23	6/15/59	A
8. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (1 pg)	6/12/59	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as
President of the United States,
1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 42
Folder: Briefings June 1959

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
9. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (1 pg)	6/11/59	A
10. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President; 6/10 & 6/11 (2 pgs) portions exempted, MR 81-86 #24	[6/11/59?]	A
11. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (2 pgs)	6/9/59	A
12. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (2 pgs) portions exempted, MR 81-86 #25	6/8/59	A
13. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (2 pgs)	6/5/59	A
14. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (1 pg)	6/4/59	A
15. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President; 5/30 thru 6/3 (2 pgs)	[6/3/59?]	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 42
Folder: Briefings June 1959

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

June 29 thru July 1, 1959

6.

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

BERLIN

The acting Soviet military commandant in Berlin took the position on 26 June that Allied personnel travelling the autobahn are under East German jurisdiction after passing the checkpoint. There have been three recent attempts by East German police to control the movement of American officers on the autobahn. To our protest, the Soviet said this should be settled with the proper authorities of the DDR.

[redacted]

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 123[illegible] SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 81-86 #18
BY DJH DATE 12/9/83

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a)(4)(5)
NSC 9/12/83; CIA 4/20/83
NLE DATE 12/9/83

[redacted]

[redacted]

GERMANY

The election of Luebke, the CDU candidate, is far from certain. The CDU coalition partner, the German Party, has refused to pledge its 24 key votes. Of the 520 votes needed for a majority, the CDU/CSU has 517. However, there is no certainty that party discipline will be perfect.

BELGIUM-COCOM

A senior Belgian official has said that Belgium wishes to open the discussion in COCOM on the matter of cable exports to the USSR in order to bring the strongest possible pressure on France in a final effort to prevent shipment. He expresses annoyance at the position that France is now taking, that should other Western countries take steps toward licensing similar exports to the bloc, France would feel free to go even further. Belgium hopes that COCOM pressure will force a change.

ICELAND

The position of pro-NATO elements in Iceland has improved as a result of the 28 June general elections. The Communist-dominated Labor Alliance, which campaigned against the presence of US forces in Iceland, lost some 25 percent of its popular support.

ISRAEL

The current cabinet "crisis" is attributed to pre-election maneuvering in Ben-Gurion's coalition cabinet. They have seized on a charged issue to try to dissociate themselves from the policies of the Ben-Gurion's predominant Mapai party. Apparently, Ben-Gurion in order to enforce cabinet discipline intends to oust minority critics from the government.

Meanwhile, both Israel and Egypt have undercut Hammarskjold's visit to Cairo today by issuing propaganda statements.

IRAQ

Amidst reports of some improvement of the situation in Iraq, the US was placed between the devil and the deep blue sea by an invitation on the part of the Qasim Government to send representatives to the 14 July celebration. Our sympathy with the Nuri Said regime, friendly to the US, clashes with our desire to encourage Qasim as much as possible. On balance we have decided to send four people as representatives, particularly since communist bloc states will be well represented.

CHINESE-COMMUNIST

[redacted]

JAPAN-NORTH KOREA

Japan has requested the US to encourage the ICRC to take responsibility for supervising the repatriation and to prevent South Korea from using force to block it. We answered that (1) it will be difficult for the world to consider the JRC as impartial since it is affiliated with the communist-oriented Sohyo; (2) it is difficult for the US to urge ICRC participation since present Japanese plans limit the role of the ICRC; and (3) Japanese action on repatriation will hinder an over-all ROK-Japanese settlement. We have suggested the Japanese broaden ICRC participation in their plan.

In the meantime, we have instructed our Consulate General in Geneva to approach the ICRC on this issue, emphasizing (1) that the ICRC is already on record with regard to impartial and effective screening and (2) that ICRC cannot afford to ignore the ROKs on repatriation. We desire the ICRC to realize that this matter has political ramifications of serious proportions.

A subsequent report indicates that talks in Geneva on this subject have snagged on technical grounds primarily designed by each party to require the other to submit plans to it. ICRC would not take up consideration of the agreement before July 12th.

CUBA-TRUJILLO

The Dominican Foreign Minister yesterday raised his estimates of Cuban forces as follows: (1) 6000 men are being trained in Cuba under command of Raul Castro; (2) 125 men left Puerto Rico this week to attack the eastern part of the Dominican Republic; (3) 25 Venezuelan planes recently arrived in Cuba to join the revolutionary movement. (Embassy Habana confirms it has received reports of troop training for the reinforcement of rebels in the Dominican Republic.)

Meanwhile, Venezuela has threatened to withdraw from the OAS if the Dominican Republic brings this matter before that body.

Yesterday, after the break in relations between the Dominican Republic and Cuba, both sent notes to the UN containing charges against each other. The matter has not been brought to the Security Council. Tension seems to have subsided somewhat in the Dominican Republic and the situation appears to be moving toward normalcy.

John SD Eisenhower

June 24 thru 26, 1959

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

JAPAN - KOREA

MacArthur and Gruenther met on 23 June with high official of the Foreign Ministry of Japan. Gen. Gruenther outlined his opposition to the ICRC lending its good name to any screening and repatriation plan which did not have the full confidence of the world. Kishi later impressed MacArthur as being vague on the entire matter. MacArthur thinks that the whole issue would be best shelved and this could be implemented by an ICRC refusal to participate in the plan or ICRC insistence of carrying out a truly effective supervision of screening.

BERLIN

West German officials have received reports of "voluntary" action to be taken by East German workers to interfere with the West German presidential election in West Berlin on 1 July. A Moscow commentary has called the decision to hold the election a gross and dangerous provacation. [redacted]

Meanwhile the Italians in the NATO Council have ~~opposed~~ proposed a special ministerial meeting prior to July 13th. Most delegates have been cool to this idea although Spaak has sent a message indicating his approval. Decision has been postponed to 1 July. The Germans are the first objectors advancing the opinion that such a meeting would indicate rifts in the Allied position, capable of exploitation of the Soviets. London also objects.

USSR-BALKANS

Moscow has sent a formal note to 10 nations calling for an atom- and rocket-free zone in the Adriatic. The notes suggest a "great-powers guarantee" of the security and independence of the countries in the zone. They could have some impact on the Greek attitude on the IRBMs.

DECLASSIFIED

MR 81-86 # 19

DJH 12/9/83

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC 1.3 (a)(4)(5)
NSC 9/12/83; CIA 4/20/83
NLE DATE 12/9/83

COMMUNIST CHINA

Ten aircraft, considered MIG-19s, [redacted] 14 June at an airfield about 100 miles south of Peiping. The MIG-19 is a twin-engined supersonic jet fighter.

UAR-TUNISIA

Bourguiba and Nasir, despite their continued distrust of one another, appear to have concluded that appearances of Arab unity makes a reconciliation expedient.

UAR-IRAQ

Jernegan reports that Iraq appears to be clipping the wings of the PRF. Traffic checks are now in the hands of police and soldiers. Jernegan doubts reports that the PRF will be abolished and feels that maintaining it on a training status indefinitely would be the easiest course for Qasim. These developments have of course encouraged the UAR, which has assured Qasim indirectly of UAR support in any anti-communist move. Initial UAR satisfaction, however, may be tempered as Qasim's personal stature is enhanced.

UAR-ISRAEL

Hammarskjold is going to Cairo on 1 July to try to straighten out the "Inge Toft" issue. He tends to discourage U.S. from approaching Nasir on this subject. His scheme is for the UAR to unload the "Inge Toft" cargo and allow the ship to pass. Another nation can later buy the cargo. The main difficulty with this procedure is the fact that it does little to save Israel's face. The UAR position on Israeli shipping, from which they claim they have not varied, is that Israeli cargoes will be permitted transit provided they are not in chartered or Israeli vessels and provided the titles to the cargoes have changed hands before transiting the canal.

GUINEA

[redacted] Toure speaks bitterly about the manner in which the French had left Guinea. Toure claimed he had not requested arms from the Czechs and that he had not received over 3000 small arms.

LONG TERM BLOC CREDITS

Our Embassy has approached the British on placing a 50 million pound ceiling on export credit guarantees. Also, we have asked that the UK advise our NATO partners confidentially of this move. The British official contacted was doubtful that the UK could have a position ready for the forthcoming meeting of the Economic Advisors.

HAITI-DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The Dominicans have informed Farland of their belief that the Cubans have been training 1500 men for invasion of the Dominican Republic. The striking force is believed to be headed by Raul Castro. All Haitian airfields except that in the capital are closed to normal traffic during daylight hours. Our Embassy recommends that all non-scheduled civilian aircraft avoid Haiti until further notice.

TEST TALKS

Test talk differences have centered largely around the subject of control post staffing. One point of contention has been the presence of representatives of non-nuclear nations. The Soviets will allow such representatives provided their slots are taken from the "other side." The UK has stressed that nations not possessing atomic capability should be represented also in their own right. The other point is the total number of foreign representatives in each control post. The Soviets insist that they can accept only 6 or 7 "foreign specialists" in a control post. When we pointed out that the administrative staff and deputy chief would be from the host country nations, the Soviet representative deplored the Western desire to discuss secondary issues.

As regards the 6 or 7 "foreign specialists," our delegation interprets this suggestion as an effort to maintain the initiative. If the issue becomes one of numbers only, then both sides might creep toward each other and wind up with a 50-50 ratio. Accordingly our delegation believes we should determine the ultimate pattern we would accept before taking further action on this matter.

John S D Eisenhower

~~TOP SECRET~~

June 22 thru 24, 1959

5

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

INDONESIA

The political deadlock in Djakarta is accelerating the deterioration of the Indonesian economy, with accompanying benefits for the Communist party, according to the American ambassador. Inflationary shortages are "beginning an ominous pinch" on urban workers and armed forces personnel, and this is increasing the following of the Communists in these influential circles. There appears to be little prospect of effective government action, even when President Sukarno returns from his foreign travels.

CUBA - DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Landings in the Dominican Republic appear to be relatively successful and the government appears to have failed to stamp them out. One of the main sources of these invaders is Cuba, where a drastic purge of air force officers was carried out during the past week. This purge was instigated by Raul Castro and eliminated officers known to be seriously concerned with the communist penetration in the armed forces.

JAPAN

MacArthur reports he now has complete agreement with Kishi and Fujiyama on a package proposal containing a new treaty of mutual cooperation and security which was submitted to the Japanese on Thursday. Fujiyama did not anticipate any great difficulties in having the package discussed and approved by the new LDP leadership and the Cabinet. On the assumption that full agreement is reached, he said he could sign the treaty and other documents in the week beginning July 6 or the week following.

INDIA

Our Consul in Madras reports that Nehru plans to visit Kerala June 22-25. He believes that, should there be any violence during the visit or should Nehru be convinced of the genuine unpopularity of the regime, he might then take steps for the dismissal of the Kerala Government. Any effort to patch things up would be a blow to opposition forces seeking the ouster of the present communist regime.

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 123[illegible], SEC [illegible] a)(4)(5)
NJC 9/12/83 · CIA 4/20/83
NLE DATE 12/9/83

DECLASSIFIED
[illegible]
MR 81-86 #20
BY DJH 12/9/83

~~TOP SECRET~~

MOROCCO

Yost informs us that the French Ambassador in Rabat, who plans to go to Paris today, asked him Friday whether our response to the Moroccan Government on the bases issued could be delayed until his return in four days. Yost gained the impression the Ambassador feels he can work out a formula in Paris for meeting our wishes on Boulhaut. As regards Site Y-11, the French military still object to evacuation "on technical grounds." The Ambassador said de Gaulle does not wish to give up the French bases because of their contribution to France's position in North Africa and the heavy expense involved in constructing similar air training stations elsewhere.

[redacted]

GERMANY

The U.S. Embassy in Bonn believes that Adenauer, in continuing his bitter attacks on Economics Minister Erhard, is intent on destroying Erhard's standing in the Christian Democratic party and eliminating him as a possible successor. Erhard's weak defense has cost him support, and his strongest supporter, Bundestag President Gerstenmaier, has ruled out any reconciliation. Despite party efforts to restore harmony, Ambassador Bruce believes the dispute has "left permanent scars" and that, although Adenauer can continue to dominate the party, it will be with diminished authority.

[redacted]

[redacted]

USSR

The Soviet central committee plenum, which opens 24 June, may consider a further reorganization of the Soviet economy as well as the expansion of the chemical industry, automation, and mechanization, which comprise the announced agenda. Although the published agenda would indicate that the plenum will be concerned exclusively with economic matters, it is quite likely that political affairs will also be discussed and that Khrushchev will use the occasion to review Soviet foreign policy.

CAMBODIA

[redacted] Cambodian President Sihanouk will visit Saigon in July for direct talks with President Diem aimed at easing Cambodian-Vietnamese differences. Sihanouk proposed the meeting to Diem and has given it broad publicity. There is little likelihood of significant agreement.

ARGENTINA

President Frondizi faces a new political crisis in his cabinet reorganization and in the increasing confusion among the armed forces, whose support he needs to preserve order. Some military groups are warning that Frondizi's new cabinet and policies must prove stronger measures against Peronista and Communist influence, or they will seek to oust him. Although the military leaders pledging support for constitutional government have thus far prevailed, the situation remains tense.

John S D Eisenhower

TOP SECRET

June 17, 1959

6

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

ARGENTINA

Our Embassy reports that the Argentine Finance Minister feels that Frondizi's stabilization program is being seriously threatened. This comes as a result of the opposition's attack on Frondizi for having given in to the IMF while Brazil has been able to resist intervention in its internal affairs. (How anybody can point to Brazil as a glowing economic example is difficult to understand.) [redacted] Frondizi himself is apprehensive about his government's declining popularity and the attacks on his U.S.-backed austerity program. He expects June to be critical.

USSR

[redacted]

There are recent strong indications that one class of submarines on which the USSR is placing great emphasis is nuclear-powered. It is believed to have been under construction in the Far East as early as 1957.

IRAQ

The Iraqi situation is taking an interesting turn. With the 14 July parade still a month away, artillery and armor have arrived on the outskirts of Baghdad. This may increase the nationalist expectations that Qasim is about to move decisively against the Communists. Several officials have told Americans recently that they believe a crisis is impending.

DECLASSIFIED

MR 81-86 #21

DJH 12/9/83

TOP SECRET

PORTIONS EXEMPTED

E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a)(4)(5)

NJC 9/12/83; CIA 4/20/83

12/9/83

Our estimate is that Qasim's performance in recent weeks suggests that he would prefer to move cautiously and quietly.

HAITI

Considerable tension has been perpetrated by the 14 June bombings. (As you will recall the Cuban Ambassador's car was damaged.) There is vast unrest in the country and Haiti is caught between Castro and Batista. To increase the difficulty, Haiti's strong President, Duvalier, has not yet recovered from his heart attack.

ISRAELIS MAKE NEW INGE TOFT PROPOSAL

The Israeli Charge here has proposed that the "Inge Toft" impasse might be resolved by having Nasser unload the cargo for a quiet pickup on Israel's behalf sometime later and then permit the vessel to proceed. The Charge observed that this would enable Nasser to protect his prestige in the Arab world, which Israel would not challenge if at the same time he would agree to permit the resumption of traffic in the post-Sinai pattern once the affair had been forgotten. The Charge further proposed that we renew our representations to the UAR concerning the impasse and urge Hammarskjold to deal with the case as a distinct issue without the introduction of other matters. We feel there is merit in the formula if the UAR seeks a means of extricating itself from the impasse without weakening its position vis-a-vis the other Arabs. We have asked Embassy Cairo's views on the desirability of an additional demarche to the UAR in the context of Hammarskjold's visit to Cairo.

John S D Eisenhower

DECLA

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
(a)(4)(5)
NSC 9/12/83 · CIA 4/20/83
12/9/83

~~TOP SECRET~~

MR 81-86 #22
BY DJH 12/9/83

June 16, 1959

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

JAPAN

Kishi has run into difficulties in attempting to reshuffle his cabinet and top party posts. In particular, he is facing a break with Kono who is one of the strongest leaders in the government party. Kishi could cause difficulties over the revision of the security treaty and other issues.

MacArthur has again stressed to Fujiyama the importance of effective ICRC supervision in the Korean repatriation question. This he based on a necessity to guarantee to the free world elsewhere that there was a guarantee of repatriates' right. Meanwhile, South Korea has requested the U.S. to support their position. Dowling has pointed out to them that while the Korean position is gaining support, the others generally favor the Japanese viewpoint. He cautioned the Koreans against the threatening attitude which they seem prone to adopt.

[redacted]

GERMANY

The Christian Democrats nomination of Agriculture Minister Luebke for the presidency reflects the party's effort to avoid further internal disputes. Luebke will appeal to the conservative elements whose support is necessary to insure his election over Carlo Schmid. An effort is apparently made to establish a religious balance between the presidency and the chancellorship. Since Luebke is a Catholic, this will upset the balance. However, this fact would improve the chances

~~TOP SECRET~~

of a Protestant (Erhard or Etzel) succeeding to the chancellorship.

BRAZIL

The Brazilian government has informed our Embassy that it would prefer to negotiate debt rescheduling through Embassy Rio or the Brazilian Embassy in Washington rather than sending a mission to Washington at this time. The man originally designated to head the mission (Moreira Sales) told our Charge that he considered the next eighteen months crucial ones in our relations with Brazil. He saw the possibility of pushing Kubitschek into Nasserism. However, Sales agreed that the ultimate solution for Brazil's problems was an agreement with the IMF, which he was determined to bring about. Meanwhile, the Chase Manhattan Bank is reportedly willing to extend the short-term loan of $60 million on the basis of future coffee sales. Brazil is also reported to be negotiating with the Bank of America. The Soviet trade delegation in London has offered, through the Brazilian Chamber of Commerce there, to buy $100 million worth of Brazilian coffee under a three-year barter agreement. This is greatly in excess of USSR current rate of consumption and the offer was probably designed to exploit Brazil's international financial crisis.

NUCLEAR TEST TALKS

In yesterday's meeting of the nuclear test talks we agreed to accept the Soviet-amended U.S. formula for the meeting of high-altitude experts with the understanding the experts could consider the discussions, as well as the conclusions of the experts conference last year, and other available data.

FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

Embassy London reports it is apparent from British press accounts and the absence of criticism in Parliament that there is general approval of the way in which the West has presented its case and of the role Lloyd has been playing. Gaitskell told an Embassy officer Sunday that, while failure to hold a Summit Meeting would damage Macmillan's prestige politically and thus be helpful to the Labor Party, he nevertheless believed such a meeting should be held. Gaitskell added that British public pressure for a Summit Meeting would not be serious if a crisis did not develop over Berlin. The Embassy predicts, however, that if the present talks break down and the USSR intensifies its war of nerves we will be under heavy pressure from the UK to agree to Summit talks.

John S D Eisenhower

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

June 15, 1959

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

KOREA

On Friday, Robertson pointed out to Japanese Minister Shimoda that, although we had been assured Japan would not approve a Korean repatriation agreement which did not provide for full ICRC supervision, the agreement reached in Geneva apparently does not so provide.

We have informed Embassies Tokyo and Seoul and Consulate General Geneva that we think an ICRC "advisory" role is inadequate. We agree with Embassy Seoul that, unless Japan appears in Korean eyes to have rejected a compromise with the Communists, Korean animosity toward Japan will continue, making a regularization of relations between the two countries impossible for a considerable time.

HAMMARSKJOLD

Hammarskjold has made a trip to Southeast Asia and has come back harboring a couple of misconceptions. One of these is that the Laotian government is incapable of dealing with the Communist threat and should receive the benefits of a revival of the ICC. The other is that we have been plotting against Sihanouk. Robertson of the State Department believes he has been successful in convincing Hammarskjold that these impressions are not valid.

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356 ...
MR 81-86 #23
BY DJH 12/9/83

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356 SEC 2(4)(5)
NSC 9/12/83; CIA 4/20/83
12/9/83

TOP SECRET

[redacted]

DEBRE REPEATS ANTI-FLN REQUEST

On Saturday Houghton had a conversation with Debre relative to Algeria. Debre was complaining about the activities of the FLN in the U.S. He pointed out that while the activities of representatives of free Spain were controlled in France at Spanish request, the FLN is permitted to do what it wants to in the U.S. Houghton feels that FLN activities in the U.S. are becoming increasingly important in our difficulties with France.

BRAZIL

Kubitschek has told our Charge in Rio he would make every effort to get out of the impasse with the IMF but that his limits to further accommodation were well known.

IRAQ

The Iraqi Communist Party, which has lately received some setbacks, has entered into a new dispute with Prime Minister Qasim. The party newspaper has objected to Qasim's announcement that amnesty will be granted on 16 June, a religious holiday, to Iraqis banished to remote areas of the country, who the Communists allege are feudal or reactionary elements. Meanwhile, there are unconfirmed reports of a major split within the party's central committee on the question of how to deal with the Qasim regime.

[redacted]

INDIA

The three-day-old civil disobedience campaign by opposition parties against the Communist government in Kerala State has resulted in widespread disturbances.

GUATEMALA

A new period of political tension appears in prospect. Maneuvering has begun for the election on 5 July to fill the important office of mayor of the capital, Guatemala City. At the same time, Communists are increasingly active and are planning to instigate student-labor demonstrations on 25 June. There is also a continuing possibility of a coup effort against President Ydigoras by rightists who want to prevent further gains by the Communists and other leftists.

YEMEN

Unrest has again developed into violence in Yemen. In Rome a member of the Imam's entourage has said that it is improbable that the Imam will ever recover from his drug addiction and be able to rule effectively again.

John S D Eisenhower

TOP SECRET

June 10 and 11, 1959

Synopsis of State material reported to the President

BRAZIL

President Kubitschek told our Charge that the IMF has continued to insist on exchange reform in a manner which is politically impossible for him as a condition of any loan. Thus, the Brazilian mission to IMF will be ended. He decried any comparison by the U.S. between his situation and that in Argentina and maintained that the Brazilian people equated the IMF with the U.S. Government.

UAR

Embassy Cairo has been advised that the UAR is convinced of the correctness of its position in the Inge Toft case and intends to stand firm regardless of Israeli action. Meanwhile, the Israelis have expressed the hope that Hammarskjold's trip can be expedited as much as possible.

SYRIA-JORDAN

Embassy Amman speculates that the closing of the Syrian-Jordanian borders was taken with the knowledge and consent of Nasser and was planned in advance. Hussein has visited Turkey and Iran and has made remarks about his destiny to liberate Syria and Iraq. Nasser's decision to strike now is believed to be aimed at least partly at humiliating and belittling Hussein and possibly provoking Hussein into rash action.

BERLIN ELECTION

We find ourselves on the horns of a dilemma with regard to a location for the German presidential election. Essentially, we are taking the position that this is a German affair. While the morale of Berlin and of Willy Brandt is important, we have, on the other hand, a desire on the part of Adenauer to avoid holding the election in Berlin because of the hurtful effect this would have on CDU chances. If the Germans decide to hold the elections in Berlin, State believes the Western powers should assure members of the Federal Assembly we will underwrite their security and accesses.

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. [illegible] 3(4)(5)
NSC 4/12/82; CIA 4/20/82
NLE DATE 12/9/83

TOP SECRET

MR 81-86 #24
DJH 12/9/83

[redacted]

John S D Eisenhower

June 8, 1959

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

ISRAEL

Hammarskjold held a press conference in which he favored a shift of the Suez transit problem to the International Court of Justice. Ben-Gurion is much upset over this statement and asked what could be done if the Secretary General questions the legality of the orders of the UN. Israel apparently will not request a special session of the General Assembly, but may well take the matter to the Security Council.

JORDAN-UAR-ISRAEL

The UAR has alleged Jordanian harassment of Syria in the border area. Accordingly, they have cut off the Jordanian supply route through Syria and have stepped up propaganda attacks against King Hussein. Jordanian authorities have been restrained but have protested this action to the UN representative in the area. Meanwhile, tensions between the UAR and Israel result from air clash over the Sinai Desert on 7 June.

[redacted]

LAOS

The situation with regard to the Pathet Laos battalion remains confused. Apparently it has slipped from the clutches of the Laotians and may now be moving toward the northern Viet-Namese border. On 6 June the Laotian cabinet decided to release from house arrest the leaders of the NLHZ but to maintain surveillance. The Crown Prince is considering, however, reversing this and prosecuting these leaders.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4(b)
MR 81-86 #25
BY DJH DATE 12/9/83

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3(a)(4)(5)
NSC letter 9/12/83
NLE DATE 12/9/83

CUBA

Apparently Castro's men took a shot at some pro-Batista Cuban exiles in the Dominican Republic. Due to the large number of Batista sympathizers in that country, the Cuban Embassy wound up sacked and is said to have been totally wrecked. The Charge and his staff have left for Cuba and a break in relations is probably imminent. A smaller incident has occurred in Haiti where the Cuban Ambassador's car was ambushed on 6 June. The Embassy blames this on the Dominicans.

GERMANY

Embassy Bonn has analyzed Adenauer's decision to remain Chancellor as the rectification of an earlier error in thinking. Adenauer had deluded himself that he could continue to direct affairs from the presidency and through his own man as Chancellor. Since this obviously has fallen through, he has now decided to accept the political damage which will result from his present decision.

The Embassy believes that the effects will be profound. It is believed that Erhard, Gerstenmaier and other dissidents will not, however, risk a party split by open revolt. Also this move will damage Adenauer's popularity somewhat. Embassy Bonn speculates that its effects may be stronger in Bonn than in the electorate in general. Adenauer has said that this, too, will blow over.

One of the most confused issues is the question of a CDU presidential candidate. Adenauer's statement that he made this decision at the urging of the Americans is being played down by the CDU. The whip advised the press that it would be false to say that the Americans talked him into this act.

[illegible] July 1959 (1)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1959

7:30 am	(Senator Styles Bridges) OFF THE RECORD (Had breakfast with the President)
8:29 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel William Draper.
8:29 - 8:44 am	Colonel William Draper
8:44 - 8:49 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. David Kendall Hon. Robert Merriam
8:49 - 8:53 am	Hon. David Kendall
9:00 - 10:40 am	CABINET MEETING The President Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Thomas S. Gates Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Edson O. Sessions Hon. Fred Aandahl Hon. Frederick J. Mueller Hon. Ezra Taft Benson Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Arthur Flemming Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Leo Hoegh Hon. Robert K. Gray Hon. Gordon Gray Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Karl Harr Hon. David Kendall Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Don Paarlberg Hon. Bradley Patterson Major John Eisenhower Captain Evan P. Aurand, for Item 1 Hon. Thomas E. Stephens, for Item 1 Hon. John F. Floberg Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Dr. Arthur Maxwell Hon. James H. Wakelin

10:42 - 11:12 am (Hon. Robert B. Anderson) OFF THE RECORD
(Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier)
(Hon. Maurice Stans)
(Hon. Gerald Morgan)
(Hon. Robert Merriam)

11:12 - 11:20 am Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
Major John Eisenhower
Hon. David Kendall (until 11:14 am)

11:23 - 11:27 am Governor LeRoy Collins, Florida
Congressman William C. Cramer, Florida
Congressman Robert L. F. Sikes, Florida
(Saw the President re invitation to attend Florida Quadricentennial)

11:28 - 12:13 pm The following Governors who recently returned from trip to USSR called on the President:
- Hon. LeRoy Collins, Florida
- Hon. George D. Clyde, Utah
- Hon. John E. Davis, North Dakota
- Hon. Luther Hodges, North Carolina
- Hon. Stephen L. R. McNichols, Colorado
- Hon. Robert Meyner, New Jersey
- Hon. Robert E. Smylie, Idaho
- Hon. William G. Stratton, Illinois
- Hon. Cecil H. Underwood, West Virginia

The following were also present:
- Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
- Mr. Kenneth Holland
  President, Institute of International Education
- Dr. John E. Ivey, Jr.
  Executive Vice President, New York University
- Mr. John Perry
  Assistant to Governor Collins

12:13 - 12:15 pm Mr. William J. Hopkins

12:15 - 12:25 pm The following Young Republican Club Representatives from Utah called on the President:
- Mr. Craig Christiansen, Lehi, Utah
  President, Brigham Young University Young Republican Club, 1958-1959 school year

(continued)

12:15 - 12:25 pm Young Republican Club Representatives from Utah (continued):

Mr. Don Jensen, Provo, Utah
President, Brigham Young University Young Republican Club 1957-1958 school year and currently State President of the Young Republicans of Utah
Mrs. Judy Fernald
National Co-Chairman of the Young Republicans

Also:
Senator Wallace F. Bennett, Utah
Hon. Ezra Taft Benson
Governor George D. Clyde
Congressman H. A. Dixon, Utah
Mr. Mark W. Cannon
Administrative Assistant to Congressman Dixon and formerly Faculty Sponser for the BYU Young Republican Club
Mr. Ernest L. Wilkinson
President of Brigham Young University
Hon. Arthur Watkins

12:25 - 12:30 pm Hon. Ezra Taft Benson

12:30 - 12:35 pm Hon. Karl Harr

12:42 pm The President went to the Broadcast Room and did film on Traffic Safety and Law Day.

12:54 pm To the Mansion.

1:00 pm (LUNCH)

2:24 pm The President returned to the office.

2:25 - 2:30 pm Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Major John Eisenhower

2:40 pm The President departed the White House Grounds via helicopter and flew to the Gettysburg Farm.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

3:27 pm Arrived at the Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, Farm.

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1959

4:50 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.
4:59 pm	Arrived at the Gettysburg Country Club.
5:09 - 7:00 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen played 18 holes of golf.
7:02 pm	Departed the Gettysburg Country Club and motored to the Farm.
7:10 pm	Arrived at the Farm.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1959

7:45 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:01 - 8:03 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:23 - 8:26 am	Major John Eisenhower
8:25 - 8:31 am	Hon. Don Paarlberg
8:31 - 8:55 am	Senator John Sherman Cooper, Kentucky Congressman Howard H. Baker, Tennessee Congressman B. Carroll Reece, Tennessee Hon. Robert Merriam
8:55 - 8:56 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:00 - 11:00 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING The President Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Neil H. McElroy Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. John A. McCone Hon. Hugh L. Dryden Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Thomas S. Gates Hon. Wilber M. Brucker Hon. William B. Franke Hon. James H. Douglas General Nathan F. Twining Admiral Arleigh Burke General Lyman Lemnitzer General Thomas D. White Lt. General Verne J. McCaul Hon. Abbott Washburn Hon. Clarence Randall Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Karl Harr, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

(continued)

9:00 - 11:00 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING (continued): Hon. Howard Furnas Hon. Haydn Williams Major John Eisenhower Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Hon. Marion W. Boggs
11:02 - 11:11 am	Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Major John Eisenhower
11:11 - 11:25 am	OFF THE RECORD MEETING (Re State Department Reorganization) (Hon. C. Douglas Dillon) (Hon. Arthur Flemming) (Hon. Maurice Stans) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Hon. Robert Merriam)
11:25 - 11:35 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:35 - 11:37 am	Hon. Arthur Flemming Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:37 - 11:38 am	Hon. David Kendall
11:38 - 11:48 am	Mr. Ernest B. Martin, Jacksonville, Florida President, National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Ass'n Mr. W. W. Marsh, Executive Secretary, Washington, D. C. Hon. David Kendall
11:48 - 11:50 am	Hon. David Kendall
11:50 - 12:00 Noon	(Lt. General Baron Jacques De Dixmude) OFF THE RECORD (Chairman, Belgian Chiefs of Staff Committee) (Colonel Robert L. Schulz)
12:00 - 12:13 pm	(Major and Mrs. Dale J. Crittenberger) OFF THE RECORD (and five children) (Major Crittenberger is leaving the White House and came in to tell the President goodbye)
12:13 - 12:25 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

12:15 - 12:25 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
12:24 - 12:27 pm	Major John Eisenhower
12:28 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:10 pm	Returned to the office.
2:11 - 2:15 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
2:13 - 2:23 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
2:50 - 2:53 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:15 - 3:26 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Don Paarlberg
3:30 - 3:35 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:47 - 4:05 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:40 - 5:03 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
5:05 pm	Returned to the office.
5:12 pm	Departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1959

7:30 am	The members of the SOS Club had breakfast with the President: Congressman Bruce Alger, Texas Congressman Perkins Bass, New Hampshire Congressman Alvin M. Bentley, Michigan Congressman Elford Cederberg, Michigan Congressman Thomas B. Curtis, Missouri Congressman Peter Frelinghuysen, New Jersey Congressman Joe Holt, California Congressman Craig Hosmer, California Congressman Melvin R. Laird, Wisconsin Congressman Glen Lipscomb, California Congressman Richard Poff, Virginia Congressman John Rhodes, Arizona Congressman Keith Thomson, Wyoming Congressman Stuyvesant Wainwright, New York Congressman Jack Westland, Washington Congressman Bob Wilson, California Also: Senator Thruston Morton Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Jack Anderson Hon. Clyde Wheeler
9:00 am	The President arrived in the office.
9:01 - 9:43 am	Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:22 - 9:25 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:45 - 9:46 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:46 - 9:49 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. James Hagerty
9:50 - 10:28 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. Edward McCabe Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

10:30 - 11:00 am	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:04 - 11:08 am	Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Bryce Harlow
11:06 - 11:13 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Robert Merriam
11:14 - 12:03 pm	The Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority called on the President: Hon. Herbert D. Vogel, Chairman Hon. Arnold R. Jones Hon. Brooks Hays Accompanied by: Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Robert Merriam
12:03 - 12:12 pm	The President presented the American Legion's Robert L. Hague Maritime Award to the Pan-Atlantic Steamship Corporation, Port Newark, New Jersey. Mr. Malcolm P. McLean,, President of the Corporation, accepted the award. The following attended the ceremony: Mr. Malcolm P. McLean, Mrs. McLean and three children, Nancy 13, Patricia 10, Malcolm Jr. 7 Mr. Henry C. Parke, Chairman, National Merchant Marine Committee, National Security Commission, The American Legion Admiral John M. Will, President American Export Lines (1958 Recipient) Hon. John Marshall Butler (1956 Recipient) Congressman Frank W. Boykin Miss Claire McLean, Vice President, Pan - Atlantic Mr. and Mrs. Michael McEvoy Mr. Alonzo King, The American Legion Mr. Herbert R. Dietze, The American Legion Mr. Thomas N. McQuilling, The American Legion Mr. Robert H. Bush, Chairman, National Security Commission, The American Legion Mr. Edward McDonald, Assistant Director, National Security Commission, American Legion Admiral Walter C. Ford Deputy Maritime Commissioner

12:12 - 12:20 pm	Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Mr. Charles Coolidge, Boston, Mass. (Named to head review of U. S. Disarmament Policy) Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:26 - 12:55 pm	Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:57 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:37 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:57 - 3:00 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:15 - 3:28 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:31 - 3:51 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:34 - 3:35 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:52 - 4:25 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:09 - 4:11 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:30 - 4:45 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:55 - 5:00 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
5:07 - 5:18 pm	Hon. Malcolm Moos
5:18 - 6:06 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds of the White House.
6:07 pm	Returned to the office.
6:13 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1959

8:09 am The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.

8:12 - 8:13 am Hon. Wilton B. Persons

8:13 - 8:28 am
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Arthur Flemming
Hon. Elliot Richardson
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. Edward McCabe
Hon. Robert Merriam
Hon. Gerald Morgan

8:30 - 10:30 am LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING
Senator Everett Dirksen
Senator Styles Bridges
Senator Thomas Kuchel
Senator John J. Williams
Senator Thruston Morton
Senator Leverett Saltonstall
Congressman Charles Halleck
Congressman Leslie Arends
Congressman Leo Allen
Congressman John W. Byrnes
Congressman Charles B. Hoeven
Congressman Robert P. Griffin
Congressman Carroll D. Kearns
Congressman John Taber
Hon. James P. Mitchell
Hon. Arthur S. Flemming
Hon. Elliot L. Richardson
Hon. Leo A. Hoegh
Hon. Sumner G. Whittier
Hon. Bradford Morse
Hon. William Driver
Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
Hon. William B. Macomber
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. Elmer Staats
Mr. Sam Hughes
Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier

(continued)

8:30 - 10:30 am	LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING (continued): Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. David Kendall Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Jack Anderson Hon. Edward McCabe Hon. Clyde Wheeler Hon. Earle Chesney Hon. Homer Gruenther Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Roemer McPhee
10:30 - 10:35 am	Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
10:35 - 10:38 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
11:05 - 11:19 am	Hon. Eric Johnston Chairman, United States Committee for the Atlantic Congress, Inc. To report to the President on the Congress which was held in London in June of this year. (Picture taken)
11:30 - 12:11 pm	Hon. Malcolm Moos
12:11 - 12:17 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:18 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:10 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:17 - 2:18 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:26 - 2:45 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
2:45 - 3:00 pm	Hon. David Kendall
2:53 - 3:00 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Roemer McPhee

3:00 - 3:08 pm	Mr. Claude Vardaman Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:08 - 3:15 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
3:15 - 3:33 pm	Major John Eisenhower
3:33 - 3:35 pm	Hon. Bryce Harlow
3:40 - 4:30 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
4:30 pm	Departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, JULY 27, 1959

GETTYSBURG, PA.

8:17 am	The President was airborne via helicopter from his Gettysburg Farm for trip to Washington, D. C.	

WASHINGTON, D. C.

8:55 am	Landed on the White House Grounds and proceeded to his office.	
9:02 - 9:10 am	Hon. James Hagerty	
9:10 - 9:28 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons	
9:30 - 10:05 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
10:05 - 10:24 am	Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan	
10:30 - 10:32 am	Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Robert Gray	
10:32 - 10:53 am	Hon. Gordon Gray Mr. Charles Haskins, NSC Staff Hon. Edward McCabe	
11:13 - 11:43 am	(Hon. Arthur S. Flemming) (Hon. Elliott Richardson) (Hon. Maurice Stans) (Hon. Gerald Morgan) (Hon. Bryce Harlow) (Hon. Robert Merriam)	OFF THE RECORD
11:43 - 12:10 pm	General Nathan F. Twining Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
12:10 - 12:43 pm	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Chairman, Council of Economic Advisers	
12:47 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.	

1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:25 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:30 - 3:17 pm	Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster (joined at 2:34 pm)
3:17 - 3:45 pm	Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Elmer Staats Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Robert Merriam
3:45 - 3:59 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
4:25 - 4:29 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:50 - 5:26 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
5:27 pm	Returned to the office.
5:32 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
7:30 pm	The President gave a Stag Dinner - OFF THE RECORD: Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Julian Baird Hon. James C. Hagerty Mr. William L. Beale, Jr. Mr. David Brinkley Mr. Roscoe Drummond Mr. Douglas Edwards Mr. Arthur Krock Mr. David Lawrence Mr. John C. O'Brien Mr. Robert Richards Mr. Robert Roth Mr. William Stringer Mr. Andrew J. Tully, Jr. Mr. J. L. Williams Mr. Lyle Wilson

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, JULY 26, 1959

GETTYSBURG, PA.

8:22 am	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Farm and motored to the United Presbyterian Church of Gettysburg.
8:30 am	Arrived at the Church where they were greeted by the Host Usher, Mr. R. A. Brown.
8:30 - 9:30 am	Attended Church Services.
9:31 am	Reverend Robert A. MacAskill escorted the President and Mr. George Allen to the car.
	Departed the Church and motored to the Farm.
9:45 am	Arrived at the Farm.
10:02 am	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.
10:10 am	Arrived at the Gettysburg Country Club.
10:15 - 12:27 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen Mr. Dick Sleichter
12:33 pm	Departed the Club and motored to the Farm.
12:41 pm	Arrived at the Farm.
	Guests during the afternoon were Colonel and Mrs. Percy Thompson, parents of Mrs. John Eisenhower.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1959

GETTYSBURG, PA.

8:10 am	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.
8:17 am	Arrived at the Gettysburg Country Club.
8:29 - 10:25 am	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen.
10:32 am	The President, General Howard McC. Snyder and Mr. George Allen departed the Gettysburg Country Club and motored to the Farm.
10:40 am	Arrived at the Farm. The President and General Arthur Nevins toured the barn and inspected the cattle.
11:25 am	Returned to the residence.
9:00 - 10:40 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower viewed the movie "It Happened to Jane". Mr. and Mrs. George Allen, General and Mrs. Howard McC. Snyder were guests for the evening.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1959

7:40 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
7:58 - 8:07 am	(Lt. Colonel V. D. Olson) OFF THE RECORD (To see the President before being transferred) (Lt. Colonel Victor A. Armstrong) (Picture by Navy photographer only)
8:07 - 8:24 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:24 - 8:50 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. David Kendall
8:53 - 9:06 am	Major John Eisenhower
9:01 - 9:10 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:06 - 9:28 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow
9:28 - 9:29 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:27 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the Gettysburg, Pa., Farm.
	GETTYSBURG, PA.
11:20 am	Arrived at the Farm.
4:24 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.
4:33 pm	Arrived at the Gettysburg Country Club.
4:40 - 6:40 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen.
6:45 pm	Departed the Gettysburg Country Club and motored to the Farm.
6:53 pm	Arrived at the Farm.

16-602.111 Whitman

U.S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

July 27, 1959

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, July 24 - 27, 1959.

Friday, July 24, 1959

9:37 a.m. The President, accompanied by Mrs. Eisenhower, departed the White House in White House car No. 102 with ASAIC Campion in the front seat and SA Flohr driving, en route to their Gettysburg, Pa., farm, arriving at 11:20 a.m.

ATSAIC Kellerman, SAs Meredith, Nagel, Cantrell and Pontius worked the follow-up car No. 679-X with SA Greer driving. Dr. Snyder, Capt. Marsh motored to farm in Presidential motorcade in separate vehicle.

10:50 a.m. General Arthur Nevins entered back gate of farm.

11:51 a.m. General Snyder and Capt. Marsh departed the farm.

11:52 a.m. General Nevins departed farm.

2:30 p.m. Mrs. Eisenhower and Miss Rose Woods departed the farm.

3:33 p.m. Mrs. Eisenhower and Miss Rose Woods entered main gate of farm.

3:52 p.m. Susan Eisenhower entered farm.

4:20 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. George E. Allen entered back gate of farm.

4:24 p.m. The President and Mr. George Allen departed the farm at 4:24 p.m. and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club, arriving at 4:33 p.m. The President and Mr. Allen teed off at 4:40 p.m. and completed 18 holes of golf at 6:40 p.m. The President and Mr. Allen departed the golf course at 6:45 p.m. and arrived at the farm 6:53 p.m.

4:25 p.m. Mr. George Allen departed farm.

5:15 p.m. Mrs. John Eisenhower and Mary Jean entered main gate of farm.

6:57 p.m. Mr. George Allen and Dr. Snyder entered farm.

7:37 p.m. Mrs. John Eisenhower and Susan and Mary Jean departed the farm.

8:25 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. George E. Allen and Dr. Howard Snyder departed farm.

No further activity this date.

Saturday, July 25, 1959

8:05 a.m. Mr. George E. Allen entered farm.

8:10 a.m. The President departed the farm with Mr. George Allen in White House car No. 100, with ASAIC Campion in the front seat and SA Flohr driving en route to the Gettysburg Country Club, arriving there at 8:17 a.m. The President took golf practice from 8:19 a.m. until 8:29 a.m. then commenced 18 holes of golf with George Allen, completing the game at 10:25 a.m. The President, accompanied by Mr. Allen and General Snyder departed the Gettysburg Country Club at 10:32 a.m. in WH-100 with ASAIC Campion in the front seat and SA Flohr driving en route to the fitting barn, arriving there at 10:40 a.m. where the President was met by General Nevins who toured the barn inspecting the cattle and so forth. The President and party departed the fitting barn at 11:25 a.m. and motored to the main house, arriving at 11:30 a.m.

General Snyder motored to the Gettysburg Country Club in a separate vehicle.

ATSAIC Kellerman, SAs Rundle, Nagel, Cantrell and Pontius worked the follow-up car No. 901-X with ATSAIC Kellerman driving.

9:22 a.m. Susan E. Eisenhower entered main gate of farm.

9:54 a.m. Susan Eisenhower departed the farm.

10:04 a.m. Susan Eisenhower entered the farm.

10:40 a.m. General Nevins entered

11:18 a.m. Major John Eisenhower entered back gate of farm.

11:30 a.m. General Nevins departed farm.

11:45 a.m. Mary Jean Eisenhower entered main gate of farm.

12:17 p.m. Major John Eisenhower departed farm.

12:23 p.m. General Snyder departed farm.

12:30 p.m. Mr. George Allen departed farm.

1:02 p.m. Mary Jean Eisenhower departed farm.

2:06 p.m. Mrs. Snyder entered main gate of farm.

3:22 p.m. Mr. George Allen entered main gate of farm.

3:40 p.m. The President and SA Flohr rode horses to the Skeet range, departing the barn at 3:40 p.m. and returning at 3:50 p.m.

4:33 p.m. Mrs. George E. Allen entered back gate of farm.

4:46 p.m. The President and Mr. George Allen motored to the Skeet Range at 4:46 p.m. and engaged in shooting there until 5:21 p.m. They returned to the house by motor at 5:25 p.m.

5:06 p.m. Susan E. Eisenhower departed farm.

5:22 p.m. General Snyder entered main gate of farm, along with Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower, Susan and Mary Jean.

7:23 p.m. Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower and Susan and Mary Jean departed farm.

9:00 p.m. The President, First Lady, Mr. and Mrs. George Allen, and Dr. and Mrs. Snyder viewed a motion picture on the rear porch "It Happened to Jane" from 9:00 p.m. to 10:40 p.m.

10:44 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. Allen and Dr. and Mrs. Snyder departed farm.

No further activity this date.

Sunday, July 26, 1959

6:25 a.m. Miss Rose Woods departed farm.

7:27 a.m. Miss Rose Woods entered farm.

7:40 a.m. Mr. and Mrs. George Allen arrived at farm.

7:47 a.m. Mrs. George Allen departed farm.

8:22 a.m. The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen, departed the farm and motored to the United Presbyterian Church, arriving at 8:30 a.m. They departed the church at 9:31 a.m. and drove Mr. Allen home before returning to the farm at 9:45 a.m. (See SA Sweasey's report dated July 26, 1959, for details.)

ASAIC Behn rode in the front seat of White House car No. 100 with SA Flohr driving. The follow-up car, No. 679-X, was driven by SA Shipman and worked by SAs Henderson, Stringfield, Johns, Mayo, and Payne.

8:59 a.m. General and Mrs. Snyder entered farm.

9:02 a.m. Mrs. Snyder departed farm.

9:51 a.m. General Snyder departed farm.

10:02 a.m. The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen, departed the farm for the Gettysburg Country Club, arriving at 10:10 a.m. Upon arrival, the President and Mr. Allen met with Dick Sleichter (Pro) and Dr. Snyder and began playing golf at 10:15 a.m., completing the game at 12:27 p.m. At 12:33 p.m., the President and Mr. Allen departed the club and arrived at the farm at 12:41 p.m. Dr. Snyder returned to the farm in a separate White House car.

White House car No. 100 was used, ASAIC Behn rode in the front seat and SA Flohr drove. The follow-up car No. 901-X was driven by SA Stringfield and worked by SAs Henderson, Mayo, Johns, and Payne.

12:05 p.m. Susan E. Eisenhower entered farm.

12:15 p.m. Susan Eisenhower departed main gate of farm.

12:20 p.m. Susan and Mary Jean entered farm.

1:05 p.m. Mr. George Allen departed farm.

1:24 p.m. General Synder departed farm.

1:25 p.m. Susan and Mary Jean Eisenhower departed farm.

2:58 p.m. Sgt. Woodward and family entered main gate of farm.

3:00 p.m. Major John Eisenhower, Col. Percy Thompson and Susan entered farm.

3:20 p.m. The President, accompanied by Sgt. Woodward and his family, walked from the house to the barn and around the yard and re-entered the house at 4:00 p.m.

4:02 p.m. Sgt. Woodward and family departed the farm.

4:34 p.m. Major John Eisenhower, Colonel Percy Thompson and Susan departed farm.

6:01 p.m. Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower, Susan, Mary Jean, and Col. and Mrs. Percy Thompson entered farm.

6:17 p.m. General Snyder entered farm.

7:10 p.m. President walked to vicinity of the Tea House where he prepared the evening meal (with the assistance of Sgt. Moaney). Guests for the meal (served outside) included the First Lady, Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower, Susan, Mary Jean, Col. and Mrs. Percy Thompson, and General Snyder.

8:35 p.m. After the meal an outdoor movie commenced and at 8:45 the President entered the house.

9:30 p.m. Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower, Susan and Mary Jean departed the farm.

10:10 p.m. Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower entered farm.

10:55 p.m. Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower, Col. and Mrs. Thompson, and General Snyder departed farm. The First Lady entered the house at 11:00 p.m.

No further activity this date.

Monday, July 27, 1959

7:57 a.m. General Snyder, accompanied by Capt. Marsh, entered farm.

8:17 a.m. The President, accompanied by Col. Schultz, ASAIC Behn, SA Flohr and CWO William Elder, departed the farm via Marine helicopter arriving at the White House at 8:54 a.m.

The chaser helicopter was an Army one containing Dr. Snyder, Capt. Marsh, SAs Henderson, Short, Mayo, and Payne.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

✓

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1959

7:55 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:25 - 8:26 am	Hon. Robert Merriam
8:26 - 8:28 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower
8:28 - 8:55 am	Hon. Arthur Summerfield
8:55 - 8:57 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:57 - 8:59 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:00 - 10:01 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING The President Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr. Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. John A. McCone Hon. Frederick Mueller Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. T. Keith Glennan Hon. J. Edgar Hoover Hon. J. Walter Yeagley Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Wilber Brucker Hon. Lyle S. Garlock Admiral Arleigh Burke General Lyman Lemnitzer General Thomas D. White General Randolph McC. Pate Major General Wilton B. Persons Hon. Abbott Washburn Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Karl Harr, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

(continued)

9:00 - 10:01 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING (continued) Hon. Howard Furnas Mr. Haydn Williams Major John Eisenhower Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Hon. S. Everett Gleason
10:01 - 10:10 am	Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. S. Everett Gleason (Mr. Gleason came to say goodbye upon leaving his post with National Security Council)
10:15 - 10:55 am	OFF THE RECORD MEETING IN THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE: (Hon. C. Douglas Dillon) (Hon. Thomas S. Gates) (Hon. John McCone) (Hon. Allen Dulles) (Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky) (Hon. Gordon Gray) (Hon. Philip Farley) (General Alfred D. Starbird, AEC) (Mr. Spurgeon Keeney) (General Herbert Loper) (Major John Eisenhower) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)
10:55 - 11:06 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. Bryce Harlow
11:06 - 11:10 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:26 - 11:27 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:27 am	The President recorded a message for National Association of County Officials meeting in Detroit, July 27, 1959.
11:29 - 11:36 am	Hon. David Kendall
11:38 - 11:54 am	H. E. Walther Moreira Salles Newly appointed Brazilian Ambassador to present credentials Hon. Wiley Buchanan

11:56 - 12:16 pm	Hon. William M. Rountree Newly appointed Ambassador to Pakistan Called on the President before departing for his post in Karachi
12:16 - 12:18 pm	Hon. Robert Merriam
12:20 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:10 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:10 - 2:17 pm	Hon. Robert Cutler
2:17 - 2:30 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:31 - 2:33 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
2:58 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club, stopping enroute to pick up Mr. George Allen.
3:30 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree Country Club.
3:43 - 6:08 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen Colonel Thomas Belshe
6:25 pm	The President, General Howard McC. Snyder, and Mr. George Allen departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House - letting Mr. Allen off at the Sheraton Park Hotel.
6:53 pm	Arrived at the White House. The President went to the office.
7:25 pm	Departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1959

8:05 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:10 - 8:14 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:20 - 8:34 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:30 - 8:48 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:50 - 9:00 am	Hon. Arthur Summerfield
9:47 - 9:55 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:55 - 10:28 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. David Kendall Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Robert Merriam Major John Eisenhower Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Edward McCabe Hon. Bryce Harlow
10:30 - 11:00 am	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:03 - 11:06 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:29 - 11:32 am	Hon. Edward F. Wilson Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Mr. Adin Hister, Aurora, Oregon National President of the Future Farmers of America
11:32 - 11:39 am	The President greeted a group of state officers and adult supervisers of the Future Farmers ofAmerica who are in Washington for a National Leadership Training Conference. There were about 300 in the group. (Names are listed on attachment to this day's schedule). The group was greeted in the Rose Garden. Pictures were taken.
11:40 - 11:45 am	Major John Eisenhower

11:45 - 12:32 pm	Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Major John Eisenhower (The Vice President called on the President prior to his trip to USSR on this date)
12:37 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:15 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:20 - 2:30 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
2:42 - 2:59 pm	Hon. Don Paarlberg Mr. Philip Areeda (Saw the President re the import of tuna fish)
2:59 - 3:26 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:05 - 3:20 pm	Captain Evan P. Aurand
3:17 - 3:31 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:55 - 5:13 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds. (Went to the Mansion from 5:05 - 5:14 pm)
5:15 pm	Returned to the office.
5:20 - 5:30 pm	Major John Eisenhower
5:30 - 6:07 pm	(Hon. C. Douglas Dillon) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Robert Murphy) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)
6:07 - 6:10 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
6:10 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1959

7:50 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:01 - 8:28 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Edward McCabe Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Robert Merriam
8:29 - 8:30 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:31 - 8:47 am	Hon. Frederick B. Mueller Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:00 - 10:30 am	LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING The President Senator Everett Dirksen Senator Thomas Kuchel Senator Leverett Saltonstall Senator Thruston Morton Congressman Charles Halleck Congressman Leslie Arends Congressman Leo Allen Congressman John W. Byrnes Congressman Charles B. Hoeven Congressman Carroll D. Kearns Congressman Russell V. Mack Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Maurice Stans Mr. Elmer Staats Mr. Sam Hughes Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. David Kendall Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. Don Paarlberg Hon. Edward McCabe Hon. Jack Anderson Hon. Homer Gruenther Hon. Earle Chesney Hon. Roemer McPhee Hon. Clyde Wheeler

10:30 - 10:43 am	Hon. James P. Mitchell
10:44 - 10:47 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
10:45 - 10:55 am	Hon. David Kendall
11:15 - 11:17 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:17 - 11:18 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:18 - 11:28 am	The President greeted the State Winners of the "My True Security - the American Way" program sponsored by the U. S. Junior of Commerce: Kay Adams, Billings, Montana Sue Ann Baar, Kohler, Wisconsin James Bartholomew, Belle Fourche, South Dakota Joseph Basque, Hilo, Hawaii Al C. Bender, Seattle, Washington Sally Ann Betts, Milford, Delaware Anne Barker, Irvington, New Jersey Hugh A. Campbell, Lexington, Kentucky Geri Charipar, Lawton, Oklahoma Barbara Jean Crenshaw, Roanoke, Virginia Sylvia Dame, Jackson, Mississippi Shari Davis, Salt Lake City, Utah Nancy Dawson, Arlington, Virginia Herbert S. Edwards, Denver, Colorado John Elliff, Pekin, Illinois Richard Farr, Waltham, Massachusetts Patricia Ann Gould, St. Joseph, Missouri Vern Grimsley, Garden City, Kansas Judith Janet Harlow, Abilene, Texas Ursula Heitz, Phoenix, Arizona Beth Hope James, Albuquerque, New Mexico Joyce Hernigan, Manchester, Tennessee Kenneth Jordan, Concord, New Hampshire Roger Majak, Hammond, Indiana Pamela Ann Martin, Martinsburg, West Virginia Doris Mortenson, Hartford, Connecticut Sandra Mouroutsos, Bennington, Vermont Levinia Ann Nalley, Mauldin, South Carolina Carol Osterhout, Clinton, New York Mary Patricia Peirce, Tickfaw, Louisiana

(continued)

11:18 - 11:28 am State Winners of the "My True Security - the American Way" program (list continued):

Cynthia Peters, Westbrook, Maine
Ann Pike, Little Rock, Arkansas
La Rhue Ramsey, Falls City, Nebraska
Karen E. Rawlings, Salisbury, North Carolina
Vern Reaves, Inglewood, California
Martha Reynolds, Marietta, Georgia
Raymond L. Riccio, Pawtucket, Rhode Island
Judith Ann Rogers, Albany, Oregon
Thomas Scheye, Baltimore, Maryland
Wayne Schultz, Rupert, Idaho
Arleen F. Scott, Ashtabula, Ohio
Gloria Sickal, Clare, Michigan
Lottilee St. Martin, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Carol Strasheim, Casper, Wyoming
Dianne Wallsasper, Salem, Iowa
John R. Williams, Fargo, North Dakota
Margaret Ann Willoughby, Boulder City, Nevada
Gene Yarbrough, Decatur, Alabama
Karen L. Zdito[illegible], Farrell, Pennsylvania

The above accompanied the group:

Robert H. Clark, Jr.,
President, U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce
Tulsa, Oklahoma
H. Milton Taff, Auburn, Alabama
Vice President, U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce
Sam H. Horner, Jr.
National Chairman, U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce - Cleveland, Ohio
Ted E. Lombard
D. C. Junior Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C.
Donald Lynch
Director of Public Relations, Newark, N. J.
Jay Brown
Washington, D. C. Junior Chamber of Commerce
John Hedley
Public Relations, Junior Chamber of Commerce
Tulsa, Oklahoma
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

11:30 - 12:00 Noon	Mr. Allan B. Kline Former President, American Farm Bureau Federation Hon. Don Paarlberg
12:00 - 12:04 pm	Hon. Gordon Gray Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:04 - 12:05 pm	Hon. Gordon Gray
12:05 - 12:18 pm	H. E. Dr. Osman El Hadari Newly appointed Ambassador of the Republic of the Sudan - to present credentials Hon. Wiley Buchanan
12:18 - 12:25 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Robert Merriam
12:30 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:48 pm	The President returned to the office, accompanied by Major John Eisenhower.
1:50 - 2:07 pm	(Hon. C. Douglas Dillon) OFF THE RECORD (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)
2:10 pm	The President, General Howard McC. Snyder, and Major John Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree.
2:35 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree. (Major Eisenhower returned immediately to the White House)
2:53 - 5:44 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Frank Ewing Mr. Jack Lemon Colonel Thomas Belshe
6:04 pm	The President and General Howard McC. Snyder departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.
6:30 pm	Arrived at the White House.

6:45 - 7:05 pm	(H. E. Mikhail Alekseevich Menshikov) (Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (Hon. C. Douglas Dillon) (Hon. Robert Murphy) (Interpreter)	STRICTLY OFF THE RECORD
7:05 - 7:30 pm	(Hon. C. Douglas Dillon)	OFF THE RECORD

July 1959 (2)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, JULY 20, 1959

8:25 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:26 - 8:40 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:40 - 9:05 am	Major John Eisenhower
8:54 - 8:56 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:46 - 11:03 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
10:03 - 10:53 am	(Hon. Allen Dulles) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.) (Hon. Neil H. McElroy) (Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky) (General Thomas D. White) (Mr. Richard Bissell) (General C. P. Cabell) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)
10:55 - 11:51 am	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Don Paarlberg Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:51 - 12:16 pm	H. E. Dr. Luis F. Thomen Newly appointed Ambassador of the Dominican Republic (To present credentials) Hon. Wiley Buchanan
12:16 - 12:35 pm	(Brig. General Frederick W. Boye, USA Ret.) OFF RECORD (Maj. General John S. Bragdon, USA Ret.)
12:35 - 12:38 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:43 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion. Enroute he greeted the following: Mrs. Pearl Sayre, of Oklahoma Sayre Maxfield (14) grandchild, Gainesville, Texas Page Maxfield (11) " " " John Joyce (19), friend from England
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)

2:15 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:25 pm	Departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree. However, he did not stay -- it was raining -- but returned to the White House.
3:20 pm	Returned to the office.
3:25 - 3:29 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:32 - 3:46 pm	Practiced golf on the South Grounds.
3:48 pm	Returned to the office.
4:19 - 4:25 pm	Major John Eisenhower
4:41 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
5:00 pm	To General Snyder's office.
5:02 pm	The President went to the movies in the Mansion.
7:30 pm	The President gave a STAG DINNER - OFF THE RECORD: Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James C. Hagerty Mr. Marvin Arrowsmith, Associated Press Mr. Merriman Smith, United Press, International Mr. Ray Scherer, National Broadcasting System Mr. Robert Pierpoint, Columbia Broadcasting Company Mr. John Edwards, American Broadcasting Company Mr. Bill Costello, Mutual Broadcasting System Mr. Felix Belair, The New York Times Mr. James Warner, New York Herald Tribune Mr. Frank Holeman, New York Daily News Mr. William Knighton, The Baltimore Sun Mr. Garnett Horner, The Washington Evening Star Mr. Laurence Burd, The Chicago Tribune Mr. Jack Sutherland, U. S. News and World Report Mr. Charles Roberts, Newsweek Mr. Charles Mohr, Time Magazine

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, JULY 19, 1959

4:31 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to Baltimore, Maryland, and to the home of Dr. Milton Eisenhower on the campus of Johns Hopkins University.

5:42 pm Arrived at Dr. Milton Eisenhower's residence.

Other guests at residence were:
- Mr. and Mrs. Charles Garland
- Mr. and Mrs. Carlyle Barton, Baltimore, Md.
- Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nichols, New York City

9:30 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed Dr. Milton Eisenhower's home and motored to the White House.

10:35 pm Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1959

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:13 - 8:45 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:46 - 8:50 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:58 - 9:10 am	Major John Eisenhower
9:10 - 9:12 am	Hon. David Kendall
9:30 - 10:54 am	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
10:55 am	Returned to the office.
11:00 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1959

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:05 - 8:25 am	Major John Eisenhower
8:20 - 8:42 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:42 - 8:45 am	(Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.) - OFF THE RECORD
9:00 - 10:00 am	CABINET MEETING The President Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Neil H. McElroy Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Arthur Summerfield Hon. Elmer Bennett Hon. Frederick Mueller Hon. Ezra Taft Benson Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Arthur Flemming Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. John Patterson Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Robert Gray Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. James Hagerty Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. Don Paarlberg Mr. Bradley Patterson Hon. Roemer McPhee Hon. Clarence Randall Major John Eisenhower Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Thruston B. Morton Hon. George Allen Hon. Franklin Floete Hon. Wayne Grover, for Item 1 Mr. Al Toner, for Item 2 Mr. Henry Kearnes, Item 4 Mr. Nathaniel Knowles, Item 4

10:00 - 10:12 am	(Hon. C. Douglas Dillon) (Hon. Neil H. McElroy) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)	OFF THE RECORD
10:12 - 10:16 am	(Hon. C. Douglas Dillon) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)	OFF THE RECORD
10:18 - 11:45 am	Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Wilton B. Persons (Joined at 10:55 am) Hon. Gerald Morgan (Joined at 10:55 am)	
11:46 - 11:54 am	Hon. John McCone Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
11:54 - 12:02 pm	Hon. David Kendall	
12:02 - 12:17 pm	Mr. Frank Gard Jameson, Pasadena, California National President, Navy League of the United States Hon. Bryce Harlow	
12:17 - 12:20 pm	Major John Eisenhower	
12:20 - 12:22 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens	
12:27 - 12:30 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons	
12:32 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.	
12:50 pm	The President, Hon. Thomas E. Stephens, and General Howard McC. Snyder departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.	
1:15 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.	
1:34 - 4:12 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Congressman Leslie Arends Mr. John McClure Mr. John Shea	
4:37 pm	Departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.	
5:00 pm	Arrived at the White House.	

5:01 - 5:15 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
5:15 - 5:26 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
5:26 - 5:27 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
5:45 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1959

7:55 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:00 - 8:25 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:25 - 8:28 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:45 - 9:00 am	Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:00 - 11:02 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING The President Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Neil H. McElroy Hon. John S. Patterson Hon. Fred Scribner Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Frederick Mueller Hon. John A. McCone Hon. Clarence Randall Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Wilbur N. Brucker Hon. Fred A. Bantz Hon. James H. Douglas Admiral Arleigh H. Burke General Lyman Lemnitzer General Thomas D. White Lt. General V. J. McCaul Major General Wilton B. Persons Hon. George V. Allen Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Karl Harr, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mr. Howard Furnas Mr. Haydn Williams Major John Eisenhower Hon. John Allen, Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation Hon. Clarence Morse, Maritime Administrator Hon. James S. Lay Hon. S. Everett Gleason

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1959

7:55 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:00 - 8:25 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:25 - 8:28 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:45 - 9:00 am	Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:00 - 11:02 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING

The President
Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
Hon. Neil H. McElroy
Hon. John S. Patterson
Hon. Fred Scribner
Hon. William P. Rogers
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. Frederick Mueller
Hon. John A. McCone
Hon. Clarence Randall
Hon. Allen W. Dulles
Hon. Wilbur N. Brucker
Hon. Fred A. Bantz
Hon. James H. Douglas
Admiral Arleigh H. Burke
General Lyman Lemnitzer
General Thomas D. White
Lt. General V. J. McCaul
Major General Wilton B. Persons
Hon. George V. Allen
Hon. Gordon Gray
Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky
Hon. Karl Harr, Jr.
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Mr. Howard Furnas
Mr. Haydn Williams
Major John Eisenhower
Hon. John Allen, Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation
Hon. Clarence Morse, Maritime Administrator
Hon. James S. Lay
Hon. S. Everett Gleason

11:02 - 11:10 am	Hon. William P. Rogers (re Lincoln Papers)
11:10 - 11:19 am	Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
11:24 - 11:27 am	Hon. Ellis Slater Hon. James Hagerty
11:27 am	The President, Mr. Ellis Slater, and Mr. Hagerty departed the office enroute to the Departmental Auditorium. On the way to his car, the President greeted the following: Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Valentine Fort Lauderdale, Florida (daughter and son-in-law of Roy Roberts) and their four children Michael 9, Barbara 8, Tommy 6, Susan 4-1/2 Mrs. Edith Hannah, Fort Lauderdale, Florida
11:28 am	Departed the White House and motored to the Departmental Auditorium.
11:30 am	Arrived at the Departmental Auditorium. The President was greeted by Mr. Stephen Galatti Director General of the American Field Service
11:33 - 11:40 am	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT before the American Field Service International Scholarship Students. (See list of those present in list and booklet following the record of this date)
11:43 am	The President departed the Departmental Auditorium and motored to the White House.
11:45 am	Arrived att the White House.
11:45 - 11:55 am	Mr. Ellis Slater Hon. James Hagerty
11:55 - 12:05 pm	Mr. Ellis Slater
12:05 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:10 - 1:26 pm	Hon. Robert B. Anderson
1:28 pm	The President, Mr. Ellis Slater, and General Howard McC. Snyder departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
1:52 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.
2:09 - 4:47 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. Ellis Slater Mr. John McClure Congressman Leslie Arends
5:16 pm	Departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.
5:40 pm	Arrived at the White House. Returned to the office with Mr. Ellis Slater.
5:40 - 5:46 pm	Mr. Ellis Slater
5:46 - 5:49 pm	Major John Eisenhower
5:47 - 5:55 pm	Hon. David Kendall
5:55 - 5:59 pm	Major John Eisenhower
6:02 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1959

7:50 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:05 - 8:13 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:20 - 8:40 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:30 - 8:59 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:47 - 8:57 am	Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Gerald Morgan
9:00 - 9:23 am	(Hon. Lewis L. Strauss) **OFF THE RECORD**
9:24 - 9:25 am	Hon. David Kendall
9:45 - 9:55 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:55 - 10:28 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Mrs. Anne Wheaton Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. David Kendall Hon. Gerald Morgan
10:30 - 11:00 am	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:03 - 11:20 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:27 - 11:30 am	Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky was sworn in as Special Assistant to the President (for Science and Technology). The following attended the ceremony in the Conference Room: The President Mrs. George B. Kistiakowsky Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mills (sister-in-law & husband)

(continued)

11:27 - 11:30 am Swearing-in ceremony of Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky (list continued):

Dr. Wallace Brode
Science Adviser, Department of State
Dr. Hugh Dryden
Deputy Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Hon. William C. Foster
Olin-Mathieson Chemical Company
Dr. T. Keith Glennan
Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Dr. Caryl P. Haskins
President, Carnegie Institution of Washington
Dr. Herbert Scoville, Central Intelligence Agency
Dr. Alan T. Waterman
Director, National Science Foundation
Dr. Jerome Wiesner
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Dr. Herbert York
Director of Defense Research and Engineering
Dr. James R. Killian, Jr.
Retiring as Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology

From the Office of the Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology:

Mrs. Kathryn H. Beard
Mr. David Z. Beckler
Miss Irene M. Benik
Mr. Robert Briber
Mrs. Leone Clune
Miss Eleanor A. Conners
Mrs. Olive J. Doherty
Miss Mehl Ree Draper
Miss Joan Eldredge
Miss Georgia Hinchliff
Mrs. Betty Inman
Mr. Spurgeon Keeny, Jr.
Mr. Robert N. Kreidler
Miss Elaine Mahoney
Mr. Jesse Mitchell
Mr. Eugene B. Skolnikoff
Mrs. Arville B. Stephens
Dr. Harry Watters

11:30 - 11:35 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
11:35 - 11:42 am	Hon. Gordon Gray Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:42 - 11:52 am	Hon. Robert Merriam Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:52 - 12:00 Noon	Hon. Robert Merriam
12:00 - 12:10 pm	Colonel William Draper
12:10 - 12:17 pm	Dr. T. Keith Glennan Dr. Hugh Dryden Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:45 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:12 pm	Returned to the office.
2:13 - 2:14 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:26 - 2:30 pm	Major John Eisenhower
2:30 - 3:18 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
3:20 pm	Returned to the office.
3:25 - 3:50 pm	Hon. David Kendall Hon. Roemer McPhee
4:10 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1959

8:02 am — The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.

8:15 - 8:29 am — Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. Maurice Stans

8:27 - 8:30 am — Senator Everett Dirksen

8:30 - 10:07 am — LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING
The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Senator Everett Dirksen
Senator Styles Bridges
Senator Leverett Saltonstall
Senator Thomas Kuchel
Senator John J. Williams
Senator Thruston Morton
Congressman Charles Halleck
Congressman John W. Byrnes
Congressman Leo Allen
Congressman Leslie Arends
Congressman Charles B. Hoeven
Congressman Richard Simpson
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. Julian Baird
Hon. James P. Mitchell
Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. Elmer Staats
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Hon. David Kendall
Hon. Robert Merriam
Hon. Don Paarlberg
Hon. Rocco Siciliano
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. Jack Z. Anderson
Hon. Clyde Wheeler
Hon. Homer Gruenther
Hon. Earle Chesney
Hon. Edward McCabe
Hon. James Hagerty
Hon. Roemer McPhee
Mrs. Anne Wheaton

10:55 - 11:42 am	Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.	
11:46 - 11:56 am	(Hon. Arthur Flemming) (Hon. Rocco Siciliano)	OFF THE RECORD
11:56 - 12:08 pm	(Hon. Rocco Siciliano)	OFF THE RECORD
12:08 - 12:45 pm	Admiral Arthur Radford, USN Ret. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
12:46 - 12:50 pm	Major John Eisenhower	
12:52 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.	
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)	
2:17 pm	The President returned to the office.	
2:25 - 2:54 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons	
2:55 - 3:10 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens	
4:07 - 4:11 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. James Hagerty	
4:28 - 4:40 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. James Hagerty	
4:40 - 4:54 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
5:04 - 5:10 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
5:26 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.	

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, JULY 13, 1959

7:52 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Major Dale J. Crittenberger.
8:00 - 8:30 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:32 - 8:45 am	Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Don Paarlberg Hon. David Kendall Hon. James Hagerty
8:55 - 8:57 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:00 - 9:17 am	Hon. Richard M. Nixon
9:17 - 9:37 am	Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:37 - 9:43 am	Hon. Richard M. Nixon
9:43 - 9:44 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:44 - 9:45 am	Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. James Hagerty
9:45 - 10:08 am	Hon. Thomas S. Gates Hon. John McCone Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster The following joined the above OFF THE RECORD: (Admiral Arleigh Burke, Chief of Naval Operations) (Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky, Science Advisory Comm) (General A. R. Luedecke, Atomic Energy Commission) (Rear Admiral Edward N. Parker, Defense Department) (General A. D. Starbird, Atomic Energy Commission) (General Herbert Loper, Defense Department) (Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.)
10:15 - 10:24 am	Major John Eisenhower
10:27 - 10:30 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:30 - 10:35 am	Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

10:35 - 11:07 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
11:07 - 12:00 Noon	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. William McChesney Martin Hon. Julian Baird Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Don Paarlberg
11:35 - 11:39 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:40 - 11:42 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
12:00 - 12:17 pm	H. E. Colonel Arturo Ramirez Pinto Newly appointed Ambassador of Guatemala (Presented his credentials) Hon. Wiley Buchanan
12:17 - 12:26 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Robert Merriam
12:27 - 12:29 pm	Major John Eisenhower
12:29 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:16 pm	Returned to the office.
2:20 - 2:31 pm	Hon. David Kendall
2:31 - 2:32 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
2:34 - 2:39 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:45 - 3:00 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
3:00 - 3:02 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:02 - 3:05 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:06 - 3:08 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

3:07 - 3:35 pm	Major John Eisenhower
3:35 - 4:10 pm	Dr. Malcolm Moos
4:12 - 4:18 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:26 - 5:29 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
5:30 pm	Returned to the office.
5:33 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, JULY 12, 1959

8:52 am	The President departed the White House and motored to the National Presbyterian Church.
8:56 am	Arrived at the National Presbyterian Church.
9:00 - 10:00 am	Church Services.
10:03 am	The President departed the Church and motored to the White House.
10:07 am	Arrived at the White House.
3:13 pm	The President and Major John Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
3:53 pm	The President teed off with Major John Eisenhower and Colonel Thomas Belshe.
4:03 pm	Completed one hole of golf and due to rain, returned to the Club House.
4:50 pm	The President, General Howard McC. Snyder, and Major John Eisenhower departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.
5:17 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1959

7:42 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:04 am	Departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
8:25 am	Arrived at Burning Tree.
8:55 - 12:05 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Congressman Charles Halleck Congressman Hamer Budge Colonel Thomas Belshe
12:50 pm	Departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.
1:15 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1959

7:48 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz, and Major Richard Streiff
8:22 - 8:29 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:31 - 9:19 am	Senator Thruston Morton Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. David Kendall
9:19 - 9:25 am	Hon. David Kendall
9:41 - 9:43 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:44 - 9:45 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:55 - 9:57 am	Colonel Robert L. Schulz
9:57 - 10:31 am	(Hon. Ezra Taft Benson) OFF THE RECORD
10:43 - 10:45 am	Hon. David Kendall
10:45 - 11:08 am	Mr. Ned Cushing Downs, Kansas Chairman, Young Republican National Federation Mrs. David Fernald Upper Montclair, New Jersey Co-Chairman, Young Republican National Federation Hon. David Kendall (Picture taken)
11:11 - 11:14 am	General Alfred M. Gruenther
11:14 - 11:25 am	The following group of Junior Red Cross Delegates called on the President before departing for a study tour of Europe: Donald Robert Allen, San Marino, California Luther Edmund Atwater, III, Columbia, S. C. Susan Elisabeth Bond, Cleveland Heights 12, Ohio Judith Marie Bose, San Rafael, California Vincent Farley, Briarcliff Manor, New York Karen Ann Fickertt, Richardson, Texas Diane Virginia Hansen, Omaha, Nebraska Betty Ann Jamison, Waverly, Florida

(continued)

11:14 - 11:25 am Junior Red Cross Delegates (list continued):
Richard Tolley Johnson, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Michael Ralph Kagay, Columbus, Ohio
Frank W. Munger, Jr., Grosse Pointe, Mich.
Garnetta Margaret Potee, Baltimore, Maryland
Emily May Riding, Salt Lake City, Utah
Mitchell Allan Robbins, Seekonk, Mass.

The following accompanied the Junior Red Cross Delegates:
General Alfred M. Gruenther
President, The American National Red Cross
Mr. Ramone S. Eaton
Vice President, The American National Red Cross
Mr. Livingston L. Blair
National Director, Junior Red Cross and Educational Relations, The American National Red Cross
Mrs. Thelma Sparks
Director, American Junior Red Cross, Galveston County Chapter, The American National Red Cross, Galveston, Texas
Mrs. Dorothy Heller
Director, American Junior Red Cross, Greater Cleveland Chapter, The American National Red Cross, Cleveland, Ohio
(Picture taken)

11:25 - 11:30 am Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

11:30 - 11:47 am Congressman James Roosevelt
and children
Anna Eleanor Roosevelt
James Roosevelt, Jr.
Michael Roosevelt

11:47 - 12:18 pm Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. Roemer McPhee (until 11:57 am)

12:25 - 12:43 pm Major John Eisenhower

12:32 - 12:35 pm Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

12:45 pm The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

6:00 pm Hon. Christian Herter
Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
Hon. Livingston Merchant
Hon. Robert Murphy
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
(Saw the President in the Mansion)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1959

8:30 am The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.

8:33 - 8:35 am Hon. Wilton B. Persons

8:57 - 9:00 am Hon. Wilton B. Persons

9:00 - 11:06 am NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. Christian A. Herter
Hon. Neil H. McElroy
Hon. John S. Patterson
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. William P. Rogers
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. John McCone
Hon. Frederick Mueller
Hon. Clarence Randall
Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
Hon. Allen W. Dulles
Hon. Herbert Scoville, Jr.
Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr.
Hon. Wilber M. Brucker
Hon. William B. Franke
Hon. Malcolm A. MacIntyre
Admiral Arleigh Burke
General Lyman Lemnitzer
General Thomas D. White
General, Randolph McC. Pate
Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky
Admiral Arthur Radford
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. George V. Allen
Hon. Gordon Gray
Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. Gerard C. Smith
Hon. John N. Irwin II
Major John Eisenhower
Hon. James S. Lay, Jr.
Hon. S. Everett Gleason

11:06 - 11:13 am	Hon. Christian Herter Hon. David Kendall
11:13 - 11:45 am	Hon. Christian Herter Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:45 - 11:48 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:48 - 11:52 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:02 - 12:20 pm	The following called on the President to present Mass Transportation Survey Report: Commissioner David B. Karrick, D. C. Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin Chairman, Joint Steering Committee, Mass Transportation Survey General A. C. Welling, Board of Commissioners and Member, National Capital Planning Comm. Mr. Max Wehrly, Member, National Capital Regional Planning Council Mr. Herbert W. Wells, Member, National Capital Regional Planning Council Judge H. Lester Hooker, Chairman, Virginia State Corporation Commission; Joint Steering Committee, Mass Transportation Survey Mr. Albert Sklar, Member, Maryland Public Service Commission; Joint Steering Committee, Mass Transportation Survey Mr. William E. Finley, Director, National Capital Planning Commission Mr. Robert A. Keith, Project Director, Mass Transportation Survey Mr. Richard H. Kraft, Director, National Capital Regional Planning Council Mr. Harland Bartholomew, Chairman, National Capital Planning Commission Mr. Donald E. Gingery, Chairman, National Capital Regional Planning Council Hon. David Kendall Hon. Robert Merriam (Picture taken)
12:24 - 12:27 pm	Mr. and Mrs. L. Russell McKee Ontario, California

12:30 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:45 pm	The President and General Howard McC. Snyder departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
2:12 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.
2:45 - 5:52 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Congressman Hamer H. Budge Congressman Charles Halleck Colonel Thomas Belshe
6:25 pm	The President and General Snyder departed the Club and motored to the White House.
6:45 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1959

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:13 - 8:27 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:30 - 8:33 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:40 - 8:43 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:47 - 9:02 am	Hon. Christian A. Herter (Hon. Allen Dulles) OFF THE RECORD (Mr. Richard Bissell) Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:02 - 9:06 am	Hon. Christian A. Herter
9:06 - 9:20 am	Congressman James B. Utt California Congressman Bob Wilson California (Saw the President re Tuna Imports)
9:37 - 9:40 am	Major John Eisenhower
9:44 - 9:46 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:46 - 9:55 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty
9:55 - 10:28 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. David Kendall Hon. Edward McCabe Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:30 - 11:00 am	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:05 - 11:20 am	Hon. James Hagerty

11:20 - 11:30 am	Hon. David Kendall
11:30 - 12:05 pm	Mr. Harold T. Thomas, Auckland, New Zealand President, Rotary International Mr. Thomas Patrick Davin Charge d'Affaires ad interim, Embassy of New Zealand Mr. George R. Means, Evanston, Illinois General Secretary, Rotary International (1955-1956) Mr. Spencer Hagen, Evanston Illinois Director of Public Relations, Rotary International Dr. Edward M. McPeak President of Rotary Club, Washington, D. C. Mr. F. Eugene Richter Immediate Past President of Rotary Club of Washington, D. C. Hon. Thomas E. Stephens (Picture taken)
12:01 - 12:33 pm	(Mr. Lala Durga Das, New Delhi, India) OFF THE RECORD (President, Newspaper Editors of India) (Hon. James Hagerty)
12:33 - 12:34 pm	Major John Eisenhower
12:34 - 12:35 pm	Mr. Ed Hastings Colonel Robert L. Schulz (In Mrs. Whitman's office)
12:35 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:15 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:35 - 2:50 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
2:55 - 3:00 pm	The President made a recording re Boy Scouts. This was done in his office.
3:05 - 3:14 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

3:23 - 3:40 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:42 - 3:53 pm	Hon. David Kendall Hon. Robert Merriam
3:53 - 4:00 pm	Hon. Robert Merriam
4:00 - 5:00 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
5:01 pm	Returned to the office.
5:10 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1959

7:52 am — The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.

8:07 - 8:30 am — Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Bryce Harlow

8:30 - 10:28 am — LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING
The President
Senator Styles Brudges
Senator Everett Dirksen
Senator Leverett Saltonstall
Senator Thruston Morton
Congressman Charles Halleck
Congressman Leslie Arends
Congressman John W. Byrnes
Congressman Leo Allen
Congressman John Taber
Congressman Charles B. Hoeven
Hon. Thomas S. Gates
Hon. William J. McNeil
Hon. Fred Seaton
Hon. Wilber Brucker
Hon. Bradford Morse, VA
Mr. William Driver, VA
Mr. R. P. Bland, VA
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. Elmer Staats
Mr. Sam Hughes
Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Hon. David Kendall
Hon. Robert Merriam
Hon. James Hagerty
Mrs. Anne Wheaton
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. Edward McCabe
Hon. Jack Anderson
Hon. Homer Gruenther
Hon. Earle Chesney
Hon. Roemer McPhee

10:28 - 10:34 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. David Kendall Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Mr. Roemer McPhee
10:47 - 11:07 am	(Hon. Allen Dulles) OFF THE RECORD (Mr. Richard Bissell) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)
11:07 - 11:15 am	(Hon. Allen Dulles OFF THE RECORD
11:30 - 11:47 am	Hon. William F. Quinn Governor of Hawaii Hon. Fred A. Seaton Secretary of the Interior
11:47 - 12:08 pm	Hon. John McCone Hon. Herbert Loper Assistant to the Secretary of Defense Brig. General Alfred D. Starbird Atomic Energy Commission Hon. Thomas S. Gates (joined at 12:00 Noon) Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Bryce Harlow Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:08 - 12:19 pm	Hon. John A. McCone Brig. General Alfred D. Starbird Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:19 - 12:27 pm	Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Bryce Harlow
12:27 - 12:30 pm	Major John Eisenhower
12:30 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:54 pm	The President returned to the office.

1:56 - 2:06 pm	General J. M. Swing Immigration and Naturalization Service General Leonard Heaton General Howard McC. Snyder Hon. David Kendall
2:06 - 2:15 pm	General J. M. Swing
2:15 pm	The President and Major John Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
2:40 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.
2:55 - 5:28 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. James Black Mr. Floyd Akers Mr. John Shea
6:00 pm	The President and Mr. James Black departed Burning Tree Country Club and motored to 2100 Connecticut Avenue where Mr. Black alighted from the President's car. The President continued on to the White House.
6:30 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, JULY 6, 1959

8:02 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed Camp David, Thurmont, Maryland, and motored to the White House.
	WASHINGTON, D. C.
9:42 am	The President arrived in the office.
9:43 - 9:48 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
9:48 - 9:50 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:50 - 10:07 am	Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:07 - 10:30 am	Hon. James Hagerty
10:30 - 10:33 am	Hon. Robert Gray
10:33 - 10:41 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. David Kendall
10:55 - 11:13 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
11:30 - 11:32 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:32 - 11:55 am	Hon. John H. Morrow (Recently designated as the first American Ambassador to the Republic of Guinea. Called on the President before departing for his post).
11:55 - 12:13 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:13 - 12:25 pm	Hon. David Kendall Mr. Roemer McPhee
12:25 - 12:35 pm	Hon. David Kendall
12:40 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)

2:28 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:44 - 3:10 pm	Major John Eisenhower
3:29 - 4:30 pm	Dr. Milton Eisenhower
4:30 - 4:46 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
4:47 pm	Returned to the office.
4:48 - 6:00 pm	Major John Eisenhower
6:05 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, JULY 5, 1959

CAMP DAVID, MD.

10:00 am The President, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. George Humphrey, departed Camp David and motored to the Airport in Frederick, Maryland.

FREDERICK, MD.

10:40 am Arrived at the Municipal Airport, Frederick, Maryland, where Mr. and Mrs. George Humphrey boarded their plane.

10:43 am The President departed Frederick, Maryland, and motored to Camp David, Maryland.

CAMP DAVID, MD.

11:20 am Arrived at Camp David, Md.

4:00 pm The President motored to the helicopter pad.

4:02 pm Arrived at the helicopter pad.

4:04 pm The President departed Camp David, Maryland, and flew to the Gettysburg Farm. He was accompanied by
Mr. George Allen
Captain Evan P. Aurand
Secret Service Agents

GETTYSBURG, PA.

4:15 pm Arrived at the Gettysburg Farm.

4:18 pm Departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club, accompanied by Mr. George Allen, Colonel Walter Tkach, and Captain Evan P. Aurand.

4:29 pm Arrived at the Gettysburg Country Club.

4:37 - 6:38 pm The President played 18 holes of golf with
Mr. George Allen

GETTYSBURG, PA.

6:44 pm	Departed the Gettysburg Country Club and motored to the Farm.
6:58 pm	Arrived at the Farm.
7:00 pm	The President departed the Gettysburg Farm via helicopter. He was accompanied by Mr. George Allen Colonel Walter Tkach Captain Evan P. Aurand Secret Service Agents

CAMP DAVID, MD.

7:14 pm	Arrived at Camp David, Maryland, and went to the Lodge.
8:30 - 10:07 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower viewed the movie, "These Thousand Hills". They invited the Camp Officers to see the movie with them.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1959

CAMP DAVID, MD.

10:22 am The President departed Camp David, Maryland, and flew via helicopter to the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

10:58 am Arrived at the White House. The President went to the office.

11:45 am The President and General Howard McC. Snyder departed the White House and motored to the U. S. Capitol for the cornerstone laying ceremonies of the East Front of the U. S. Capitol.

11:53 am Arrived at the U. S. Capitol. The President was greeted by
Mr. George Stewart, Architect of the Capitol

Mr. Stewart escorted the President to the speaker's platform. Others on the platform were:
Hon. Sam Rayburn
Hon. Everett Dirksen
Hon. Carl Haydon
Hon. Thomas Kuchel
Hon. Carl Albert
Reverend Bernard Braskamp
Chaplain of the House of Representatives
Reverend Frederick Brown Harris
Chaplain of the Senate

12:00 Noon Invocation by Reverend Bernard Braskamp.

Brief remarks by Congressman Sam Rayburn, who then introduced the President.

12:05 - 12:10 pm ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT

12:11 - 12:14 pm The President participated in the cornerstone laying of the Extension of the East Front of the U. S. Capitol.

12:16 pm Departed the Capitol and motored to the White House.

12:22 pm	Arrived at the White House and entered the office, where General Alfred M. Gruenther joined him.
12:31 pm	The President departed the White House Grounds via helicopter and flew to Camp David, Maryland. He was accompanied by General Alfred M. Gruenther Major John Eisenhower

CAMP DAVID, MD.

1:06 pm	Arrived at Camp David, Maryland.
2:59 pm	The President departed the Lodge and motored to the helicopter pad.
3:03 pm	The President departed Camp David via helicopter and flew to the Gettysburg Farm. He was accompanied by General Howard McC. Snyder Mr. William Robinson Major John Eisenhower

GETTYSBURG, PA.

3:11 pm	Arrived at the Gettysburg Farm.
3:13 pm	Departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.
3:28 pm	Arrived at the Gettysburg Country Club.
3:44 - 6:30 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. William Robinson Major John Eisenhower Mr. T. R. (Dick) Sleichter
6:40 pm	Departed the Gettysburg Country Club and motored to the Farm.
6:52 pm	Departed the Farm via helicopter and flew to Camp David.

The Dwig [illegible] Eisenhower Library

CAMP DAVID, MD.

7:03 pm	Arrived at Camp David, Maryland.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1959

CAMP DAVID, MD.

8:00 am	The President motored to the helicopter pad.
8:02 am	Departed via helicopter and flew to the Farm in Gettysburg, Pa.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

8:17 am	Arrived at the Gettysburg Farm.
8:22 am	Motored to the Gettysburg Country Club. The following accompanied the President: Mr. George Allen Mr. William Robinson General Howard McC. Snyder
8:41 - 11:33 am	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen Mr. William Robinson Mr. T. R. (Dick) Sleichter
11:43 am	The President and his party departed the Gettysburg Country Club and motored to the Farm.
11:51 am	Arrived at the Farm. Here the President greeted Mr. George Humphrey and they made a tour of the Farm.
12:45 pm	Departed the Farm via helicopter. The following accompanied the President: Mr. George Allen Mr. William Robinson Mr. George Humphrey

CAMP DAVID, MD.

12:59 pm	Arrived at Camp David, Md.
8:07 pm	Mr. and Mrs. W. Alton Jones entered Camp David.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1959

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Major Dale J. Crittenberger.
8:01 - 8:03 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:03 - 8:10 am	Major John Eisenhower
8:10 - 8:42 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:53 - 9:03 am	Hon. Bernard A. Gufler Ambassador-Designate to Ceylon (Called on the President before departing for his post)
9:03 - 10:56 am	Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Neil H. McElroy Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr. Admiral Arthur Radford Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Gerard Smith Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster (Meeting was arranged by Hon. Gorden Gray)
10:56 - 11:05 am	Hon. Christian Herter Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:05 - 11:25 am	Mr. Loyd Wright Los Angeles, California Hon. David Kendall
11:25 - 11:27 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:27 - 11:47 am	Senator Jacob K. Javits Hon. Edward McCabe
11:47 - 12:17 pm	Senator Hugh Scott Hon. Fred Seaton Major General A. T. McNamara, The Quartermaster Gen. Lt. Colonel J. S. Cook, Chief, Heraldic Branch, Office of the Quartermaster Mr. Eugene S. Cowen, Senator Scott's Office Hon. Edward McCabe (until 12:17) Hon. Wilton B. Persons (joined at 12:05 pm) Hon. Thomas E. Stephens (joined at 12:05 pm)

12:17 - 12:19 pm	**Hon. Wilton B. Persons**
12:23 - 12:40 pm	**Hon. Norman Mason** **Hon. Maurice Stans** **Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier** **Hon. David Kendall** **Hon. Wilton B. Persons (in part)** **(Saw the President re housing)**
12:40 - 12:43 pm	**Major John Eisenhower**
12:42 - 12:46 pm	**Hon. Gerald Morgan**
12:44 - 12:55 pm	**Major John Eisenhower**
12:58 pm	**The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.**
1:00 pm	**(LUNCH)**
2:18 pm	**The President returned to the office.**
2:20 - 2:30 pm	**Chief U. E. Baughman, Secret Service**
2:25 - 2:27 pm	**Mr. William J. Hopkins**
2:30 - 2:34 pm	**Major John Eisenhower**
2:50 pm	**The President departed the White House Grounds via helicopter for flight to Camp David, Maryland. He was accompanied by** **Captain Evan P. Aurand** **Miss Peggy Aurand** **Major John Eisenhower** **Mr. James Rowley**

CAMP DAVID, MD.

3:25 pm	**Arrived at Camp David, Maryland.**
3:54 pm	**The President, accompanied by General Howard McC. Snyder departed Camp David and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.**

GETTYSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1959

4:32 pm	Arrived at the Gettysburg Country Club.
4:45 - 6:56 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Major John Eisenhower
7:05 pm	The President and Major John Eisenhower departed Gettysburg Country Club and motored to the residence of Major John Eisenhower.
	The President visited with Mrs. John Eisenhower and children.
7:15 pm	The President and General Howard McC. Snyder departed Gettysburg and motored to Camp David, Md.

CAMP DAVID, MD.

7:55 pm	Arrived at Camp David, Md.

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

July 8, 1959

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, July 2 - 6, 1959.

Thursday, July 2, 1959

2:33 p.m. Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by Mrs. Gruenther entered Camp David.

2:50 p.m. The President, accompanied by Capt. Aurand, his daughter, Miss Peggy Aurand, Major Eisenhower, SAIC Rowley and SA Flohr, departed from the South Grounds of The White House via Army helicopter and arrived at Camp David, Maryland at 3:25 p.m.

Dr. Snyder, SAs Aragon, Gibbs, Vial and Schaefer were aboard the Marine chase helicopter.

2:56 p.m. Marvin Arrowsmith, Owen Gibson and Al Spivak entered Camp David.

3:30 p.m. The above listed correspondents departed Camp David.

3:54 p.m. The President, accompanied by Dr. Snyder departed Camp David and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club, arriving at 4:32 p.m. WH Car No. 100 was used, SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving.

ATSAIC Kellerman, SAs Knight, Rundle and Grant worked the follow-up car 905-X, with SA Gies driving.

4:35 p.m. President had golf practice

4:45 p.m. The President and Major Eisenhower teed off at 4:45 p.m. and played 18 holes of golf, concluding at 6:56 p.m.

6:05 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. George Allen entered Camp David.

7:05 p.m. The President departed the Gettysburg Country Club, accompanied by Major Eisenhower, enroute to Major Eisenhower's residence, arriving at 7:10 p.m. He visited with the grandchildren and Mrs. Barbara Eisenhower.

7:15 p.m. The President departed Sunflower, accompanied by Dr. Snyder, SAIC Rowley in front seat and SA Flohr driving, enroute to Camp David, arriving at 7:55 p.m.

9:53 p.m. Bill Robinson entered Camp David.

No further activity this date.

Friday, July 3, 1959

7:58 a.m. The President, accompanied by Mr. William Robinson, Mr. George Allen and Dr. Snyder departed lodge in 679-X, with SA Flohr driving and SAIC Rowley in front seat, for copter pad, arriving at 8:00 a.m.

SAs Mampel, Gibbs, Vial, Aragon and Capt. Aurand were in follow-up car 902-X, driven by SA Shipman.

8:02 a.m. The President, Mr. William Robinson, Mr. George Allen, SAIC Rowley, SA Flohr and Capt. Aurand departed Camp David in Marine helicopter for Sunshine, arriving at 8:17 a.m.

SAs Mampel, Gibbs, Vial, Aragon, Dr. Snyder and W/O Reisinger were aboard the Army chase copter.

8:22 a.m. The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen, Mr. William Robinson and Dr. Snyder departed the President's farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club, arriving at 8:30 a.m. WH Car 100 was used, SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving.

Follow-up car 905-X driven by So Keeney, was occupied by SAs Mampel, Gibbs, Vial, Aragon and W/O Reisinger. ASAIC Campion made the advance security arrangements at the Club prior to the President's arrival.

8:41 a.m. The President, Mr. George Allen, Mr. William Robinson and Pro T. R. (Dick) Sleichter began 18 holes of golf, concluding at 11:33 a.m.

11:05 a.m. Mr. and Mrs. George Humphrey entered Camp David.

11:43 a.m. The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen, Mr. William Robinson, and Dr. Snyder departed Gettysburg Country Club enroute to Sunshine, arriving at 11:51 a.m. WH Car 100 was used, SAIC Rowley in front seat and SA Flohr driving. At the farm Mr. George Humphrey met the President and a tour was made to the cattle barn.

Follow-up car 905-X was used, with same personnel as shown above.

12:45 p.m. The President, with party, including Mr. George Humphrey, departed Sunshine via Marine helicopter for Camp David, arriving at 12:59 p.m. Also aboard were SAIC Rowley and SA Flohr.

The Army chase copter was occupied by SAs Mampel, Gibbs, Vial, Aragon and W/O Reisinger.

8:07 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. Jones entered Camp David.

No further activity this date.

Saturday, July 4, 1959

10:15 a.m. The President, Dr. Snyder, Capt. Aurand, ASAIC Campion and SA Flohr departed Lodge in WH Car 100 for helicopter pad arriving at 10:20 a.m.

Follow-up car 902-X driven by SA Shipman was occupied by SAs Mampel, Gibbs, Weaver and Schaefer.

10:22 a.m. The President, Capt. Aurand, ASAIC Campion, SA's Flohr and Shipman departed Camp David via Army helicopter for the White House arriving at 10:58 with the President going to his office.

The Marine chase helicopter was occupied by SA's Mampel, Gibbs, Weaver, Schaefer, Dr. Snyder and W/O Elder.

10:33 a.m. Mrs. Eisenhower, Mrs. Grunther, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. Jones and Rose Wood with Cmdr. Weyrauch and SA Godfrey departed Camp David via Marine helicopter for Sunshine.

11:45 a.m. The President, accompanied by Dr. Snyder, departed the White House enroute for the Capitol arriving at 11:53 a.m. WH Car 108 was used, ASAIC Campion riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving.

Follow-up car 678-X, driven by SA Shipman, was worked by SAs Mampel, Schaefer, Gibbs, Weaver and Aragon.

12:16 p.m. Upon conclusion of the speech and cornerstone laying by the President (see Survey Report of SA Duke dated July 2, 1959) he departed for the White House, arriving at 12:22 p.m. and went to his office where he met General Grunther.

12:31 p.m. The President, accompanied by Gen. Grunther, Major John Eisenhower, ASAIC Campion and SA Flohr departed the South Grounds of the White House in Army helicopter and arrived at Camp David at 1:06 p.m.

The Marine chase helicopter was occupied by SA's Mampel, Scheafer, Weaver, Dr. Snyder and W/O Elder. (SA Gibbs remained in D. C. in connection with transfer.)

12:39 p.m. Mrs. Grunther, Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. Jones, Rose Wood, Cmdr. Weyrauch returned to Camp David via Marine helicopter.

1:02 p.m. White House Press representatives Marvin Arrowsmith, Owen Gibson, Larry Byrd and Mr. Spivak entered Camp David.

1:07 p.m. White House Press representatives listed above departed Camp David. Mrs. Eisenhower, Mrs. Allen, SA Godfrey and WH driver Jones entered Camp David in WH car 102.

1:08 p.m. The President, accompanied by Gen. Grunther, Major John Eisenhower and Dr. Snyder departed from the helicopter pad for Lodge, arriving at 1:10 p.m. WH Car 100 was used, ASAIC Campion riding in the feont seat and SA Flohr driving.

Follow-up Car 902-X was driven by SA Shipman and worked by SAs Mampel, Weaver and Schaefer.

2:19 p.m. Mrs. Barbara Eisenhower, Grand 2, 3 and 4, and Peggy Aurand entered Camp David.

2:59 p.m. The President, accompanied by Major John Eisenhower, William Robinson and Dr. Snyder departed the Lodge in WH Car 109, ASAIC Campion in front and SA Flohr driving, and arrived at the helicopter pad at 3:02 p.m.

3:03 p.m. The President, accompanied by Major Eisenhower, William Robinson, Capt. Aurand, ASAIC Campion and SA Flohr departed Camp David via Army helicopter, arriving at Sunshine at 3:11 p.m.

Marine Chase helicopter was occupied by SAs Mampel, Schaefer, Weaver, Dr. Snyder and W/O Elder.

3:13 p.m. The President, accompanied by Major Eisenhower, William Robinson and Dr. Snyder departed the farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club, arrivint at 3:28 p.m. WH Car 100 was used with ASAIC Campion riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving.

Follow-up car 902-X was occupied by SAs Mampel, Weaver, Schaefer, SO Kenney and W/O Reisinger. SA Shipman made the advance security arrangements at the Club prior to the President's arrival.

3:44 p.m. After practice shots, the President, Major Eisenhower and William Robinson, Pro T. R. (Dick) Sleichter began 18 holes of golf. (The day shift was relieved by the 4-12 shift on hole 5-A.) The game was concluded at 6:30 p.m.

6:40 p.m. The President, Dr. Snyder, William Robinson and Major Eisenhower departed Gettysburg Country Club, enroute to Sunshie, arriving at 6:48 p.m. WH Car 101 was used, ASAIC Campion riding in front seat and SA Flohr driving.

Follow-up car 902-X was driven by SO Kenney and worked by ATSAIC Kellerman, SAs Grant, Rundle and Hill.

6:52 p.m. The President, accompanied by Capt. Aurand, Mr. Robinson, Major Eisenhower, ASAIC Campion and SA Flohr departed Sunshine in Army helicopter and arrived at Camp David at 7:03 p.m.

The Marine chase helicopter was occupied by Dr. Snyder, ATSAIC Kellerman, SAs Grant, Rundle, Hill and W/O Reisinger.

7:05 p.m. The President, accompanied by Mr. William Robinson, Dr. Snyder, and Major Eisenhower departed the helicopter pad and motored to the Lodge, arriving at 7:08 p.m. WH Car 109 was used, ASAIC Campion in front seat and SA Flohr driving.

Follow-up car 904-X was driven by ATSAIC Kellerman, with SAs Grant and Rundle aboard.

No further activity this date.

Sunday, July 5, 1959

8:47 a.m. General and Mrs. Gruenther, Mr. William Robinson, Miss Rose Wood and Mrs. Allen departed Camp David.

9:55 a.m. General and Mrs. Gruenther, Mrs. George Allen, Mr. William Robinson and Miss Rose Wood entered Camp David.

10:00 a.m. The President, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. George Humphrey, departed Camp David for Municipal Airport, Frederick, Maryland, arriving at 10:40 a.m., at which time Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey boarded their palne for Cleveland, Ohio. WH Car 100 was used, ASAIC Behn riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving.

SAs Mampel, Vial, Bales and More worked the follow-up car, 679-X, with SA Shipman driving.

10:43 a.m. The President departed Frederick, Md. Municipal Airport enroute to and arriving at Camp David, Md. at 11:20 a.m.

2:30 p.m. Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower, Grand 2, 3 and 4, and Peggy Aurand departed Camp David.

4:00 p.m. The President, Mr. George Allen, Capt. Aurand, ASAIC Behn and SA Flohr departed the Lodge in WH Car 100 enroute to and arriving at helicopter pad at 4:02 p.m. SAs Mampel, More, Rundle and Nagel with SA Duke driving, worked the follow-up car, 904-X. At 4:04 p.m., the President with Mr. Allen, Capt. Aurand, ASAIC Behn and SA Flohr departed Camp David via Army helicopter. The following rode in the Marine chase copter: SAs Mampel, Duke, Nagel, Rundle, Moore, W/O Reisinger and Capt. Burkley (M.D., USN). Capt. Burkley returned to Camp David with the copter. The President and the above named arrited at Sunshine at 4:15 p.m.

4:18 p.m. The President, Mr. Allen and Col. Tkach, who joined the party at Sunshine, departed for the Gettysburg Country Club in the Dodge Station Wagon, which was driven by SA Flohr withASAIC Behn riding in the front seat. SAs More, Mampel, Rundle, Nagle, with SA Duke driving, worked the follow-up car, 903-X. W/O Reisinger also rode in the follow-up car. The party arrived at the Country Club at 4:29 p.m.

4:23 p.m. General and Mrs. Gruenther with Mr. Robinson and Driver Lee departed Camp David.

4:37 p.m. The President and Mr. George Allen began 18 holes of golf concluding at 6:38 p.m.

5:35 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. Allan Jones with SA Shipman driving, departed the main gate at Camp David.

5:46 p.m. Rose Woods departs Camp David.

6:44 p.m. The President and party depart Gettysburg Country Club and motor to Sunflower arriving at 6:52 p.m. At 6.52 p.m., the President and party depart Sunflower enroute to and arriving at Sunshine at 6:58 p.m.

7:00 p.m. The President, Mr. George Allen, Capt. Aurand, Col. Tkach, ASAIC Behn and SA Flohr departed Sunsine aboard Army helicopter and arrived at Camp David copter pad at 7:14 p.m. The Marine chase copter was occupied by SAs Mampel, Rundle, Duke, Nagel, Moore, W/O Reisinger and Capt. Burkley.

7:15 p.m. The President's party, using WH Car 100, with ASAIC Behn in front seat and SA Flohr driving departed copter pad and arrived at the Lodge at 7:17 p.m. Follow-up car 904-X was driven by SA Duke, and occupied by SAs Mampel, Nagle, Rundle, Moore and W/O Reisinger.

7:33 p.m. Mrs. George Allen departed Camp David.

7:43 p.m. Miss Rose Woods entered Camp David.

8:30 p.m. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower ask the Camp Officers to see "These Thousand Hills", a frontier western movie, which was completed at 10:07 p.m. and the guests departed.

No further activity this date.

Monday, July 6, 1959

8:00 a.m. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed Camp David and motored over the usual route to the White House, arriving at 9:40 a.m. The President went directly to his office. WH Car 100 was used, SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving.

The follow-up car was driven by SA Shipman and worked by ASAIC Behn, SAs Mampel, Godfrey, Weaver, Bales and Vial.

James J. Rowley

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1959

8:15 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:17 - 8:20 am	Major John Eisenhower
8:30 - 8:55 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
8:55 - 9:19 am	Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Wilton B. Persons (Saw the President re steel)
9:20 - 9:58 am	Pre-Press Briefing Hon. Wilton B. Persons Mrs. Anne Wheaton Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower (in part) Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. David Kendall Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Edward McCabe
10:00 - 10:28 am	PRESS CONFERENCE
10:30 - 10:33 am	The President stopped by the Conference Room to speak to Congressman Frank Becker Mrs. Betty Ann Myer (Congressman Becker's daughter) and her two children
10:30 - 10:55 am	H. E. Ahmed Bargach Governor of Casablanca H. E. Dr. Mehdi Ben Aboud Ambassador of Morocco Hon. Joseph C. Satterthwaite Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Mr. Camille Nowfel State Department Interpreter
10:55 - 11:00 am	Hon. Maurice Stans General John Bragdon Hon. Gerald Morgan

11:00 - 11:01 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:15 - 11:18 am	Hon. Christian Herter
11:18 - 12:30 pm	First Deputy Premier Frol R. Kozlov, U. S. S. R. H. E. Mikhail A. Menshikov Ambassador of the U. S. S. R. Mr. A. A. Soldatov Member of the Collegium and Chief, American Section of the U. S. S. R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mr. V. N. Sukhadrov, Interpteter Hon. Christian Herter Mr. John McSweeney Acting Director of Soviet Union Affairs Department of State Mr. Alexander Akalovsky, Interpreter (Pictures taken)
12:30 - 12:34 pm	Hon. Christian Herter
12:40 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:05 pm	The President and Colonel Walter Tkach departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
2:30 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.
2:41 - 4:35 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. John McClure
4:50 pm	Major John Eisenhower arrived at Burning Tree.
4:54 pm	The President and Major John Eisenhower departed Burning Tree Country Club and motored to the White House.
5:23 pm	Arrived at the White House.
5:25 - 5:26 pm	Hon. David Kendall
5:30 - 5:35 pm	Major John Eisenhower
5:43 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

6:00 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower gave a Reception in the Mansion for the White House Officials, celebrating their 43rd wedding anniversary. The following attended:

Hon. and Mrs. Jack Z. Anderson
Hon. Philip E. Areeda
Captain and Mrs. Evan P. Aurand
Major General and Mrs. John S. Bragdon
Hon. and Mrs. Earle D. Chesney
Major and Mrs. Dale J. Crittenberger
General Robert Cutler
Colonel and Mrs. William G. Draper
Major and Mrs. John S. D. Eisenhower
Dr. and Mrs. Frederic E. Fox
Brig. General and Mrs. A. J. Goodpaster
Hon. and Mrs. Gordon Gray
Hon. Robert K. Gray
Hon. and Mrs. Homer H. Gruenther
Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hamlin
Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Hampton
Hon. and Mrs. Bryce N. Harlow
Hon. and Mrs. Karl G. Harr, Jr.
Mr. Stephen H. Hess
Mr. and Mrs. William J. Hopkins
Hon. and Mrs. David W. Kendall
Hon. and Mrs. Meyer Kestnbaum
Hon. and Mrs. James R. Killian, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. James M. Lambie, Jr.
Hon. and Mrs. Edward A. McCabe
Dr. and Mrs. Floyd E. McCaffree
Hon. and Mrs. Henry Roemer McPhee
Hon. and Mrs. Robert E. Merriam
Mr. and Mrs. L. Arthur Minnich, Jr,
Dr. and Mrs. Malcolm C. Moos
Hon. and Mrs. Gerald Morgan
Mr. and Mrs. E. Frederic Morrow
Hon. and Mrs. Don Paarlberg
Miss Ann Parsons
Mr. and Mrs. Bradley H. Patterson, Jr.
Hon. and Mrs. Wilton B. Persons
Mr. Douglas R. Price
Mr. and Mrs. Christopher H. Russell
Colonel and Mrs. Robert L. Schulz

(continued)

6:00 pm Reception in honor of the President and Mrs. Eisenhower's 43rd wedding anniversary (list continued):

Hon. and Mrs. Rocco C. Siciliano
Major General and Mrs. Howard McC. Snyder
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
Colonel and Mrs. Walter R. Tkach
Mr. and Mrs. Albert P. Toner
Hon. and Mrs. W. Allen Wallis
Mrs. Anne W. Wheaton
Hon. and Mrs. Clyde A. Wheeler, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Edmund S. Whitman
Commander and Mrs. Ralph E. Williams, Jr.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Index to	Toner Notes (2 pgs)	7/1-31/59	A
2. Special	Staff Note (1 pg)	7/31/59	A
3. Staff Not	es No. 599 (2 pgs)	7/29/59	A
4. Staff Not	es No. 598 (2 pgs)	7/29/59	A
5. Special	Staff Note (1 pg)	7/28/59	A
6. Staff Not	es No. 597 (2 pgs)	7/27/59	A
7. Staff Not	es No. 596 (2 pgs)	7/24/59	A
8. Supplemen	t to Staff Notes No. 594 (2 pgs)	7/23/59	A
9. Staff Not	es No. 594 (2 pgs)	7/22/59	A
10. Staff N	otes No. 593 (2 pgs)	7/21/59	A
11. Staff N	otes No. 592 (1 pg)	7/20/59	A
12. Staff N	otes No. 591 (2 pgs)	7/18/59	A-RD
13. Staff N	otes No. 590 (2 pgs) portions exempted, MR 81-180 #18	7/17/59	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 42
Folder: Toner Notes July 1959

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
14. Staff Notes No. 589 (2 pgs)		7/16/59	A
15. Staff Notes No. 588 (2 pgs) portions exempted, MR81-180 #19		7/15/59	A
16. Staff Notes No. 587 (2 pgs)		7/14/59	A
17. Staff Notes No. 586 (2 pgs)		7/13/59	A
18. Staff Notes No. 585 (2 pgs)		7/10/59	A
19. Special Staff Note (1 pg)		7/11/59	A
20. Staff Notes No. 584 (2 pgs)		7/9/59	A-RD
21. Staff Notes No. 583 (2 pgs)		7/8/59	A
22. Staff Notes No. 582 (2 pgs)		7/7/59	A
23. Special Staff Note (1 pg; 2 copies)		7/6/59	A
24. Special Staff Note (1 pg; 2 copies)		7/6/59	A
25. Supplement to Staff Notes No. 581 (2 pgs; 2 copies)		7/8/59	A
26. Staff Notes No. 581 (1 pg.)		7/2/59	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 42
Folder: Toner Notes July 1959

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
27.	Special Staff Note (1 pg)	7/2/59	A
28.	Supplement to Staff Notes No. 580 (2 pp)	7/2/59	A
29.	Staff Notes No. 580 (2 pp)	7/1/59	A
30.	Supp. to Staff Notes No. 579 (2 pp; 2 copies)	7/1/59	A

FILE LOCATION
Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as
President of the United States,
1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)
DDE DIARIES

Box 42
Folder: Toner Notes July 1959

RESTRICTION CODES
(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

When the White House Staff Notes were created, each paragraph was marked separately with its classification. The following markings were used to distinguish the classification of each paragraph: (U) - Unclassified; (Admin. Conf.) - Administratively Confidential; (C) - Confidential; (S) - Secret; (TS) - Top Secret; (TS-RD) - Top Secret-Restricted Data. Those marked U and Admin. Conf. have been opened for research. The remaining classified paragraphs have been deleted, but may be requested for classification review under the mandatory review provisions of Executive Order 12065.

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 1-2 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

Administratively
Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 600

July 31, 1959

1. P. L. 480 for UAR. -- Agriculture expects that a Title I, P. L. 480 agreement with the UAR (Egypt) will be signed shortly, to provide wheat and wheat flour of $52.5 million export market value (CCC cost $74.1 million) and ocean transportation at about $5.2 million. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Puerto Rico. -- Interior Under Secretary Bennett, who has been Munoz Marin's guest at Puerto Rico's 7th Anniversary observance, was especially impressed by the leadership and stability of the Governor's administration and the island's general prosperity. He notes that Puerto Rico's political development could become the model for democratic progress throughout the Caribbean and the growth of its middle class could set a pattern for other Latin American countries. (Admin. Conf.)

3. National Industrial Equipment Reserve (NIER). -- The Act under which GSA operates the nation's mobilization reserve of machine tools authorizes lending Reserve items to schools for training purposes, in order to keep the tools in use condition and assist youth training in the mechanical trades. GSA is completing arrangements for the loan of a number of NIER items to the Winston Salem Board of Education for school training of machinists and other craftsmen required by nearby defense industries. This loan, when consummated, will be the first under the "tools for schools" program. (U)

4. Reserve Fleet Sales. -- Commerce reports that Maritime's first invitation to US citizens to bid on the sale of Liberty-type ships now in its reserve fleets with the right to scrap them in friendly foreign countries met with good response; but the second invitation under this same arrangement, offering 15 additional Liberty ships, brought no responsive bids and the ships will be readvertised at a later date. However, a companion invitation to US citizens to bid for 15 Liberty ships offered for sale for scrapping in this country was well received and awards were made on 13. (Admin. Conf.)

Administratively
Confidential

5. Public Works. -- At the American Institute of Planners' Annual Conference in Seattle on July 27 General Bragdon presented a paper and participated in the panel discussion on "The Columbia River Basin as an Example of Large Area Planning". (U)

6. Aid to the Disabled. -- In December 1958, 1,165,000 persons aged 14-64 were receiving cash assistance for long-term total disability under public income-maintenance programs, up 315,000 from December 1954. (The long-term disabled are persons with physical or mental impairment who have for more than six months been unable to pursue regularly their normal activities.) Last December, 38% of the 3.1 million disabled persons in this age group received public aid, as compared with only 29% four years before. ... Included among the aid programs are Federal and state workmen's compensation, various government retirement systems, veterans' payments, railroad retirement, Federal-state aid to the blind and to the disabled, and Federal OASI which since 1957 has covered persons 50-64 and workers' adult children disabled in childhood. (U)

Carbon No. 3
(Our Copy)

~~SECRET~~

STAFF NOTES NO. 599

July 29, 1959

1. Saudi Arabia

State

... (S)

2. NATO

Defense

... (S)

3. Missiles

Defense

~~SECRET~~

✓

~~SECRET~~

SN #599 **Page 2**

(3. cont.)

Defense (cont'd.)

... (C)

4. Steel Strike. -- Commerce notes that steel mill operations this week are scheduled at 13% of capacity, unchanged from the preceding week. The first effects of the steel strike are showing up in the figures on coal and iron ore production, and the volume of freight traffic. These sectors were also affected in the first week of the 1956 work stoppage. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce "Business Activity This Week"

(No carbon made for the V.P.)

(Carbon No. 2 ret'd by B. + destroyed 9/22/59)

Copy # 1 destroyed 12/20/60

~~SECRET~~

Administratively Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE NOTE

July 29, 1959

From AEC:

Budget Hearing. -- AEC reports that the Chairman, Commissioners, and staff appeared before Senator Lister Hill's Appropriations Subcommittee Monday to present the FY 1960 budget request, and to appeal for restoration of most of the $58 million House cut. Senator Anderson was particularly helpful in supporting the Commission's presentation. Senator Ellender was consistently critical of requests for restorations and condemned generally the trend to big spending. The atmosphere was generally harmonious and partial restoration by the Senate of the House cuts is expected.

Administratively Confidential

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 3
(our copy)

STAFF NOTES NO. 598

July 29, 1959

1. USSR-Poland

State

... (S)

2. Iraq

State

... (S)

3. US-Nepal

Defense

... (C)

~~SECRET~~

4. Soviet Reactions. -- A USIA analysis of Soviet reaction to Captive Nations Week, the Vice President's visit and the US Exhibition concludes that Soviet behavior shows two principal points of sensitivity: 1) Soviet insistence that the issue of postwar Soviet territorial gains and the extension of hegemony over Eastern European nations is completely and finally closed; 2) the Soviet conception of sovereignty as implying not only the right to require the allegiance of Soviet citizens but also the right to determine what they should see, hear, think and desire. (Admin. Conf.)

5. X-15. -- The X-15's fifth captive flight test on July 24 was successful; and the first free flight with power is scheduled for the week of August 3, after pre-flight checks of subsystem equipment. A B-52 will carry the X-15 aloft and drop it at about 38,000 feet. The XLR-11 rocket engines will be fired immediately upon release. Objectives are a flight of 11 minutes, an altitude of 50,000 feet, and a speed of 1320 mph (Mach 2). Flight with the ultimate engine (XLR-99) is planned for next spring, after qualification testing of this power plant. (U)

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 5 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

Carbon No. 4
(Our Copy)

~~SECRET~~

STAFF NOTES NO. 597

July 27, 1959

1. Aswan Dam

State

... (C)

2. US-Philippines

State

... (S)

Commerce

3. Economy. -- On Wednesday Commerce will announce a series of business advances for January - June, marked by rises in employment and income. ... In June, nonagricultural employment was up over 2 million from a year ago, the average hourly pay and work week in manufacturing were at post recession peaks, and the annual personal income rate reached another new high of $383 billion (seasonally adjusted). ... First-half 1959 income was 6% above a year ago. ... With retail sales generally strong, second quarter new car purchases topped last year's by 40%. ... First quarter corporate profits before taxes were up $2 billion from last quarter 1958 and about equal to the record established in autumn 1955. (Admin. Conf.)

Agriculture

4. Food. -- Agriculture expects that food supplies will be somewhat larger this summer and early fall than last. Food prices will therefore continue a little lower than a year earlier, although consumer demand will be high. ... Heavy supplies of pork and low prices will be the outstanding feature of the next

~~SECRET~~

several months. Smaller increases over last year are in prospect for beef and lamb. While record grain supplies are anticipated for the coming year, increased marketing costs will probably raise retail prices of cereal products. ... In 1957-58 over half of the US public schools offered some kind of a food service, worth a total of $597 million. Eighty-five percent was locally purchased, and the rest was federally donated. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Military Strength. -- In round numbers US military strength totaled 2.507 million at the end of FY 1959, 13,000 below that programmed. This was a decline of 31,000 since March 31, and 93,500 below a year ago. (U). ... The Army strength on June 30 was 861,300, or 8700 under the planned 870,000, due primarily to shortfalls in enlistments, re-enlistments and Selective Service calls for April through June. Normally shortages in one procurement area will be balanced by gains in others; but unfortunately new figures for the last quarter show that all areas fell short. Evidently the economic upsurge has cut voluntary enlistments and re-enlistments; and Army has reduced its estimates accordingly. Draft calls were 8,000 in July and preparations were made for 7,000 in August and September. General Hershey will be requested immediately to over-deliver in August and September, and draft calls will be increased to 9,000 for October and November. (Admin. Conf.)

Administratively Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE NOTE

July 25, 1959

From AEC:

1. US and Canada. -- During JCAE hearings last month on the Canadian Mutual Defense Agreement, Commissioner Libby, in a brief answer, called Canada's peaceful uses program "small" but of "good quality." The recent release of the transcript stirred some Canadian press criticism of these comments. President Gray of Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd. was personally agitated but told the press not to make the matter an issue. AEC is sending the Joint Committee a letter putting Canada's long and valued atomic cooperation into a broader perspective; and a previously planned Washington visit by Mr. Gray will include a discussion of the Canadian program on Monday with Chairman McCone.

2. Sea Disposal of Radioactive Waste. -- The JCAE has scheduled a hearing for July 29 on the disposal at sea of radioactive waste material, with particular emphasis on the recent NAS Report, "Radioactive Waste Disposal Into Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Waters." The JCAE is concerned over Congressional and public apprehension generated by this Report and also anxious to preserve its jurisdiction in the field of atomic waste disposal.

3. Appropriations. -- The Panel of the Sub-Committee on Public Works of the Senate Appropriations Committee will hold hearings on the AEC Appropriations Bill (H. R. 8283) at 2:00 P. M., July 27.

Administratively Confidential

Administratively Confidential

D

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 596

July 25, 1959

1. Agriculture. -- Retail prices of farm-produced food products averaged 4% lower in second quarter 1959 than a year ago, mainly as a result of lower prices received by farmers, and also reflecting a small decrease in marketing charges, which in the year ended June 30 showed the first year-to-year decline in more than 4 years. Farmers received 39 cents of the dollar consumers spent for farm foods in the last quarter, the same as in the preceding three, but 2 cents less than a year ago. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Civil Defense. -- On July 15 the annual US Conference of Mayors adopted resolutions supporting OCDM's 4-point program for State and local continuity of government, and urging Congress to approve the President's request for $12 million to implement PL 85-606 and for funds to carry out the National Shelter Policy. Governor Hoegh considered the conference successful. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Credit Unions. -- HEW reports that FY 1959 was very productive for the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions. The annual examination of Federally-chartered credit unions was completed 100%. Sounder operation is indicated by steady growth, and reduction in the average size of defalcations. The Bureau has just paid off, in half the time permitted, the transitional working capital loan ($250,000) authorized by Congress in 1953. The Bureau is now completely self-financed from fees collected from the credit unions. (Admin. Conf.)

4. International Finance. -- The NAC has determined that until further review the interest rate on Eximbank loans need not exceed 5-3/4%, and the interest rate on DLF economic overhead type loans could remain at 3.5%. The Council also told the Eximbank it has no policy objection to US lending agencies considering loans for hotels in foreign countries. ... On July 24 the Board of Directors of the Development Loan Fund approved a $5.3 million loan to a private Philippine Company to build a pulp and paper mill. (Admin. Conf.)

5. SEATO School. -- US missions in Southeast Asia will publicize the September opening of the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering in Bangkok, which is open to all Asians. While no applications have yet been received from outside Thailand, an international student

Administratively Confidential

body and faculty are hoped for. We have strongly supported this significant new venture and contributed over $800,000. (Admin. Conf.)

6. Philippine Exchange (Ref. SN 568). -- President Garcia signed the Philippine exchange margin bill on July 17. As a result of Philippine Congressional pressure the margin rate was set at 25 percent despite the Central Bank's efforts to impose a higher rate. Resulting revenues are estimated at $114 million for FY 1960. (U)

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 3 -
(our copy)

STAFF NOTES NO. 596

July 24, 1959

State

1. Jordan

... (C)

State

2. US-USSR

... (S)

GSA

3. Hemp. -- Liquidation of the Government's abaca plantations, operated under the Abaca Production Act of 1950 in Panama, Honduras, Costa Rica and Guatemala is proceeding ahead of schedule. Butcher harvesting of the only remaining acreage under cultivation, located in Costa Rica and Guatemala, will end this fall, with the entire production going into the national stockpile. Sales of assets in Panama and Honduras, not yet complete, have already yielded $525,000, compared to a GSA total estimate of $300,000. Under present law the abaca program will terminate at the end of March, 1960. (Admin. Conf.)

✓

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

CDM

4. Civil Defense. -- Governor Hoegh recently conferred with the representatives of the National Association of State Civil Defense Directors and the US Civil Defense Council. Plans were approved for construction of prototype fallout shelters throughout the US, for which Congress has authorized $2.5 million: There will be about 100 home shelters (at least one per State), two shelters for hospitals, three for schools, one connected with an underground garage, several conversions of commercial and industrial buildings, and some prototype family shelters at State fairgrounds. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

5. Missiles

(S)

(No carbon made for V.P.)

(Carbon No. 2 ret'd by G. & destroyed 9/22/59)

Copy #12 destroyed
12/20/60

~~SECRET~~

✓

Administratively
Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 595

July 23, 1959

1. Lead and Zinc. -- Interior, State, Treasury, Commerce, and White House officials have been studying potential circumventions of the quotas on unmanufactured lead and zinc through increased imports of these metals in manufactured forms. The resultant data will probably be used by Republican Congressmen as the basis for a request that the Tariff Commission, on its own motion, conduct an escape clause investigation on certain manufactures, or begin a Section 332 (fact-finding) investigation of the entire problem of loop-holes that could frustrate the quotas. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Public Housing. -- The Senate Banking and Currency Committee Staff asked the Public Housing Administration for the numbers and localities of public housing units which cannot be placed under construction because of a lack of authority to enter annual contributions contracts. The list, furnished July 10, shows that 377 localities as of June 30 either had applications pending or had reservations for public housing units to be placed under annual contributions contracts. About 57,500 units were involved. HHFA comments that this information might be used to claim hardship for lack of the contract authority, since 307 of the 377 communities listed do not have a backlog of unstarted but authorized public units within the 100,000 mentioned in the President's veto message. (Admin. Conf.)

Administratively
Confidential

Administratively Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

July 24, 1959

From USIA:

Moscow Exhibition. -- Crowd control measures taken by US Exhibition officials awaited their test today as the hour of the opening of the exhibition approached, USIA reports. To prevent crowding at the entrance and to ensure smooth passage through the exhibit lanes, officials arranged for tickets to be sold at Moscow ticket agencies as well as at the exhibition site, with a limit of 50,000 tickets for each of the first three days. It is expected that any need for changes in control measures will then be apparent. This has been a matter of concern to the Soviets as well as the US. Meanwhile as press reports appeared to the effect that the Soviets had upset the arrangements for ticket sales, limiting sales to downtown agencies, USIA awaited reports from the Embassy on this and other aspects of the Exhibition's opening.

Administratively Confidential

Carbon No. 3
(Our Copy)

~~SECRET~~

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 594

July 23, 1959

Defense

1. Missiles

(S)

HEW

2. Public Assistance. -- Favorable economic and seasonal factors influenced a further decline in May in recipients of general assistance aid, which is all State and locally financed. The May total of 1.112 million cases was 149,000 below April and 204,000 under the 1958 peak month of March. Of the 4 Federally-assisted programs, aid to dependent children is the most sensitive to economic and seasonal changes: that program increased only 2300 in May, less than a tenth of the April rise, to a total of 2.943 million. Old age assistance and aid to the blind were also down, while aid to the permanently and totally disabled continued upward. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

3. Army Communications. -- Army has developed a communications central which is an air-transportable, van-mounted, single-side-band system providing 3 voice and 16 typewriter teletype channels. Known as the AN/TSC-16, this system with its long-range fixed station capability was designed to provide strategic communications for Strategic Army Corps units under the sudden demands of limited war. It can be assembled and airborne in 12 hours in three C-124's. Four have been procured. (U)

Defense

4. Physically Handicapped. -- The President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped has given the Air Force its Distinguished Service Award. Nearly 8% (21,000) of Air Force civilians are handicapped, of which 62% are "Blue Collar" workers. The Air Force rate of accession of the handicapped is over 2%, well above the over-all Government rate of .54%. ... All military departments have excellent programs and many components have been

~~SECRET~~

honored. Productivity of the handicapped is high and their absenteeism and on-the-job accident rates are low. (U)

5. Service Athletes. -- The military services are continuing to encourage their athletes to try out for US teams in international sports events, especially the World Pentathlon at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in September, and the Winter Biathlon at Squaw Valley, California next February. Service athletes comprised a record 29% of the 1956 US Olympic team. (U)

6. Federal Voting Assistance Program. -- Defense notes that there has been substantial continued progress in expanding absentee voting rights and citizenship privileges for the Armed Forces and civilians in Federal service outside the US. (U)

7. International Finance. -- The NAC concurs in Eximbank loans of $475,000 in Israeli pounds for small industry in Israel, and $500,000 in drachmae to a cotton corporation in Greece (both under the Cooley Amendment); a $30 million 12-months credit for the export of US raw cotton to Japan, and a $1.3 million increase in a $15 million credit to Liberia for roads, water supply and port facilities; International Bank loans in various currencies of $20 million for electric power development in Norway, and $50 million toward foreign exchange costs of railways in India's Second Five-Year Plan; and $10 million for other foreign exchange costs in India; and International Monetary Fund approval of an initial par value for Spain in IMF of 60 pesetas per US dollar, a drawing by Spain from the Fund of $50 million in mixed currencies, and a stand-by arrangement between Spain and the Fund for $25 million. (Admin. Conf.)

CONFIDENTIAL

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DE

STAFF NOTES NO. 594

July 22, 1959

1. Steel Strike. -- Commerce reports that steel mill operations have been reduced this week to 13% of capacity because of the work stoppage. This is equivalent to 374,000 tons per week. In the April-June period, the industry turned out a weekly average of 2.6 million tons. (Admin. Conf.)

2. VA Hospitals. -- A new Budget-VA long-range survey of VA requirements for modernization, replacement and new construction for the nation's largest hospital system recommends a 10-year program at nearly $900 million. The Budget Bureau is exploring the feasibility of extending it to 15 years, at about $60 million annually. (Admin. Conf.)

3. GI Loans. -- The law to increase interest rates on VA guaranteed home loans became effective about 2 weeks ago. According to the VA, it will be some time before the effect on the GI home loan market can be determined statistically. Appraisal requests, usually the most sensitive indicator, rose 31% in June, in anticipation of the interest rate increase, and reflecting to some extent the new minimum construction standards which became effective July 1. Home building continues strong, and the increased interest rate should make it easier for Veterans to obtain loans and also bring some lowering of the high discount rates in the secondary market. However, increased competition for investment funds could push interest rates higher and make the new GI loan rate less attractive before the end of the year. (Admin. Conf.)

4. French Economy. -- Embassy Paris reports broad economic indications that the first phase of the French stabilization program has been an outstanding success, including rising production and exports and a substantial drop in unemployment. A more difficult phase is emerging as the economy returns to normal; and there is a great debate over the rates at which expansion will be renewed and the fruits

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

passed on in wages. The autumn will also bring strains, and the outcome will determine whether France is solidly on the path to economic and financial stability. (Admin. Conf.)

ICA

5. ICA in Africa. -- This fall ICA will inaugurate a program of personnel training on Sub-Sahara Africa to develop a leadership corps for its rapidly expanding programs in the area. Emphasis will be on the cultural, political, economic and institutional environment, and will include study in the European metropolitan countries and consultation with selected ICA missions in Africa. Over the next three years 80 technical and administrative specialists are expected to complete the 6-month program. (Admin. Conf.)

ICA

6. Narcotic Enforcement

... (C)

(No carbon made for V.P.)

(Carbon No. 2 rtd by G. + destroyed 8/4/59 smr)

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/20/60

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

✓

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 3
(our copy)

STAFF NOTES NO. 593

July 21, 1959

1. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

2. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

3. Satellites

Defense

... (S)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

4. Missiles

Defense

[redacted]

... (C)

HEW

5. Radioactive Waste. -- The Public Health Service is studying the problem of water pollution by some 25 uranium processing mills in the US. The first Federal control action was concluded last week, when the Vanadium Corporation of America, after talks with PHS, promised immediate steps to prevent discharge of radium into the Animas River by its Durango, Colo., plant. Under a 1956 law the Secretary of HEW may call a public hearing if the corporation's action is not satisfactory; and upon recommendation of the hearing board he could issue a cease and desist notice which could lead to court action by the Attorney General. A 1955 PHS study revealed minor pollution in the Animas; but later, acting under the new 1956 powers, PHS found radioactivity 40% to 160% above maximum permissible levels, in the Animas, and chose it for the first enforcement action because of the number of people using its water. Studies of other western rivers are continuing. (U)

e HR phoned Saunders HEW, a thermofax of this item on 8/12/59 (destroyed thermofax later 8/12)

(No Carbon made for V. P.)

(Carbon no. 2 retd by G. + destroyed 8/4/59 sm)

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/ 30 /60

✓

~~SECRET~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

July 21, 1959

From Commerce:

The Business and Defense Services Administration of the Department of Commerce has prepared detailed production information on unstruck steel mills which will be used, when necessary, as a basis for (1) increasing defense set-asides and changing lead times under the Defense Materials System to support military and AEC programs, and (2) issuing spot delivery directives to support high priority programs on the Department of Defense "Master Urgency List". *

This Agency will gather reports weekly on the impact of the steel strike on the general economy. It has in readiness a warehouse regulation which would reserve a portion of distributors' steel stocks for defense orders should warehouse inventories decline sufficiently to make this action necessary. **

Dependent on the length of the stoppage, the Business and Defense Services Administration is prepared to issue instructions to assure an orderly return to full operation consistent with giving preference to defense orders in scheduling production after the end of the strike.

DE

---

*Brick-Bat and Cue-Cap. These are programs such as ballistic missiles, satellite, and anti-missile missiles.

** Authority contained in Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended.

Administratively
Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

July 20, 1959

DE

From: Don Paarlberg:

US Balance of Payments. -- Tomorrow the National Foreign Trade Council will release a revised forecast showing a deficit of $4.6 billion in the US balance of international payments in 1959. This report will probably touch off more comment about the gold outflow. This figure compares with an actual deficit of $3.4 billion in 1958 and with an over-optimistic January forecast by the NFTC of close to $3.0 billion for 1959. The new estimates foresee some strengthening of exports and of the trade balance from the first to the second half of the year, but the net outflow of investment and grants will remain high. The weakness of foreign demand for US exports is partly temporary but also reflects more basic changes in the external economic situation. A serious effort will be required to strengthen our competitive posture and to remove foreign obstacles to US exports. Imports are responding vigorously to growth in domestic demand.

DE

Administratively
Confidential

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 3
(our copy)

STAFF NOTES NO. 592

July 20, 1959

Agriculture

1. Agricultural Outlook. -- As of mid-year, Agriculture anticipates a lower 1959 crop production than last year; but a rising livestock volume is likely to keep total farm output within 2% of the 1958 peak. Crop production, though down 4% from 1958, is well above any previous year, with corn the big gainer. Both meat and poultry products are heading for new highs. ... For January through June the annual rate of farmers net realized income, at $12 billion, was $1 billion or 8% below the same 1958 period, but more than $1 billion above 1957. Receipts from sales of farm products were down only slightly, as increased marketings nearly offset lower prices. Government payments were lower with the end of the Soil Bank Acreage Reserve, and production costs kept rising, to 3% above the first half of 1958. (Admin. Conf.)

W.H. — Paarlberg

2. GNP. -- Dr. Paarlberg notes that on Thursday, July 23, Economic Indicators will report a gross national product for the second quarter of 1959 totaling $483.5 billion (seasonally adjusted annual rate). This compares with $470.2 billion (revised) for the first quarter of 1959. It is an all-time record, a jump of 3% from the previous quarter and an increase of 11% above the second quarter of 1958 in terms of constant prices. (Admin. Conf.)

State

3. US-Iraq

[redacted]

(S)

(No carbon made for V.P.)

~~SECRET~~ (Carbon No. 2 recd b. + destroyed 8/4/59) sm

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry #12 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE NOTE

July 18, 1959

From AEC:

JCAE Hearing on Stanford Accelerator. -- The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy concluded a day and a half of hearings on the AEC's request for authorization of $105 million to construct the 10-15 Bev linear accelerator at Stanford. Testimony was received from Mr. McCone and other AEC witnesses, and from representatives of Stanford and other universities, including Dr. Henry D. Smyth of Princeton. All witnesses strongly supported the project, and vigorously urged the total authorization at this time. The JCAE reaction was generally favorable.

SECRET

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 590

July 17, 1959

1. Colombia Seeks US Help. -- President Lleras of Colombia urgently requests 4 helicopters he considers vital for suppression of Communist-infiltrated bandit groups. Our Ambassador is aware of current Congressional opposition to giving military aid for internal security purposes; but he feels our refusal would help the Communists weaken and eventually overthrow a friendly and overwhelmingly elected democratic government. (S)

2. [redacted]

3. Lamb Grading. -- Agriculture is considering whether to suspend Federal grading of lamb and mutton carcasses, as proposed by the National Wool Growers Association. The Department's meat grading service is entirely voluntary, and paid for by those who request it. The American Farm Bureau Association opposes the suspension. The Department has extended to July 20 (from June 22) its deadline for other interested groups to submit their comments. A decision will be made as soon as possible thereafter. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Economy. -- Commerce will announce Monday that: a) the annual review sets the 1958 total gross national product at $441.5 billion, only $1 billion below 1957. Personal income in 1958 was higher than for 1957, having been bolstered early in the year by unemployment benefits and later by recovery payrolls. National income (from current production) was also close to the 1957 record total. ... b) revised data on personal income place the

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 81-180 #18
By DJH Date 12/14/81

SECRET

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b)(d)
NSC letter 10/9/81
NLE Date 12/14/81

SECRET

seasonally adjusted annual rate for June at $383 billion, up $1.5 billion for the month. The annual rate for January-June was $376.5 billion, 6% above the corresponding 1958 period. (Admin. Conf.)

5. JUNO II Nr. 16. -- The missile deviated to the left at liftoff in yesterday's firing, although its power plant functioned properly until command destruction at T plus 5.5 seconds. The burning missile impacted about 250 feet from the launch table and 300 feet from the blockhouse, and was totally destroyed. The launch table must be replaced but other ground damage was slight and no one was hurt. Probable cause of the failure is a malfunction of a DC to AC inverter, which would completely disable the guidance and control system. The inverter was recovered in fair condition and rushed to Redstone Arsenal for study. (S)

SECRET

Carbon No. 4
Our Copy

~~SECRET~~

STAFF NOTES NO. 589

July 16, 1959

1. Indonesia

State

... (S)

2. US-Iraq

State

... (C)

3. Morocco

USIA

... (C)

USIA

4. **Moscow Exhibit.** -- Prominent Americans visiting the US exhibition in Moscow will present an "image of America" in person, complementing the exhibition itself. USIA is assembling

~~SECRET~~

✓

~~SECRET~~

SN #589 Page 2

Item 4 (cont'd) information about the American notables for use by the Embassy in arranging contacts with Russians who have parallel interests. USIA's current list includes, in addition to top Executive Branch officials, headed by the Vice President, 31 members of the President's Advisory Committee for the exhibition, and many leaders in commerce, education, arts and letters, science and the entertainment world. (Admin. Conf.)

(USIA)

Labor

5. Prices. -- Labor will announce tomorrow that wholesale prices declined .3 percent between mid-May and mid-June, to 119.6 percent of their 1947-49 base. Farm products fell 1 percent to 89.9; all commodities other than farm products and foods fell .2 percent to 128.1; but processed foods rose .4 percent to 108.1. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

6. Dividends. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that reported corporation dividends were $1.8 billion in June, as against $1.7 billion a year ago. January-June payments were $6 billion for a new record, 3% above the 1958 period (much of this rise was in public utilities and finance). Durable goods generally paid lower, and nondurables higher, than a year ago. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

7. Missiles

.. (C)

Carbon No. 1 not sent to the V.P. & destroyed on 7/17/59 Sm

Carbon No. 3 ret'd by G. & destroyed 8/4/59 Sm

note: APT showed this copy to Dr. Kistiakowsky on 7/31/59.

Copy # 2 destroyed 12/20/60

✓

~~SECRET~~

Administratively Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE NOTE

July 16, 1959

From Interior:

Land Locators. -- The Department is planning to send to Congress shortly proposed legislation to restrict activities of "land locators" who advertise services in acquiring Government land. The legislation would require the "land locators" to obtain a State realtor's license and to certify they had informed clients of applicable laws and regulations. Bureau of Land Management Director Woozley says: "Sometimes people have paid exorbitant sums for a land locator to do what they could have done themselves at only nominal cost."

Administratively Confidential

~~SECRET~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 588

D

July 15, 1959

1. US and Brazil. -- [redacted] (S)

?

1

2. West Berlin. -- Our Berlin Mission reports that the Communist-controlled German Socialist Unity Party and the East German Government are continuing their campaign to undermine morale in West Berlin; but their efforts remain unsuccessful and are regarded by most Berliners as part of existence in the present crisis. Attempts have been made regularly to intimidate individual Berliners, particularly those in public information work and the professions. (S)

3. Alaska, Hawaii and NATO. -- Article 6 of the North Atlantic Treaty states: "For the purpose of Article 5 an armed attack on one or more of the Parties is deemed to include an armed attack on the territory of any of the Parties in Europe or North America, on the Algerian Departments of France, on the occupation forces of any Party in Europe, on the islands under the jurisdiction of any Party in the North Atlantic area north of the Tropic of Cancer or on the vessels or aircraft in this area of any of the Parties." Therefore, Alaska has been covered by the Treaty since 1949. [redacted] (S)

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 81-180 #19
By DJH Date 12/14/81

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b)(d)
NSC letter 10/9/81
NLE Date 12/14/81

~~SECRET~~

4. France and Tunisia. -- The French tell us that de Gaulle has informed the Tunisians "in complete frankness" that France will not give up the air-naval base at Bizerte. He allegedly told them that the continued use of Bizerte was not only in the interest of France but of the free world as well and the question of continued occupation therefore was not negotiable. The French also reportedly told the Tunisians, however, that they will go to almost any length to make continued French possession of Bizerte politically palatable to President Bourguiba. Despite their sharp initial reaction the Tunisians are said to have since shown more willingness to negotiate seriously the future of the base. (S)

5. Helium. -- Interior plans to send to Congress this week a request for legislation to enable it to carry out a long-range program for conserving helium. The legislation sought would provide authority to recover and store 32 billion cubic feet of helium which would otherwise be lost when natural gas containing it is burned as fuel. Private industry would be encouraged to participate by building and operating the helium recovery plants. The legislation requested is similar to that proposed by the Department near the end of the last session of Congress. (Admin. Conf.)

6. POLARIS. -- At 1259 today EDT POLARIS Missile AX-11 was launched at the Atlantic Missile Range. According to information available an hour later, the launch was apparently normal and the trajectory seemed normal for 32 seconds, when the missile appeared to make an outside loop. First stage separation and second stage ignition occurred at about 54 seconds; and the range safety officer commanded destruction at 73 seconds. Pieces of jetavator and nozzle insert were found in the vicinity of the launcher after the shot. (C)

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 587

July 14, 1959

1. Employment. -- Labor is announcing today that unemployment rose exactly seasonally between May and June, from 3.4 million to 4 million, leaving the seasonally adjusted rate unchanged at 4.9%, compared to 6.8% last June and 4.2% two years ago. Both long-term and adult male unemployment dropped, however. ...Total employment was up 1.3 million for the month, to 67.3 million. This is a record high and 2.4 million more than a year ago. ...The factory work week continued high at 40.6 hours, almost 1.5 hours above last year. Overtime was up nearly an hour for the year. Factory earnings rose again to a new record average of $90.54 a week. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Saline Water. -- Today Interior plans to announce the selection of Freeport, Texas, as the site for the Gulf Coast saline water conversion demonstration plant authorized by Public Law 85-883. Seven California localities have been selected for further consideration for the demonstration plant authorized for the West Coast: San Diego, Lompoc, Ventura County, Orange County, San Clemente, Monterey County, and Camp Pendleton. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Russian Census. -- Commerce tentatively regards the limited information available on the USSR'S recent population census as reliable. The losses it attributes to World War II from all causes are enormous--15 to 20 million males. There will continue to be important economic implications in the fact that there are only about 82% as many males as females, compared to 97% here. Before the war the USSR'S population exceeded ours by 46%. Now the margin is down to 18%. They have grown 9.5% since 1939, against our 35%. Although the USSR'S current rate of natural increase is about the same as our own, there are factors which could reduce it in the future, such as a drop in fertility with the increasing urbanization. Their urban population of 48% is only moderately below our 64%, although a higher proportion of the Soviet rural population is in agriculture. There have been important population shifts to eastern USSR, but our western growth has been greater. (Admin. Conf.)

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SN #587 **Page 2**

4. Space

USIA

(C)

Carbon No. 1 not sent to V.P. & destroyed on 7/17/59 sm.

Carbon No. 3 ret'd by G. & destroyed 8/4/59

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/20/60

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 586

July 13, 1959

1. Greece

State

...(S)

2. US-Iraq

State

...(S)

3. Congo

State

~~SECRET~~

1

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 585

July 10, 1959

Defense

1. Missiles

(C)

Treasury

2. Financing. -- Treasury expects to announce after market closing on Thursday, July 16, the terms of securities to be issued to refund $13.5 billion of 1-5/8% certificates of indebtedness which mature on August 1, 1959. The Federal Reserve System holds $8.143 billion of the maturing securities, and the balance, except for about $125 million held in Government accounts, is held by the public. (Admin. Conf.)

GSA

3. Surplus Real Property. -- Eighty percent of GSA's $.5 billion inventory of surplus real property is industrial, much of it recently released by Defense which had acquired it in WW II. It is difficult to sell because of its expense and limited uses. To expedite disposal, GSA has organized a special industrial sales section, enlisted experienced private brokers, and revised its procedures to speed action on bids and give reasonable play in interpreting "fair market value". (Admin. Conf.)

State

4. Kerala

✓

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

SN # 586 - 2 -

(3 cont.)

... (S)

4. Viet-Nam

State

... (S)

Defense

5. Army Reserve Forces. -- In the 2-year period prior to March 31, 1959, the Army significantly improved the mobilization readiness of its Reserve Components by: (a) reducing the number of enlisted personnel in the Reserve with less than 6 months active duty training from 17.6% to 8.4%; (b) making Reserve Components more responsive to mobilization requirements and emphasizing units required to balance out the active Army; and, (c) revising and streamlining the Ready Reserve reinforcement pool system to speed response to requirements for more personnel in active Army and Reserve Component units. ... The reorganization of National Guard and Army Reserve units in conformance with pentomic structure is well advanced. Completion of the Reserve's reorganization is scheduled prior to start of annual active duty training this year. (U)

Carbon no. 1 not sent to V. P. + destroyed on 7/17/59 sm

~~SECRET~~

Carbon no. 3 ret'd Gen. G. + destroyed 8/4/59 sm

✓ Copy # 2 destroyed 12/[illegible]/60

~~SECRET~~

(State - Cont'd)

(4. Cont.)

... (S)

5. USSR - India

State

... (S)

Carbon No. 1 not sent to V.P. + destroyed on 7/17/59 Sm

Carbon No. 3 rt'd by G. + destroyed 8/4/59

~~SECRET~~

Copy # 2 destroyed 12/22/60

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

19-20

For further information,
see entry 1 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 583

July 8, 1959

1. Off-shore Islands

Defense

... (S)

2. India-Pakistan

State

... (S)

3. US-Indonesia

State

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

(3. Cont.)

... (C)

ICA

4. US-West Indies. -- ICA will provide the West Indies Federation $450,000 from FY 1959 funds: $400,000 will be for road development and technical education projects and the rest will be our contribution to a joint cooperation service which will supply a variety of technicians. (U)

Commerce

5. Inventories. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that in May the seasonally adjusted book value of manufacturing and trade inventories increased by $600 million. Manufacturing inventories accounted for two-thirds of the total rise, with retail automobile stocks up most in the trade area. ... Adjusted retail sales, led by nondurable goods, advanced 2% to a new peak. ... The over-all stock-sales ratio generally was unchanged, and still considerably below a year ago. The great rise in sales has relatively outpaced the increase in inventories. (Admin. Conf.)

NASA
Unclassified
Maimes
12/1/76

6. EXPLORER VI. -- NASA will try to place a composite radiation satellite in orbit on July 17, our last non-VANGUARD firing for the IGY. As in previous EXPLORER attempts, an Army launched JUNO II will be used as a booster. ... The satellite is shaped like a double cone with a center ring and measures 30 inches in diameter and in length. The payload will weigh 91.5 lbs. The satellite will have a 275 mile perigee and 550 mile apogee. It will measure radiation balance, Alpha and X-rays, and heavy and radiation belt cosmic rays. Measurements will also be taken of micrometeorites and the life of exposed solar cells. ~~(Admin. Conf.~~)

Carbon No. 1 not sent to V.P. & destroyed 7/17/59 Sm

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/20/60

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 3 ret'd by B & destroyed 8/4/59 Sm

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 582

July 7, 1959

W.H. - Coffey (Harr

1. East Germany

... (C)

ICA

2. US-Sudan

... (C)

ICA

3. US-India. -- ICA reports that we have offered India a P.L. 480 Title I program for FY 1960 to include wheat, cotton, tobacco, dairy products and ocean transportation, with a total market value of $236.3 million. Of the local currency proceeds we propose to use 40% for food-reserve storage facilities and non self-liquidating projects, and 40% for loans on projects agreeable to both parties. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

4. Missiles

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFI~~DENTIAL~~

SN # 582

Defense (cont'd)

(4. cont.)

... (C)

~~Carbon~~ Carbon No. 1 Not sent to V.P. & destroyed 7/17/59 SM

(Carbon No. 3 ret'd by G. & destroyed 7/28/59 SM)

Copy # 2 destroyed 12/~~22~~/60

CON~~FIDENTIAL~~

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

23-
For further information,
see entry 24 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
[redacted] at the front of this folder

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 4

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 581

July 7, 1959

Treasury

1. International Finance. -- The NAC concurs in: Eximbank credits for purchase in the US for Turkish forest development ($4 million), coal production ($1 million) and copper mining equipment ($1.6 million); an increase of $4 million in a previous $16 million credit to a nitrate corporation in Chile; an International Bank loan of $35 million, guaranteed by France, to finance imports into the Republics of Congo and Gabon for a new maganese mine; and International Finance Corporation investments of $2 million in a paper plant in Brazil and $500,000 in a fiberboard factory in Colombia. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

2. Okinawa Crash. -- All possible aid will be given and claims will be settled promptly in connection with the crash on July 1 of a USAF F-100D into a school in Ishikawa City, Okinawa, which killed 16 and hospitalized 68. Commander, Pacific Air Force has set up a commission to settle claims up to $15,000; but larger claims must be certified to Congress. Emergency shelter, subsistence and solatium payments have been authorized. (U)

Defense

3. Sidewinder. -- Three Air National Guard squadrons which fly the North American F-100 Supersabre are being equipped to handle the Sidewinder air-to-air missile: the 152d (Tucson) and 188th (Albuquerque) fighter interceptor squadrons, and the 118th tactical fighter squadron (Windsor Locks, Conn.). (U)

Defense

4. Missiles

... (S)

HHFA

5. Housing. -- Tomorrow the Urban Renewal Administration will announce that 1,000 cities under 25,000 population have

~~SECRET~~

now been granted Federal aid for community planning. As of June 30, thirty-three states were participating in the small-city program, and Federal grants had been approved for over $5.1 million, which was more than matched by state and local contributions. Matching grants for planning in 93 metropolitan, urban, disaster, and federally impacted areas exceeded $3.6 million. With a very modest sum this program permits many localities with insufficient funds to plan for orderly development. (U)

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 581

July 2, 1959

1. US-Laos

Defense

... (S)

2. Missiles

Defense

... (C)

3. Space Vehicles

Defense

... (C)

~~SECRET~~

(Carbon No. 3 retd by P. & destroyed 7/28/59 bm)

✓ Carbon No 1 retd by V.P. & destroyed 7/17/59 bm

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 27 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
~~15-16~~ at the front of this folder

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 580

July 2, 1959

1. TITAN. -- Construction contracts have been awarded for the first two TITAN squadron facilities at Lowry AFB near Denver. Morrison-Knudsen and others (joint venture) were awarded a contract for about $40.7 million in April to include all operational facilities and equipment for one squadron and some standard equipment for the second squadron; and another contract for approximately $26.9 million in June for the rest of the technical facilities for the second squadron. (U)

2. International Nutrition. -- Defense reports that the Interdepartmental Committee on Nutrition for National Defense (somewhat complementary to the People-to-People Program), established in 1955 to train native personnel and help countries make nutritional surveys, has accomplished the following: Armed Forces Nutrition Institutes or Laboratories have been set up in Turkey, Pakistan, Peru and Spain; improved rations are now available in Turkey and Korea; a food packing plant has been modernized in Iran and a second plant is planned; the Philippines has requested help in planning a program; and in Ethiopia several surveys have been made and some Ethiopians are studying in this country. (U)

3. Overseas Science Program. -- USIA has begun a program of encouraging science club activity in Latin America, in cooperation with the Pan-American Union and a private US group. Objectives are to explain our scientific accomplishments to secondary school students and improve communications between American and foreign science clubs. The Agency plans to extend the program to the Far East and eventually to other areas. (U)

4. US-Thailand. -- ICA and State are sending to Thailand a team headed by a prominent businessman to make

ICA Cont'd

recommendations for improving the climate for foreign and domestic private enterprise. Our officials in Thailand caution, however, against causing the Thai to expect an immediate surge of US private capital to Thailand as a result of the team visit. (Admin. Conf.)

ICA

5. US-Afghanistan

(C)

(Carbon No. 3 ret'd by P. & destroyed 7/28/59 sm)

Carbon No. 1 ret'd by V. P. & destroyed 7/17/59 sm

Copy # 2 destroyed 12/20/60

Carbon No. 4

~~SECRET~~

STAFF NOTES NO. 580

July 1, 1959

Commerce

1. Economy. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that seasonally adjusted sales of manufacturers were slightly higher in May than April, because of increases in durable goods and textiles, and substantially above a year ago. ... New business was down from the very high April rate, but 20% above May 1958. ... The decline in new orders was primarily in iron and steel, which have been extraordinarily high in recent months. Unfilled orders were also off somewhat as shipments rose and a decline in durables offset a rise in nondurables. ... Inventory book values rose $400 million in May after seasonal adjustment. (Admin. Conf.)

H.E.W.

2. Income for the Aged. -- HEW notes that in 1958: 10.8 million persons, - 70% of all persons over 65 years old, received some income from Federal social insurance and related programs, compared with 20% in 1948; Social Security benefits were paid to 60% (9.2 million) of all aged persons, up from 13% in 1948; State public welfare agencies provided the major support for more than 12.5% (1.8 million) of the aged; 700 thousand persons received both public assistance and Federal social insurance benefits; about two-thirds of the employed aged or non-working wives of earners relied more on social insurance than on earnings; and only 10.5% (2% of the men and 17% of the women) of the 15.4 million aged had no income from employment or from a public income-maintenance plan, as compared with 29.4% in 1948. (U)

CHR showed Saunders, HEW the memo of this item on 9/12/59 (destroyed the memo later 9/12)

Defense

3. Mountbatten

... (C)

State

4. Damascus Fair

~~SECRET~~

✓

~~SECRET~~

SN #580 **Page 2**

State (cont'd) (4. cont.)

... (C)

State 5. US-Jordan

... (S)

Carbon No. 1 retd by V.P. & destroyed 7/17/59 sm

(Carbon No. 3 retd by G. & destroyed 7/28/59 sm)

~~SECRET~~

Copy # 2 destroyed 12/22/60

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 4

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 579

July 1, 1959

GSA

1. Federal Real Property. -- As a first step towards establishing an overall policy, GSA regional offices will survey the possibilities of commercially leasing the street floor space in existing and proposed Federal buildings in 21 major cities. ... In May GSA received about $3.8 million from 78 sales of 36 surplus real properties. Thus far in FY 1959 GSA has made 564 sales of 324 properties for a total of approximately $20.4 million. (Admin. Conf.)

Interior

2. Youth Council. -- Interior reports that the President's Council on Youth Fitness and the President's Citizens Advisory Committee will hold their third annual meeting at the Air Force Academy, September 13-15. (U)

State

3. USSR-India. -- The expiration of a US barter contract with India for mica has enabled the USSR to increase its purchases by five times (from $500,000 in 1958 to $2.5 million in 1959) and pose as the savior of/major Indian industry. Our mica stockpile is complete and we do not plan preclusive buying. (Admin. Conf.)

State

4. West Africa

(S)

Treasury + DLF ✓

5. International Financing. -- The National Advisory Council

~~SECRET~~

on International Monetary Financial Problems concurs in Eximbank credits of $1.5 million and $3.3 million (under a $100 million earmark) to produce rubber products and portland cement in Argentina; an Eximbank Cooley Amendment loan of about $400,000 in francs for an accounting machine assembly plant in France; an ICA Mutual Security Program loan of $3 million for Iceland's stabilization program, and convertibility and expropriation guarantees totaling $4.5 million to a corporation operating in Bolivia; and an International Finance Corporation investment of $300,000 for a cement plant in Thailand. ... The Development Loan Fund has approved loans of $25 million to Iran to construct roadways, $5.6 million to Korea for the chemical industry, $5 million and $500,000 to Lebanon respectively for an industrial development bank and for a power plant, $10.7 million to expand the railways in Nyasaland and the Territory of Mozambique, $1 million for telecommunications in Paraguay, $3.7 million for a cement plant in the Philippines, and $15 million for a hydroelectric project in Yugoslavia. (Admin. Conf.)

July 1959

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
~~1. Telephone~~	~~Call. DDE to Acting Secy. of State Dillon (1 pg)~~	~~7/30/59~~ 6/22/82	~~A~~
~~2. Telephone~~	~~Calls. DDE to Chief West (1 pg)~~ Opened on Re-Rev., [illegible], 4/20/84	~~7/14/59~~	~~C~~

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 43

Folder: Telephone Calls July 1959

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

July 30	Acting Sec. of State . . . Macmillan's reluctance about summit
July 28	Bill Robinson . . . re U. S. Steel Corporation
July 22	Dr. Milton -- prior to departure for Moscow
July 15	Bohlen situation -- with Bob Murphy
July 8	Congressmen Utt and Wilson about tuna industry Called Sec. Herter and asked him to look into the matter
July 6	Nelson Rockefeller . . . re fallout protection; Defense Council report

TELEPHONE CALL CHRONOLOGY

July 31, 1959 - The President in Washington until 2:30; then Gettysburg

9:00 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

1:04 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower, who was then in Gettysburg

3:35 The President called General Goodpaster

3:40 The President called Major Eisenhower

3:42 Mrs. Whitman called the President, to report Jim Lemon was coming up to Gettysburg tomorrow.

4:40 The President called General Gruenther

4:47 The President called General Gruenther

TELEPHONE CALLS
July 30, 1959

8:30 The President called Secretary Benson to talk to him about the missing letter from Senator Ellender on farm program

1:55 The President, from house, called Chief West

3:00 The President called Secretary Dillon -- see report

3:11 The President called the Attorney General -- see report

3:27 The President called Secretary Dillon -- see report

3:47 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower, at Mrs. Gruenther's, about weekend plans

5:23 The President called Mrs. Whitman

7:12 George Allen in New York called the President

7:38 The President called Major Eisenhower at farm

9:00 The President called Mrs. Whitman re weekend plans

TELEPHONE CALLS
July 30, 1959

The President called the Attorney General re opinion on TVA. The Attorney General was not very convincing, to me. He said they could prepare an opinion that could "go either way" -- so that the President could sign or veto the TVA bill. The President was vehement that he would not permit encroachment of his powers -- Bill Rogers said he had not done so yet. The President said he could read English and he viewed this as impinging on his powers and he had so told the TVA Authority members and the Senator and Congressmen who had visited his office.

Later: The President called Doug Dillon again about the people who had voted for, or abstained from voting, to admit Chinese Representation to the UN. The President suggested that some of those who had not voted with us were being asked by State to visit the U. S. this fall -- and it might diplomatically be suggested that those heads of state might want to do a little favor for us.

TELEPHONE CALLS
July 30, 1959

The President called the Acting Secretary of State -- mainly about message received from Macmillan today. He pointed out that while Macmillan already had information about de Gaulle's reluctance about tining of Western Summitt, he apparently does not know the reason for that reluctance. The President said, and Dillon agreed, that deGaulle was being completely difficult.

The President went on to say that we should now get the timing of the Khrushchev visit fixed up and we should begin the planning, particularly of security for his visit (he said he would not have an easy moment while he was here). We should suggest places where we know he will have at least a civil reception; we should send plenty of high-ranking people with him; if he wants to use his own plane it is all right with the President.

Back to de Gaulle, the President suggested that Herter might tell Couve that the reason K. is being asked here is not to negotiate, but simply that the President is trying to let him know what the Western world looks like and what we are all trying to do. The President mentioned the difficulty trying to carry water on both shoulders and on our heads, walking a tight rope all the whole. Dillon said he did not think that deGaulle's feeling was substantive, that it was more protocol. DeGaulle feels that K. and the President would be "making a deal" before the people of the world. The French people would not like it if France were not in on that. - Macmillan does not feel that way.

Dillon said he thought the suggestion of a meeting in London was not a bad one; deGaulle could ~~not~~ come or not as he wished, so could the Germans. The President said he could invite Khrushchev if he wanted to, deGaulle had the same prerogative. He added that he had felt that the four foreign ministers had gotten so close, he had not anticipated a difficulty such as this.

CHRONOLOGY OF TELEPHONE CALLS
July 29, 1959

9:00 The President tried to get the Attorney General but cancelled (something about migratory workers)

9:01 The President tried to get Secretary Mitchell -- he was in office and went in to see the President

9:20 The Attorney General called back but the President did not want to talk to him at that time

1:05 The President called Congressman Arends from House.

1:22 The President called Chief West

3:25 The President called Secretary Dillon about change he proposed in letter to Khrushchev

4:10 The President was called by Secretary Benson about whether he should go on proposed trip to Europe while Congress was still in session. The President said No.

8:47 The President called General Gruenther to ask how come Charles Solomon, his partner in bridge tournament, had won when not encumbered with the Great Gruenther

9:02 The President called Secretary Dillon

TELEPHONE CALLS
July 28, 1959

Approximately 1:45 Bill Robinson called the President, who was at the House. The gist of the conversation was that the U.S. Steel Corporation, at a Board meeting, had reached an agreement that no matter the outcome of the strike negotiations, the U.S. Steel would not raise prices.

The Prseident called Secretary Mitchell, who first said that was wonderful.

About ten minutes later Secretary Mitchell called back, to say he feared that such a statement, if released at 4:00 this afternoon as had been contemplated, would be detrimental to the negotiations now going on in the aluminium industry -- they (the union) would feel certain that no adjustment would be in their favor.

The President reported this to Bill Robinson, and was only able to reach him shortly after three.

Bill agreed and said he would try to get the word through to the U.S. Steel Board to stop the announcement at four o'clock. Apparently he did so, because it was not contained in statements in paper (7/29). Also the aluminium negotiations produced result that they would be in recess until 30 days after settlement of steel strike.

Chronology of these and other calls follows:

1:43 Bill Robinson called.
2:12 The President managed to reach Secretary Mitchell
2:28 Secretary Mitchell called back
3:10 The President reached Bill Robinson again.

(Incidentally, during these phone calls Secretary Mitchell asked if he should report every day on steel situation, and the President said yes).

4:22 The President called acw.
4:40 The President tried to get Col. Schulz, could not, called acw - reminder about chandelier
4:43 The President called Chief West
4:55 Bryce Harlow called the President about delaying meeting on mutual security he had set up
6:42 Congressman Halleck called the President to explain they were still in session, meeting cancelled.

TELEPHONE CALLS
7/27/59

4:33 The President called Colonel Schulz

4:34 The President called Secretary Dillon

TELEPHONE CALLS
The President in Gettysburg for weekend

July 24,	
12:00 Noon	**General Persons called the President**
July 25	
5:25	**The President called Colonel Schulz**
6:00	**The President called acw (not in)**
July 26, 1959	
1:15	**The President tried to get Captain Aurand, but he was on boat in Potomac**
1:16	**The President called acw -- about helicopter return tomorrow. I called, at his request, the copter pilot, Colonel Armstrong, and told him to report at 7:00 to the secret service whether President could fly back to Washington**

TELEPHONE CALLS
July 23, 1959

11:10 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower (she had an idea for making at the farm a living room for Delores and Moaney

6:56 The President called Secretary Dillon, saying he had approved what Secretary Herter propose to say in Berlin.

7:15 Mrs. Eisenhower, from the outside, called the President.

TELEPHONE CALLS
July 22, 1959

11:07 Dr. Milton Eisenhower called the President before leaving for Moscow -- see report

11:21 The President called Secretary Dillon to say he had drafted note to Khrushchev, that they would discuss later.

5:10 The President called acw

TELEPHONE CALLS
July 22, 1959

11:08 Dr. Milton (who is leaving tonight for Moscow with the President) called the President. He had first contemplated coming over to see the President, but decided that visit would detract from the Vice President. So he called to say goodbye. If he sees Khrushchev, which is not certain, he will extend, on a personal and family basis, the President's expression of good will and say that the President remembers with pleasure the discussions at Geneva in 1955.

Dr. Milton will spend most of his time with the Vice President, but what free time he has will be spent studying education and agriculture in the USSA.

Dr. Milton reported that Ruth was thrilled with her birthday present and was going down to buy a new white cashmere sweater.

TELEPHONE CALLS
July 20, 1959

1:59 The President called acw

2:08 ACW called the President

4:44 The President called Chief West at the farm

July 21, 1959

9:08 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

10:45 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

2:38 The President called Douglas Dillon

In evening the Presiddnt tried to get Chief West, cancelled.

TELEPHONE CALLS
July 17, 1959

The President called

7:05	Ann Whitman
9:30	Ann Whitman
9:33	Ann Whitman
10:08	Ann Whitman

all about George Allen who was supposed to have arrived at the White House on plane from Chicago, and didn't.

10:15	The President called Mrs. George Allen
10:32	George Allen finally showed up, called the President.

July 18, 1959

7:55	The President called acw
9:12	The President called Secretary Mitchell
11:02	The President called acw

July 19, 1959

8:38	The President called General Gruenther
8:54	The President called Dr. Milton Eisenhower

JULY 15, 1959
TELEPHONE CALLS

9:51 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower

10:01 The President called Robert Murphy, Acting Secretary of State, about Bohlen affair

1:00 The President called acw

3:15 Senator Wiley called the President, Ed McCabe took call

5:50 The President called Mrs. Whitman, about a "Mr. Harold."

TELEPHONE CALLS
7/15/59

During pre-press conference, the President called Bob Murphy about stories regarding Ambassador Bohlen. The President's part of the conversation went like this: 'In the last ten days I talked twice to Herter about this rumor about Bohlen. Both times he said there was no consideration whatsoever. Now I am told that the State Department is giving active consideration to this possibility. ... (Murphy's part of conversation unfortunately could not be heard) ... "He told me there had been a suggestion for a Russian section." ... "I have been telling everybody that we were doing nothing." ... "If you want to you can send him a cable." ... "I am sick and tired of being misinformed."

This erupted into a full blown hassle. The President did not know and Murphy did not tell him, that at his press conference before leaving for Geneva, Herter had said that active consideration was not being given now to bringing Bohlen back. So in press conference he said there was no consideration. Apparently this was all wrong, Herter had talked to Bohlen, as had Dillon -- and a cable had been sent to Bohlen about it. The President was furious. The STAR that night reported that the President was "cool" to idea of Bohlen returning. That distressed the President because he likes Bohlen. He wrote Bohlen a letter saying he hoped he would stay in Foreign Service and wherever Department suggested compatible with his duties to his family. Dillon (this 7/16) read draft of letter, promptly leaked to the press.

To go back to the telephone call ... "You tell some of the people who are leaking or making statements to keep their mouths shut." ... "Okay, I will write him (Herter) a note." At conclusion the President said he would see Dillon tomorrow about affair -- see above.

TELEPHONE CALLS
July 14, 1959

10:15 The President called Chief West

10:35 The President called General Snyder

10:32 The President called Chief West

These calls were about humidity percentage in the cooling room where meat is being hung at the farm. Aksel Nielsen had told the President the humidity should not be above 40%. However, in the recent muggy weather, the humidity had gone much higher and Chief West was trying to bring it down. In his efforts, he collected advice of authorities, who said it could go to 60 or 65 -- and some said 80 -- without ill effects -- that, in fact, it was better.

3:12 The President called the Attorney General to urge that when vacancies for judgeships become vacant and public -- we should be ready with a nomination. Otherwise pressures build up fo
appointment of so many people

4:30 Chief West - more about humidity

6:06 Tom Stephens about not seeing some Frenchman

6:55 Called acw- gone

7:24 Called Bryce - out to dinner - never mind

7:26. Called General Persons - out to dinner - never mind

TELEPHONE CALLS
July 11, 1959

The President talked to Ambassador Whitney, here in this country, at 9:58 p.m.

July 12, 1959

10:22	ACW about schedule Monday
10:25	The President called the Vice President to ask him to come in at 9:00 a.m. tomorrow
10:38	The President called acw to confirm appointment
12:41	The President called Col. Schulz
1:06	The President called acw to set up golf game
1:09	ACW called back - set up.
6:55	The President tried to get Major Eisenhower
8:35	The President called Chief West

TELEPHONE CALLS

July 9, 1959

9:38 The President talked to George Allen in New York. Mr. Allen told him of the breakfast meeting he had had with David McDonald the other day - said he had said nothing, just listened.

July 10, 1959

8:51 The Secretary of State called for the President, but settled by talking to me. His message: (could he bring Dillon, Murphy and Merchant when he pays his final call on the President, at six tonight, before leaving for Geneva). Answer yes. Secondly, there will probably be an OAS Foreign Ministers' meeting in San Diego on the 20th; Dillon will have to go. Is that okay with the President ? Answer yes.

6:00 The President, in the house, called me to arrange his golf game for early morning.

TELEPHONE CALLS
July 8, 1959

The President had just seen Congressmen Utt and Wilson of California about the tuna industry (Japanese undercutting prices and spelling doom to tuna fleet). He then called Secretary Herter and asked him to look into the matter. Feels there might be some basis for negotiation, that the Japanese would be reasonable.

After the press conference, the President called Secretary Herter. Said he had not been filled in on Khruschev's interview with the seven governors yesterday, in which K. had apparently said it would be a good thing if he came to the United States and if the President went to Moscow. The President said that he had fumbled around the question, but at this point if we were ever going to break the log jam, it might be a good idea of invite K. now. Would suggest perhaps a meeting in the country, away from newspaper people as much as possible. If a Summit meeting were held in Quebec, it would be inevitable for K. to come here, either before or after conference. Herter is to talk to one of two people and then discuss further with the President.

TELEPHONE CALLS
July 8, 1959
Chronology

9:20	The President called Secretary Herter (re tuna)
11:05	The President called Secretary Herter (re possibility of inviting Khrushchev here)
12:40	The President called Major Eisenhower
2:02	The President called Major Eisenhower
2:05	The President called acw
2:46	The President tried to get Secretary McElroy, could not get him, said never mind
3:21	The President called Colonel Schulz, personal matter
8:12	The President called Mrs. John Eisenhower in Gettysburg

telephone calls July 7, 1959

9:12 Dr. John Hannah placed a call for the President and finally the call was completed at 12:30 when the President was in the House. The subject was a plea for the President to consider very carefully Mr. Mueller, present Acting Secretary of Commerce, for appointment to the Secretaryship.

6:00 The President called acw

TELEPHONE CALLS
July 6, 1959

Governor Nelson Rockefeller called the President. He had at his last meeting with the President told the President of his developing plans for fall out protection for the citizens of New York State, and the President had asked him to report developments. This Nelson was doing.

Today representatives of the Defense Council of the State of New York are meeting with ten representative and influential citizens to examine report that has been prepared. Nelson said it contained strong recommendations such as (1) each new building must have adequate shelter; (2) plans whereby each person or family could provide shelter; kits containing emergency food and radio that could be provided by each family or be provided by the State. Nelson is sending copy of report to the President. Has worked closely with Hoegh. Thinks it would be helpful if President would send him some message about report that he could use with Governors at Puerto Rican conference. Nelson plans to go to Conference with broad recommendation along these lines for each state.

- - -

12:35 The President called General Swing, head of the Immigration Service. He told General Swing he had just signed some private relief bills -- for five of them coming into this country were mental defectives, one tubercular, one epileptic. The President understood that these individuals would be taken care of, but was concerned about their offspring -- who would take care of them. He said he knew that Swing's relationships with Congressman Walters was very close, but wondered if something had not gone wrong in these cases. Swing said he had something else to talk to the President about, could he not look up the cases and then come in to see the President about both things. The President said okay.

TELEPHONE CALLS
July 2, 1959

12:23 The President talked to Senator Bridges - something about his making anappointment to see some people (staff, I think). Was not able to find out what about

12:55 The President talked to Mrs. Eisenhower who was leaving for Camp David

2:08 The President called acw

3:45 From Camp David, the President called General Goodpaster

July 3, 1959
from Camp David

5:49 to Ann Whitman)
5:53 to Ann Whitman) all about changes in speech at dedication
6:19 to Ann Whitman) ceremony of cornerstone of Capitol

July 4, 1959
President was in office briefly

11:06 Tried to get Jim Hagerty who was not at home. Cancelled.

TELEPHONE CALLS
July 1, 1959

12:46 I called the President about golf

12:47 The President called me back.

8:24 The President tried to get George Allen (about horse winning).

9:17 The President tried to get me - not home.

9:31 Mrs. Eisenhower called Mrs. Allen for the President.

[illegible] 1959 (1)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
~~1. Memo of~~ 76-50	~~Conf., DDE, Dillon, Major Eisenhower re Geneva Conference~~ (2 pgs) 6/9/81, bc	~~7/31/59~~	~~A~~
2. Minutes	of Cabinet Meeting (2 pgs) (portions excised by NLE staff)	7/31/59	A
~~3. Copy of~~	~~item #1; (Memo of Conf., DDE, Dillon, Major Eisenhower re Geneva Conference)~~ (2 pgs) 6/15/81-bm	~~7/31/59~~	~~A~~
~~4. Memo of~~ 76-49	~~Conf., DDE, Dillon, Major Eisenhower re de Gaulle and Summit plus discussion of USIA~~	~~7/30/59~~ 6/13/80, bc	~~A~~
~~5. Memo of~~	~~Conf., DDE, Dillon, Coolidge, Goodpaster re disarmament, 7/29/59~~ (2 pgs) 7/17/81 JKS	~~7/30/59~~	~~A~~
~~6. Notes on~~	~~Legislative Leadership Meeting~~ 12/2/77-bm	~~7/28/59~~	~~A~~
~~7. Memo of~~ 76-49	~~Conf., DDE, Dillon, Goodpaster re message to Macmillan~~ (1 pg) 6/13/80, bc	~~7/28/59~~	~~A~~
~~8. Memo of~~ 76-49, #207	~~Conf., DDE, Twining, Goodpaster re National Security paper~~ 11/15/76-DJH	~~7/27/59~~	~~A~~
9. Memo of	Conf., DDE, Dillon, Goodpaster re Geneva, Khrushchev and Summit meeting, 7/27/59 (3 pgs)	7/28/59	A
~~10. Position~~ 76-49	~~paper re Batista~~ 12/20/77-bc	~~7/27/59~~	~~A~~

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 43
Folder: Staff Notes July 1959 (1)

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION. GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
~~11. Memo of~~ 76-50	~~Conf., DDE, Dillon, Gates, Allen Dulles, Gray, Loper and others re atomic testing~~ ~~([illegible] pgs)~~ (exempted, Defense ltr.-5/20/77)	~~7/23/59~~ 12/12/80, be	~~A~~
12. Copy of	letter to DDE, (no signature on copy) re Geneva and testing (5 pgs)	undated	A
~~13. Position~~ 76-49	~~paper re Geneva and disarmament~~ 12/16/77-be	~~7/23/59~~	~~A~~

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 43
Folder: Staff Notes July 1959 (1)

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

July 31	Meeting- Governor's impression concerning Russian visit
July 31	Sec. Dillion, Maj. Eisenhower ... three unresolved points at Geneva conference
July 31	cabinet meeting ... oceanography-status report, Phas IV of OPERATION ALERT, 1959, Funding of the Delegate Agencies' Cvil Defense and Defense Mobilizat on Functions The Jt. Program to Improve accounting in the federal government, regional boundaries, financing the highway program
July 31	Sec. Dillon , Maj. Eisenhower ... three unresolved points at Geneva conference
July 30	The Pres. Sec. Flemming, Sec. Dillon, Director Stans, Gen. Persons, and Mr. Merriam ... re State Department reogranization
July 28	from H. Baker re H. R. 3460 TVA
July 30	Sec. Dillon , Maj. Eisenhower ... deGaulle's position on Western summit; USIA
July 30	NATO in Belgium
July 29	... TVA
July 29	press notes
July 29	Act. Sec. Dillon, Mr. Charles Coolidge, Gen. Goodpaster ... disarmament
July 28	Legislative Leaders meeting ... HEW appropriations, veternas pensions, civil defense, labor reform
July 28	Sec. Dillon, Gen. Goodpaster ... Macmillan draft message
July 23	record of bills passed, vetoed, etc.
July 27	Gen. Twining, Gen. goodpaster ... military concept in the national security policy paper
July 27	Sec. Dillon, Gen. Goodpaster ... Geneva situation
July 27	Ex-President Batista of Cuba
July 27	from Pres. to Melvin R. Laird ... HEW appropriations

July 23	meeting . . . atomic testing
July 22	Sec. Dillon and Murphy, Gen . Goodpaster . . . draft of a reply to Khrushchev on visits
July 22,	Pre-press brieifing
July 22	VP Nixon, Sec. Dillon, Maj. Eisenhower . . . Macmillan's concept of Khrushchev visit
July 21	staff notes . . . Khrushchev's visit

Presidential review of budget estimates

July 20	Present status of TVA revenue bond legislation
July 20	labor reform legislation
July 21	legislative leaders meeting, TVA financing, labor legislation
July 20	meeting with Mr. Frank Gard Jameson of Navy League of U. S.
July 17	Mr. McCone, Gen. Goodpaster . . . thermonuclear weapons
July 17	Sec. McElroy, Sec. Dillon, Gen. Goodpaster . . . miscell. -- Geneva negotiations; defense dept.
July 17	cabinet meeting . . . The Dixon-Yates Contract, verbatim transcripts of committee meetings removal of papers by retiring dept. and agency heads, the Pres. staff notes -- review of agency participation, the New Delhi World Agriculture Fair
July 16	Sec. Dillon, Gen. Goodpaster . . . ICA; Bohlen affair
Jul y 16	letter from Treasury re bonds coming mature date
July 15	pre-press conference
July 15	notes from Raymond Saulnier on evaluting the possible economic impact of the steel strike
July 15	Dr. Glennan, Dr. Dryden, Gen. Goodpaster . . . space-- NASA
July 14	legislative leaders meeting . . . interst rates, FNMA mortgage exchange for bonds, housing, minimum wage, defense appropriation

July 14	Adm. Radford, Gen. Goodpaster . . . Adm. Radford's report of temporary duty.
July 14	defense, National Aeronautics and Space Adm., Telecommunication Federal Council for Science and Technology, Gen. Comments
July 11	notes on major provison on legislation to increase interest ceilings
July 13	comparison of major provisions of omnibus housing bills in 86th Congress
July 13	public works appropriation bill
July 12	action on pres. budget
July 13	key congressional items
July 13	new housing bill
July 13	memo for Pres re Pres. expense allowance
July 13	conference . . . re safety of certain atomic weapons
July 10	Sec. Herter, Dllon, Murphy, Merchant, Gen. Goodpaster . . . Proposal to Khrushchev summit meet
July 10	Maurice Stans' second appearance -- Preparedness Invest. subcom
July 10	Veto History down through the years
July 9	. . . results of Mass Transportatinn Survey of the Wash. Met. Area
July 9	Sec. Herter, Gen. Goodpaster . . . negotiations in Geneva
July 9	from Harland Bartholomew . . . Mass Transportation Plan for Wash and met. area
July 8	pre-press briefing
	memo re problems of tuna fisheries of U. S.
July	Congressmen Utt and Wilson's visit
July 8	from wives of American Tuna Producers
July 7	legislative leaders . . . defense appropriations, public works appropriations, TVA Bill, Veternas Peacetime benefits, highway program
July 7	Chairman McCone, Gen. Starbird, Gen. Loper, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Harlow, Gen. Goodpaster . . . atomic weapons

July 7	proposal of AEC for production of fissionable material
June 29	public works appropriation bill
July 2	. . . security policy paper -- atomic weapons, etc.
July 2	meeting with Sen. Scott on 49-star flag
July 2	civil rights
July 1	pre-press conference
July 1	memo re meeting of Gov. Ahmed Bargach, Gov. of Casablanca
July 1	memo re Mr. Kozlov's call on the President

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 3, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Meeting: July 31, 1959 -- 11:28 a.m. to 12:13 p.m.

The President; Governor LeRoy Collins of Florida, Chairman of Governors' Conference; Governor George D. Clyde of Utah; Governor John E. Davis of North Dakota; Governor Luther H. Hodges of North Carolina; Governor Steve McNichols of Colorado; Governor Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey; Governor Robert E. Smylie of Idaho; Governor William G. Stratton of Illinois; Governor Cecil H. Underwood of West Virginia; Mr. Kenneth Holland; Mr. John Ivey, Jr; and Mr. Merriam.

Governor Collins started the meeting by handing the President a report (copy attached) giving the highlights of the Governors' impressions concerning their Russian visit. He emphasized three impressions, (1) the friendship of the Russian people for Americans, (2) their lack of information about the United States, and (3) the great need for broadening the exchange of persons, particularly the Russian equivalent of State Governors. The President indicated that he thoroughly agreed with the suggestion that the exchange of people should be stepped up.

Governor McNichols noted that a great many Russians seemed to be quite bitter about the fact that we ended our aid after the war. He said they didn't seem to know that their government had turned down our offer of assistance under the Marshall Plan. The President said also they have seemed to forget that we gave them $11 billion in aid during the war.

Governor Stratton noted that the people with whom he talked seemed completely at ease, and all the Governors commented on the relative freedom which they had to move around.

Governor Stratton noted his feeling that some of the embassies were not on the ball in exploiting the Governors' visit and other similar activities. He specifically mentioned the fact that at the American Embassy in Moscow, the only place they visited where their cameras had to be checked, he said they had been met at the airport in Moscow by a Second Secretary, which led to subsequent down-grading of the importance of their visit. Governor Stratton and several others commented on their impression that the American Embassy staff did very little travelling around Russia, whereas everywhere the Governors went they ran into American sightseers. They felt that perhaps the Embassy staff was living in too much of a vacuum.

Governor Meyner and several of the other Governors stressed their belief that an exchange of visits by the President and Mr. Khrushchev would be very helpful, and Governor Meyner noted that Khrushchev spoke very highly about the President (although, according to the Governor, Mr. Khrushchev didn't think very much of the President's predecessor).

Mr. John Ivey brought up the question of the Lacey-Zarubin agreement and said that the Russians had claimed that the United States was dragging its feet on the renewal of this agreement. Mr. Ivey and several of the Governors expressed the hope that the agreement could be expanded to include officials of the various republics of Russia.

Most of the Governors felt that the United States Fair was much too superficial, and particularly decried the extensive cosmetics and fashion displays.

REM
Robert E. Merriam

STATEMENT OF
MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, NATIONAL GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE TO PRESIDENT EISENHOWER FOLLOWING TRIP TO SOVIET UNION

Washington, D. C.
July 31, 1959

The undersigned group of American governors, constituting the executive committee of the national Governors' Conference (with replacements for two members), has completed an intensive tour and study in the Soviet Union.

We visited in five Republics and had conferences with hundreds of officials at all levels of government. Our time was limited to three weeks but to the fullest extent possible we utilized this (1) to gain knowledge and a better understanding of the political, economic and social structure of the U.S.S.R.; and (2) to convey information regarding the operation of our own American federal-state system. Further we talked with the rank and file Soviet people and had the opportunity to gauge their personal feelings and attitudes.

As a result of this mission, and based upon our first-hand observations in the several areas we visited, we have gained the following impressions:

1. It should be recognized that the people of the Soviet Union have made substantial progress in the development of their vast country under their socialist system; even though their standards of living remain far below our own. The recognition of their progress in no sense detracts from our continued complete conviction that our own democratic form of government -- which supports the principles of individual freedom and free enterprise and which has made possible our political and economic progress -- remains the most desirable plan of government.

2. We saw no indication that the Soviet people entertain any desire to abandon their system of government and economy, any more than our people intend to abandon their basic beliefs.

3. We are convinced that ways and means can be and must be devised for the people of these two major nations to understand each other better in order to achieve permanent world peace.

4. There exists a very sincere and spontaneous friendship toward Americans among the people in the Soviet Union.

5. There is a serious lack of factual information and understanding about the United States among Soviet officials and the Soviet people.

6. However, there is an encouraging -- and obviously genuine -- desire to learn more about the United States and an eagerness to visit America in order to see for themselves.

7. This desire is most pronounced among Soviet officials at the republic and lower levels of government, which is indeed heartening -- since these are the officials who are closest to the Soviet people and who are quite likely to be chosen as national leaders in the future.

8. Because American officials at the state level and below also occupy somewhat similar positions, we feel they can profit greatly, as we have, from personal observations within the Soviet Union.

9. A great need exists for a more factual and extensive mutual exchange of information between the two nations and their respective peoples and officials.

It would, therefore, appear that a greatly expanded program of exchange visits between the United States and the Soviet Union, with particular emphasis on the exchange of officials at the middle and local levels of government, would be highly desirable.

We stand ready to render any possible assistance for the development of such an exchange program, and we hope the government of the United States will further and with much greater emphasis pursue the initiative in developing this program on an expanded basis as a means of helping to dissolve, wherever possible, in the best interests of both nations, those differences which tend to perpetuate tensions now imperilling the peace of the world.

This statement is an expression of opinion by the undersigned. In no way does it purport to reflect the will or desires of the national Governors' Conference or any other governor.

LeRoy Collins, Governor of Florida
and Chairman, Governors' Conference

George D. Clyde, Governor of Utah

John E. Davis, Governor of North Dakota

Luther H. Hodges, Governor of North
Carolina

Steve McNichols, Governor of Colorado

Robert B. Meyner, Governor of New Jersey

Robert E. Smylie, Governor of Idaho

William G. Stratton, Governor of Illinois

Cecil H. Underwood, Governor of West
Virginia

~~TOP SECRET~~

July 31, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
July 31, 1959 -- 11:15 AM

Others present: Secretary Dillon
Major Eisenhower

The President read a message from Secretary Herter (CAHTO 183) with regard to three major unresolved points at the Geneva conference, namely: (1) continuation of allied rights in Berlin, (2) reduction in troop levels, and (3) linkage of all-German talks with a time limit to be put on any temporary moratorium.

After reading the message, the President said that as far as military value is concerned, a troop level of 6000 is the equivalent of our present 11,000, that this is a policy question outside the sphere of the Department of Defense. If points (1) and (3) were agreed (favorably to the Western position) and announced, then he felt the allies could announce their readiness to make modest force reductions.

Mr. Dillon said that State's feeling coincides with that of the President. Couve de Murville has stated that if (1) and (3) are agreed, then the psychological impact of reduction of Western forces in Berlin to 8000 or 10,000 would be small. Mr. Dillon visualizes that all three points would be announced together. Our public statement would essentially say that since the allies and the USSR have reached agreement as to satisfactory language regarding the continuation of allied rights in Berlin, and since the Soviets have withdrawn their linkage of direct all-German talks with the time limit, we are therefore ready to make modest force reductions of our garrisons in Berlin. The President agreed and instructed Mr. Dillon to send a message to Mr. Herter over his signature to this effect and to send the President a copy. He authorized reducing forces to the levels proposed by Couve de Murville and asked that Brentano be kept informed of our position. He recognized that this will have a bad short-term effect on German morale, but said we can't do the impossible just to maintain German morale at a high level at all times.

* * *

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 80-182 #2
By DJH Date 5/28/81

~~TOP SECRET~~

Mr. Dillon then notified the President that Dr. Killian will go to Britain about August tenth in place of Dr. Bacher to brief on the subject of detection of underground test shots.

John S D Eisenhower
John S. D. Eisenhower

~~TOP SECRET~~

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
2 at the front of this folder

~~TOP SECRET~~

July 31, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
July 31, 1959 -- 11:15 AM

Others present: Secretary Dillon
Major Eisenhower

The President read a message from Secretary Herter (GAHTO 183) with regard to three major unresolved points at the Geneva conference, namely: (1) continuation of allied rights in Berlin, (2) reduction in troop levels, and (3) linkage of all-German talks with a time limit to be put on any temporary moratorium.

After reading the message, the President said that as far as military value is concerned, a troop level of 6,000 is the equivalent of our present 11,000, that this is a policy question outside the sphere of the Department of Defense.

If points (1) and (3) were agreed (favorably to the Western position) and announced, then he felt the allies could announce their readiness to make modest force reductions.

Mr. Dillon said that State's feeling coincides with that of the President. Couve de Murville has stated that if (1) and (3) are agreed, then the psychological impact of reduction of Western forces in Berlin to 8,000 or 10,000 would be small. Mr. Dillon visualizes that all three points would be announced together. Our public statement would essentially say that since the allies and the USSR have reached agreement as to satisfactory language regarding the continuation of allied rights in Berlin, and since the Soviets have withdrawn their linkage of direct all-German talks with the time limit, we are therefore ready to make modest force reductions of our garrisons in Berlin. The President agreed and instructed Mr. Dillon to send a message to Mr. Herter over his signature to this effect and to send the President a copy. He authorized reducing forces to the levels proposed by Couve de Murville and asked that Brentano be kept informed of our position. He recognized that this will have a bad short-term effect on German morale, but said we can't do the impossible just to maintain German morale at a high level at all times.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 80-182 #2
By DJH/bm Date 5/28/81/6/15/81

~~TOP SECRET~~

* * *

Mr. Dillon then notified the President that Dr. Killian will go to Britain about August tenth in place of Dr. Bacher to brief on the subject of detection of underground test shots.

John S.D. Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 12/2/77

MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

July 31, 1959
9:00 A.M. -- 10:40 A.M.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Mr. C. Douglas Dillon
 for Sec. Herter
Sec. Anderson
Mr. Thomas S. Gates
 for Sec. McElroy
AG Rogers
Mr. Edson O. Sessions
 for PMG Summerfield
Mr. Fred Aandahl
 for Sec. Seaton
Sec. Mueller
Sec. Benson
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Flemming

Director Stans
Gov. Hoegh

Mr. John F. Floberg, AEC
Dr. Raymond J. Saulnier, CEA
Dr. Arthur Maxwell, Navy
Dr. James H. Wakelin, Navy

Gen. Goodpaster
Mr. Robert Gray
Mr. Gordon Gray
Mr. Harr
Mr. Kendall
Dr. Kistiakowsky
Mr. Morgan
Dr. Paarlberg
Maj Eisenhower
Mr. Stephens - (in part)
Capt Aurand - (in part)
Mr. Patterson

Oceanography - Status Report - Navy Assistant Secretary Wakelin, with the aid of a slide presentation, portrayed the potentialities and challenges in this field. The oceans are potentially this earth's greatest source of (a) food, (b) minerals, and (c) fresh water. The sea's mysteries and our ignorance of them, however, are profound; we are no where near licking the problem of finding an underwater radiation which will enable us accurately to locate submarines, and we still know very little about how the oceans affect the world's weather. The Soviet Union is ahead of us in the quality and quantity of their oceanographic research facilities, including ships.

The President asked that future U. S. Government efforts in the broad field of oceanographic research include cooperative programs and pooling of information with the other nations in the free world active in oceanographic research, especially the United Kingdom and Japan.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By DHe NLE, Date 8-11-76

The Cabinet noted that comprehensive recommendations with respect to the nature and magnitude of future government-wide oceanographic research activities will be developed in the special subcommittee of the Federal Council for Science and Technology for presentation to the Council and to the Cabinet.

Phase IV of OPERATION ALERT, 1959

Information concerning national defense has been excised from this page by the Eisenhower Library staff.

Funding of the Delegate Agencies' Civil Defense and Defense Mobilization Functions

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By: DHC NLE, Date 8-11-76

Information concerning national defense has been excised from this page by the Eisenhower Library staff.

The Joint Program to Improve Accounting in the Federal Government - Mr. Stans recalled how, back in 1948, Government accounting was a jumble. There was duplication of functions and records between Treasury and GAO; there was no formal accounting system at all in the Post Office; there was a costly and out-moded system of processing information; little emphasis was given to the use of financial data for management purposes; there was no integration of accounting and budgeting, and the statute books were replete with antiquated legal requirements.

Mr. Stans stated that the Joint Accounting Improvement Program was a long-range program -- a cooperative interagency effort -- primarily being sparked jointly by Treasury, Budget, and GAO. Its objectives were, and still are, improved organization for financial management; more meaningful accounting and budgeting, more effective internal controls, better use of financial information contained in more reliable reports, and savings in cost of operations.

Mr. Stans said that since 1948, the laws have been modernized, duplicate record-keeping and red tape have been eliminated, organization improved, accounting systems in many agencies have been overhauled, electronic and automatic data processing equipment introduced, the apportionment and allotment processes simplified, accounting and budgeting brought closer together, better audits and controls introduced, and, above all, the better financial data which is being produced is allowing better management decisions to be made.

AEC, Civil Service, TVA, VA, Justice and Treasury have gone far toward meeting the program's objectives; Commerce, HEW, Interior, Post Office, GSA and HHFA have a way to go; Defense, Labor, State, ICA, NSF, and USIA have a long way to go.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By DC NLE, Date 12/2/77

Several Cabinet members voiced their concern at the frequency with which the Comptroller General makes charges to the public or to the Congress that one Department or another is in the wrong. Upon investigation, these charges usually turn out to be false and irresponsible. The rectifications, however, never catch up with the original allegations and the agencies' reputations are thereby damaged, publicly and in the minds of Congress. There was very strong sentiment at the table that this kind of irresponsibility should be stopped. The President strongly sympathized with this, although he added that from his personal experience Mr. Campbell is personally very approachable. Director Stans promised that he would discuss this problem informally with the Comptroller General.

Expressing approval of the great progress made under this program since it began in 1948, the President asked that each department and agency head: (a) give active, top-side support to the total program; (b) promote broader understanding of the program's objectives; (c) require prompt remedial action in his agency where the program may be lagging; (d) make effective use of the financial information which the program generates; (e) apply the program with particular diligence to property inventory and contracting operations.

The Cabinet noted that the Director of the Bureau of the Budget will shortly send a personal communication to each department head with additional, specific suggestions as to how the respective Cabinet member can particularly assist in the achievement of the objectives of this program.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS:

A. Regional Boundaries - In conjunction with Item 3 above, Secretary Flemming quoted the Senate-House Conference report which, in effect, will try to prohibit him from making the regional boundary adjustments requested by the President in the interests of sound civil defense. The President said he should take the contemplated actions nevertheless; Dr. Flemming will pursue this matter further with the White House and the affected agency heads.

B. Financing the Highway Program - Sec. Anderson reviewed the House Ways and Means Committee action in proposing temporary bonds for highway financing. With the President's support, he spoke strongly against any kind of debt-financing of the highway program in a period of such prosperity as the country is now enjoying.

LAM
L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
✓Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Gray
Mr. Minnich

(Note: This account based on Mr. Patterson's summary memorandum prepared for General Persons' information and on the Record of Action.)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 30, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Meeting: July 30, 1959 -- 11:11 to 11:25 a.m.
The President, Secretary Flemming, Secretary Dillon, Director Stans, General Persons, and Mr. Merriam

Subject: State Department Reorganization

Secretary Flemming reported to the President that the draft bill calling for reorganization of the State Department and the complete integration of the International Cooperation Administration and the United States Information Agency into the Department, was now completed. He noted that this proposal is now in bill form, rather than reorganization plan, because there were some technical difficulties involved in using the reorganization plan route. Secretary Flemming reminded the President that at the last meeting on this subject, the President had asked that this matter be brought back to him when it was ready for consideration.

After expressing some doubt as to whether the State Department Reorganization Plan should be transmitted to the Congress separately from the First Secretary proposal, the President indicated that he would "go along" with the recommendation to submit the plan to Congress, provided that the appropriate Members of Congress were contacted in advance to determine the possibility of favorable action at this Session. It is understood that if favorable action is doubtful, the entire matter would again be reviewed with the President.

In the course of discussing this subject, the President mentioned the possibility of setting up a Foreign Affairs Council composed of representatives of State, Labor, Commerce and HEW Departments, to act as a coordinating board between the various foreign programs now conducted by these agencies.

REM
Robert E. Merriam

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 30, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Meeting: The President, Senator John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky, Congressman Howard H. Baker of Tennessee, and Congressman B. Carroll Reece of Tennessee, and Mr. Merriam -- July 30, 1959, 8:31 a.m. to 8:55 a.m.

The Congressmen presented the President with a memorandum (copy attached) urging him to approve the TVA financing bill now before him. The President indicated his complete agreement with all of the points made in the memorandum, but noted that one portion of the bill would be an erosion of his powers, and seemed to the President to be another round in the struggle between the Executive and Legislative Branches of our government, which struggle he noted had been going on since the days of George Washington.

The President assured the Congressmen that he would give very careful consideration to the bill, and told them that he was spending more time studying this one bill than any other that has been before him.

Congressman Baker noted that the Democrats from the TVA area were hoping that the President would veto the bill so that they would have an issue. While expressing willingness to introduce a new bill with the proper amendment to the Presidential review section, Congressman Baker was very doubtful of the possibility of favorable action.

Robert E. Merriam

HOWARD H. BAKER
SECOND DIST., TENNESSEE

COMMITTEE:
WAYS AND MEANS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

July 28, 1959

The President
The White House

My dear Mr. President:

Re: H. R. 3460
Tennessee Valley Authority
Financing Bill

While we realize that there is at least one portion of this Bill which is objectionable to you, we respectfully urge you to sign the bill into law and refer to the following portions of the bill which we consider to be much better and more in the national interest than existing law:

1. The bill draws a line around the periphery of the area for which either TVA or its distributors were the primary sources of power supply on July 1, 1957. It permits additional service within that area and also permits sale of power within a strip five miles wide around the periphery, subject to the limitation that the total area may not exceed 2,000 square miles; not more than 500 miles of it may be within any one state; none of it may be in any new state; and, it may not

include a municipality receiving electricity from another source. It also includes several cities and communities which were either receiving TVA power or in the process of obtaining TVA power.

The Bill places the Atomic Energy Commission in the same position as the Department of Defense under the proviso, "that nothing herein contained shall prevent the transmission of TVA power to the Department of Defense ... on certification by the President of the United States" as to the need for such power.

2. Under existing law, TVA pays no interest to the United States Treasury on the net appropriated investment for power installations of $1.2 billion.

Under H. R. 3460, TVA is required to pay annually interest to the Treasury on this net appropriated investment for power at the average long-term borrowing rate of the United States Government. If this average long-term borrowing rate should be 3½ percent, the Treasury would receive in the first year interest in the amount of $42 million.

3. The bill gives the Secretary of the Treasury control over both timing and maximum rate of interest on the bonds.

We understand that this provision is satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury.

4. The Bill provides, in addition to the annual interest hereinabove referred to, for repayment to the Treasury of $1 billion of the net $1.2 billion appropriated investment as follows: $10 million a year for the first five years; $15 million a year for the next five years; and, $20 million a year thereafter.

5. The Bill permits TVA to obtain considerable revenue from the sale of ferrophosphorus, which at present is not only going to waste but also presenting a serious storage problem. We understand that there is an active market for this product in Belgium and Luxembourg, but no domestic market.

Respectfully,

United States Senator
From Kentucky

Member of Congress
1st District, Tennessee

Howard H. Baker
Member of Congress
2nd District, Tennessee

~~SECRET~~

6

July 30, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
July 30, 1959 - 11:00 AM (After NSC)

Others present: Secretary Dillon
Major Eisenhower

The President asked Mr. Dillon to drop in to explain de Gaulle's position on a Western summit meeting. The President inquired why de Gaulle seemed to be reluctant on this. Mr. Dillon explained that in the light of Khrushchev's visit to the U.S. shortly after the proposed time for a Western summit, de Gaulle wishes to avoid any appearance that the President is speaking for him.

The President then mentioned a proposal currently under consideration that USIA be placed in the State Department. The President feels that USIA is best placed outside of State in the event the First Secretary becomes a reality. He feels that State, USIA, ICA and others should be separate organizations, all reporting to the First Secretary. This would relieve State from all tasks outside of policy and diplomacy, a concept which Secretary Dulles had supported strongly. Secretary Dulles had abhorred the idea of operations being conducted within the State Department.

Mr. Dillon said that Mr. Dulles had become somewhat reconciled to operations being conducted within the State Department toward the end of his tenure. He quoted Dr. Milton Eisenhower and Secretary Flemming as feeling that the incorporation of USIA into State would increase the chances of obtaining a First Secretary under reorganization. The President said that he wants to retain the Secretary of State on the status of a Foreign Minister so as to place the First Secretary in the role of a Prime Minister for the purpose of summit meetings. He is trying to establish a Foreign Policy Institution. He cited as an example the way that State and Agriculture tend to look at PL 480. Agriculture views it as a means of getting rid of agricultural surpluses, whereas State regards this law as an instrument of policy.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 76-49 # 205
By DJH Date 6/12/80

~~SECRET~~

Mr. Dillon said that from his experience in mutual security operations, the post of a First Secretary would be a highly useful governmental instrument. State and Treasury, for example, have many differences which are important but not sufficiently important to take to the President. One man below Presidential level empowered to resolve these differences would be extremely helpful.

John S.D. Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower

July 30, 1959 6

General Goodpaster

Colonel Schulz said the conversation between the President and General Jacques de Dixmude was personal and social. The President asked where some of his old friends were, including Guy de Grieff, and was told that he is back in Brussels awaiting reassignment.

The President inquired as to the forces that the Belgians have supplied to NATO. General Jacques de Dixmude indicated two divisions, and referred to two special units whose name Colonel Schulz didn't catch. The President asked what kind of tanks they were using, and was told U.S. T-47s.

The President asked him whether he had been on tour here. The General explained that he was here at the request of his Defense Minister to be present during Pentagon talks and that he had not been on tour. The Defense Minister is going on tour tomorrow morning but General Jacques de Dixmude will return to Belgium.

They then discussed the visit made here by the King of the Belgians, and the General said that the trip had done him a lot of good. It was the first time in history that the King had held a press conference, and was a good thing for the country and for the King himself.

The President asked to be remembered to all of his friends, and especially to His Majesty if General Jacques de Dixmude should see him.

ab

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 30, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Meeting: July 29, 1959 -- 11:14 a.m. to 12::03 p.m.
The President; the Board of Directors of TVA, General Herbert D. Vogel, Chairman, Mr. A. R. Jones, and Congressman Brooks Hays, members; General Persons, Mr. Morgan, and Mr. Merriam.

General Vogel started the meeting by outlining the principal provisions of the bill, and the President, reminding the members of the Board that this was his idea originally, indicated his complete agreement with all of the major provisions, except the one which effectively exempts him from the annual review of the TVA financial program. He indicated that this section involved a matter of principle, that it was a fight between himself and the Congress, and that he had no intention of in any way allowing the powers of the Presidency to be eroded during his term of office.

There was considerable discussion back and forth as to the exact meaning of this section of the bill. General Vogel commented that even if the bill were signed, this Board would of course always abide by the President's wishes, and he indicated that probably not more than one or two new steam plants would be needed in the next several years. He urged the President to accept this one objectionable feature because of the other meritorious parts of the bill. The President indicated that the Congress had put to him a problem that really had nothing to do with TVA, and therefore, one which the TVA Board was not able to resolve for him. However, he indicated that he would carefully study all the points made by the Board.

REM
Robert E. Merriam

Pre-press notes 7/29/59

INTERNATIONAL

OAS Foreign Ministers meeting scheduled for August 12th in Santiago. The President will make announcement somehow during conference.

Hawaiian electionx. Remarkable results -- The Republican Governor, Lt. Governor and one Senator were elected. This in spite of the fact that three weeks ago Quinn was very doubtful. Jim suggested that the President could make some statement to the effect that the election of people of oriental background represented "America at its best."

Vice President's visit to the Soviet Union. Television reports showed that the exchange on opening day was not nearly as acrimonious as press reports intimated. Talks are useful in promoting relations. (The President added that in Russia they were taking the Vice President's words and putting them in Russian as though they came from Khrushchev.) The press has said that the Soviets had not lived up to their agreement about reciprocal release of the exchange; however, State has reports, not verified, that film has been shown in several cities. We do not know what coverage and we have nothing on fact that Russians may or may not have distorted coverage.

The President commented on his talk with the minister at the Gettysburg Church on Sunday; he said he did not know who could have overheard him tell the minister that his early reports from Nixon were that the tone and tenor of the exchange were good. (Actually I believe the Minister immediately went to the press).

Vice President's visit to Poland -- hope that this may lead to exchange.

Stories regarding possible exchange of visits between Khrushchev and the President. The President said this was in the press all the time, he recalled a poll some weeks ago in which 56% of Americans were in favor of such exchange.

Geneva. Reports are coming out about time and place of summit meeting. The President has previously said that Herter has authority, if primary requirement is set, to arrange such things.

de Gaulle. Reports are also coming out of Paris (and French Embassy here) that there will be a meeting of the President and de Gaulle in Paris in August -- and also that Macmillan will join.

Progress at Foreign Ministers meeting. June 16th statement proposed that we have a continuing body to meet on European question, on which would sit representatives of both German governments. There seems to be a period of five years not attached to it, but that has not been settled.

Moscow Fair. The President reminded of the concrete floor disaster, and that asphalt is now being used. Many Americans offered to cooperate to repair damage.

Books removed from Fair. Mr. McClellan has authority to do so. One press report said the Soviets had objected to the World Almanac.

Incidentally, nothing was censored by the American Government at the Russian Exhibition here.

Youth Festival in Vienna. There is a current argument in the American delegation between the Communist group and the non-Communist group as to who shall control the election. The President asked who appointed these young people to go to the Festival, and the reply was that some young men and women went on their own and some were sponsored by certain groups. Probably the Communists among the Americans are chosen by some method.

Cuba

1. Castro.

2. Batista. It has been made public about Mrs. Batista's letter to Mrs. Eisenhower, and Batista's son's wire to the President. The President said this was a "tough one". Outside of the past months, Batista had always cooperated with the government. On the other hand other Latin American countries are very sensitive about any dictator being given "haven" here.

3. Communist infiltration. Nothing has been proved. OAS has moved into situation to the extent of asking for a meeting of the Foreign Ministers.

BOAC case. President is still studying -- it is very involved. The Bermuda agreement was reviewed: when either country wants to add any point on any of its routes, they serve notice to the other country; if the other country does not object, those points can be added. Final authority is International Aviation Agency.

Geneva Nuclear Conference. Nothing newsworthy happening. The Administrative difficulties in Geneva in supporting two foreign conferences have resulted in this one being slowed down. Latest proposal for control posts: 1/3 Soviet; 1/3 American and 1/3 neutral. The President said this was a "fair proposal."

DOMESTIC

Steel and labor - the President is fully informed.

Housing - hearing which they are holding prior to attempting to override veto of bill is called by Halleck "colossal nitpicking." They are trying to say message was misleading and inaccurate; not so. If asked, the President will say that everybody in the Administration who had the slightest knowledge of the facts had a hand in preparing the veto message.

TVA bill - There is a very serious question and the President is studying it carefully.

Mutual security. The President was reminded of an amendment which in effect says that the President is required to furnish any information asked for by Congress or General Accounting Office, or 20 days after such refusal funds will be cut off. This, in view of the Attorney General, is unconstitutional and clearly represents an infringement of the Congress on the powers granted the Executive. It is believed this amendment will be modified. Otherwise the President said he would not be able to accept it.

Civil Rights. Title three has been declared by the Attorney General as unnecessary.

Highways. The President referred to stories he had heard from Republican Congressmen this morning and said he wanted Bryce to set up an appointment with Secretary Mitchell, the Attorney General, Mr. Tallamy and General Bragdon.

DC Home Rule. President reminded of what is now happening.

List of "must" legislation. General Persons suggested the President avoid such a list, but the President said he had several times publicly said that a Labor Bill was a "must."

McElroy's statement that the Soviets have at most ten operational ICBMs. The President will not get into that.

Atlas firing successful. This was a Series D -- an operational missile. They believe the difficulty in stage two has been found and eliminated.

~~SECRET~~

July 30, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
July 29, 1959

Others present: Acting Secretary Dillon
Mr. Charles Coolidge
General Goodpaster

Mr. Dillon said he was there to introduce Mr. Coolidge to the President in a new capacity, that of Director of the study of Disarmament which the President had recently approved. The President expressed his gratification that Mr. Coolidge was bringing his extended experience in security affairs back to the government to lead this study.

Mr. Coolidge said his ideas on disarmament are still pretty meager. It seemed to be something that everyone is for but for which it is very hard to find specific effective things to do. He said he did not intend to establish any big task forces, but thought he would take advantage of what has already been done. His staff he expected to include four from Defense, four from State, two or three from the scientific community, one from CIA and one from AEC, at least initially. The President supported this approach, commenting that our normal experience is that these projects are over-organized, to the extent that they become bureaucratic. His thought is that the key is a few people with good ideas and imagination. Mr. Coolidge said he had talked with Dr. Kistiakowsky, Dr. Killian and Mr. Allen Dulles to get their thinking, and would certainly be searching for ideas wherever they could be found.

The President said that one of the difficulties is that it is hard to get timely response even where we see some action possibilities. He recalled that he had thought some two years ago that it would have been a good idea to discontinue atmospheric testing. The Soviets probably would not have agreed, since they have insisted on banning all types of testing, but we would have improved our

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 80-192 #5
By DJH Date 7/15/81

situation greatly without ruling out tests that were really essential. In the long run, he said he feels we cannot go beyond the ban on atmospheric testing since inspection against ground testing is too uncertain, and inspection against high altitude testing will probably be too costly. He felt that there is great value to be gained through the elimination of certain types of arms from certain areas. The virtue is that we thereby establish inspection systems, and it is from these that he expects progress in the international field to be achieved. After further discussion of the difficulties involved in the disarmament approach, Mr. Coolidge and the President agreed that the only thing to do is to stay with it and do the best we can.

The President again thanked Mr. Coolidge for taking on this assignment. At this point Mr. Coolidge left the President's office.

The President then cleared a proposed message to Prime Minister Macmillan and gave it to Mr. Dillon for final editing and dispatch. He followed this with a message to Khrushchev with the same instructions. Mr. Dillon suggested delivering the message to Macmillan through Lord Hood and the one to Khrushchev through Ambassador Menshikov here in Washington, and the President agreed.

Mr. Dillon recommended for the President's approval the designation of Mr. Dowling as Assistant Secretary for European Affairs in the State Department. He mentioned that the international organization for the support of NATO is planning to designate a new head, and asked if the President would see any objection to Mr. Harriman's taking that post, which is an entirely private position. The President said he did not think this was a matter which needed to be brought to him, and would therefore have no objection.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 12/2/77

NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

July 28, 1959

8:30 a.m. -- 10:30 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Sen. Dirksen
Sen. Bridges
Sen. Saltonstall
Sen. Kuchel
Sen. Williams
Sen. Morton

Rep. Halleck
Rep. Arends
Rep. Allen
Rep. Byrnes
Rep. Hoeven
Rep. Griffin
Rep. Kearns
Rep. Taber

Gov. Hoegh
Dr. Saulnier, CEA
Mr. Stans, BoB
  Mr. Staats
  Mr. Hughes

Sec. Mitchell, Labor
Sec. Flemming, HEW
  Mr. Elliot L. Richardson
Mr. Sumner Whittier, VA
  Mr. Bradford Morse
  Mr. William Driver
Mr. C. Douglas Dillon, State
  Mr. Wm. B. Macomber

General Persons
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Kendall
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Anderson
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Wheeler
Mr. Chesney
Mr. Gruenther
Mr. Hagerty
Mr. McPhee

SUMMARY

HEW Appropriation - Mr. Laird's letter requesting the President's views on settlement of the HEW appropriation was discussed. It was agreed (after Laird was consulted by phone) that it would be better not to respond to the letter at this time.

Veterans Pensions - It was pointed out that the "parity" provision for widows and dependents in the pending bill would increase the cost of this program about $10 billion over the next 40 years, instead of reducing it as the Administration bill provided.

Mr. Stans will testify on the undesirable features of the bill. Mr. Whittier urged that consideration be given to development of an acceptable compromise.

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 12/6/77

Civil Defense - Gov. Hoegh stressed the urgent need for the $12 million appropriation for the matching program with State and local governments. The President cautioned against neglecting this important phase of the total defense effort. Gov. Hoegh assured against using the program purely for patronage purposes.

Labor Reform - The newly developed Landrum-Griffin bill was discussed and will be reviewed further by Sec. Mitchell.

Mutual Security - It was agreed that efforts to restore cuts made by the House Committee should be concentrated on the Senate action.

Miscellaneous - There was brief discussion of the Vice President's trip to Moscow, Civil Rights, TVA legislation, and the housing bill veto.

* * * * *

HEW Appropriation - At the President's request, Sec. Flemming spoke about the letter from Congressman Mel Laird to the President asking for his views to help compose House and Senate differences on HEW appropriations. Mr. Flemming said the Administration has been working on a strong reply showing that above an indicated amount the bill might not be acceptable. Gen. Persons commented that because of the lowest figure as between the House and Senate bills, the conferees can't send a bill that is acceptable. The President then asked for opinions on the effect a reply to this letter would have.

Rep. Halleck suggested, and Sen. Saltonstall concurred, that the President could say he had sent up his estimates in January and nothing has happened since to suggest they are not still adequate. The President felt that even the low House figure of $180 million was unpalatable. Mr. Harlow pointed out that if the President didn't indicate his views, there could be an overwhelming vote in favor of the conferees' bill and then people are locked in without having known the President's views.

The President said he would consider the draft further and that it might be better to limit the letter to a discussion of the excess over what can be used for research. He asked Rep. Byrnes to check it out with Laird.

Rep. Byrnes reported later in the meeting that he had just talked to Laird about the HEW appropriation, and Laird said it would be better to hold up the letter until the conference report is out. The President concurred.

Veterans Pensions - Mr. Stans stated that the "parity" provisions for widows and dependents of World War II veterans will increase costs by

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 12/2/77

$10 billion through the year 2000, whereas the Administration bill would have scaled down benefits by providing lesser pensions for veterans with greater incomes, thus producing a reduction over the next forty years of about $47 billion. He said he would today testify in favor of the Administration bill and indicate the excesses of the House approved bill: (1) the payments are too high, (2) the bill allows too many exclusions from income in determining veterans' eligibility for a pension, (3) the bill allows eligibility with so high an income as to refute the basis of need which supposedly underlies these pensions. The door would be open for compromise after the hearings have closed, he added.

Sen. Williams said Messrs. Stans and Whittier would be asked to come up with a compromise, for there aren't enough votes to go back too far on the House bill. He reported requests from veterans organisations to kill the bill in Committee, perhaps because they think they'll get a better bill next year.

Mr. Whittier expressed VA's agreement with Director Stans on parity being an expensive feature. Since there is a lot of sympathy for this, he said, it might be possible to suggest amendments to the Committee that even with parity could work an acceptable compromise. The President noted ironically that the issue is usually put: "would you rather save $50 or save a child's life?" It is hard to cope with this demagoguery, he added.

Mr. Whittier pointed out that the existing law will cost $105 billion between now and the year 2000, and that H. R. 7850 would increase this $10 billion unless it is cut by compromise.

Sen. Dirksen noted in passing a developing pressure to create a separate Veterans Committee in the Senate, which he said he would resist the best he knows how.

Civil Defense - Gov. Hoegh said the appropriation of $12 million for local use is the heart of the Civil Defense program, since Civil Defense must be a cooperative effort by Federal, State and local governments. The pending proposal, now before the Senate, would require local people to be under merit systems and local plans to be approved in Washington. He felt it vital to have this authority to match such funds with State and local governments.

Sen. Dirksen noted the Senate lack of enthusiasm and Dick Russell's view, for example, that in his area those that would be hired are party hacks who just stand around the courthouse and say they are on the payroll. Many regard this proposal as just a means of adding 4,000 people from city halls to the payroll.

The President asked forcefully why $12 billion gets appropriated for

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 12/2/77

Continental Defense when this $12 million would get people thinking about Civil Defense. He recognized that Civil Defense is hard to popularize for you can't regiment the people, but the Administration is trying to get people to understand how this affects them. If this isn't done, he said, and if someday a bomber heads this way, the country will panic and everybody will be saying why haven't you done something about this. To fail in this would be one of the most short-sighted things we could do.

Gov. Hoegh repeated that his proposal would require a merit system and would eliminate political hacks and replace them with capable people. In response to Mr. Halleck, he said those hired would be staff people to assist governors, etc., in coordinating Civil Defense within their jurisdiction -- whether State or local.

The President asserted that if Congress believed we should do nothing with this, then it should go the whole way and do away with Continental Defense. To make a tank, he pointed out, you put a man on a truck with a machine gun but you put a little armor around him -- and that's all the government is doing here.

Labor Reform - Rep. Halleck commented that the House Labor Committee's bill waters down the Bill of Rights some more and waters down the whole bill. He said that the Landrum-Griffin substitute is the closest thing to the Administration position anywhere around, and it might attract 220 votes. It was made clear that Republicans on the Committee voted for the Committee bill (6 of them did) only to get a bill on the Floor. If the substitute fails to carry we will move to recommit. He was very gratified with the situation in the House and around the country.

The President noted how a newspaper man last night said there was a wide view in the country that labor is buying votes and that this whole thing could be won by vigorous prosecution. He said he thought the Justice Department was remiss on this score.

Rep. Allen asked about voting strategy on final passage of the Committee's bill if both the substitute and the motion to recommit fail to carry. Messrs. Halleck, Arends and Allen all voiced their intention to vote against the Committee bill in that case.

Rep. Griffin hoped the President and Sec. Mitchell could support the substitute. Sec. Mitchell felt Mr. Halleck and his associates had worked a miracle in getting a bill on the House floor, and he concurred in the strategy in general. He had some hesitation in giving wholesale endorsement to the substitute until able to review it. Rep. Griffin expected the Secretary to differ with some parts of it, as he did, and he hoped to correct some of these in conference. The President directed Sec. Mitchell to make an analysis of the substitute bill and come in to discuss it before the Press Conference tomorrow.

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By JC NLE, Date 12/2/77

Mutual Security - Acting Sec. Dillon stated that the cuts made in the House Appropriations Committee's recommendations will cause a real problem unless higher figures are obtained from the Senate. In the House, the problem is to avoid further cuts on the floor, but that seems unlikely since Passman is for his bill as it now stands. Mr. Dillon thought the effort should be centered on holding the line in the House and seeking increases for critical areas in the Senate.

Vice President's Trip to Moscow - The President read a note given him by Leo Allen: "The Vice President has definitely beaten the Russians on their own home ground and the American people definitely know he has done it." The President added a brief comment of his own on Mr. Nixon's grand job.

Civil Rights - Mr. Halleck reported a sentiment against any Civil Rights Bill this session and the probability that the House won't stay around for one. He said he was thinking about adjournment.

TVA - Mr. Halleck thought it possible to sustain a TVA bill veto. The President commented that the country suffers in the long run if a President agrees to a diminution of the powers of the Presidency. The rest of the bill was acceptable to him although one of the departments did not entirely agree.

Housing - On the Housing bill veto, Dr. Saulnier had prepared an answer to the charges against the veto message, and the paper was passed around.

LAM

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
✓Mrs. Whitman
Mr. Minnich

(Note: Based on notes taken by Mr. McPhee)

~~SECRET~~

July 28, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
July 28, 1959, 11 A. M.

Others present: Secretary Dillon
General Goodpaster

Mr. Dillon came in to show the President a draft message, prepared in accordance with the President's instructions yesterday, which the President might send to Macmillan in reply to the latter's letters received yesterday. After reading and editing the message, and suggesting two additional points to be covered, the President asked that it be sent to Mr. Herter in Geneva for comment.

The President also asked Mr. Dillon to have a brief prepared of the long message from the Vice President reporting, almost verbatim, his lengthy conversation with Khrushchev last Sunday.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 76-49 #206
By DJH Date 6/12/80

| ||||| agriculture

Sale

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS MEETING

Tuesday, July 28, 1959 - 8:30 A. M.

H.E.W. Bonds.

AGENDA

1. Veterans Pensions (8:30 - 8:50)	Sumner G. Whittier Administrator of Veterans Affairs Maurice H. Stans Director, Bureau of the Budget Senator John J. Williams
2. Civil Defense Appropriation (8:50 - 9:00)	Leo A. Hoegh Director, OCDM
3. Labor Reform (9:00 - 9:30)	Representative Charles A. Halleck Representative Carroll D. Kearns Representative Robert P. Griffin James P. Mitchell Secretary of Labor
4. Mutual Security Status (9:30 - 9:45)	Douglas Dillon Under Secretary of State Representative John Taber
5. Senate Status Report (9:45 - 10:00	Senator Everett M. Dirksen
6. House Status Report (10:00 - 10:15)	Representative Charles A. Halleck

T.V.A.

Housing facts.

CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS MEETING

Tuesday, July 28, 1959 - 8:30 A.M.

AGENDA

1. Veterans Pensions **(8:30 - 8:50)**	**Sumner G. Whittier** **Administrator of Veterans Affairs** **Maurice H. Stans** **Director, Bureau of the Budget** **Senator John J. Williams**
2. Civil Defense Appropriation **(8:50 - 9:00)**	**Leo A. Hoegh** **Director, OCDM**
3. Labor Reform **(9:00 - 9:30)**	**Representative Charles A. Halleck** **Representative Carroll D. Kearns** **Representative Robert P. Griffin** **James P. Mitchell** **Secretary of Labor**
4. Mutual Security Status **(9:30 - 9:45)**	**Douglas Dillon** **Under Secretary of State** **Representative John Taber**
5. Senate Status Report **(9:45 - 10:00)**	**Senator Everett M. Dirksen**
6. House Status Report **(10:00 - 10:15)**	**Representative Charles A. Halleck**

ACTION ON PRESIDENT'S BUDGETS AS OF JULY 26, 1959

The President's budget for 1960 proposes a $70-million surplus. To date, House action turns this into a $814-million deficit. Senate action to date would create a deficit of $1272-million.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:	Effect on President's budgets (1959 and subsequent years)
The President proposes that Congress enact motor fuel and aviation gas taxes and increase postal rates, all of which would provide $676-million. Congress has taken no action and the Democratic leadership indicates none is planned.	Denies $676-million in needed revenues.
The House has passed a voluntary pension plan for self-employed persons which would reduce receipts by $365-million.	Reduces Government's revenues by $365-million.

* * * * * *

On the other hand, the House has taken the following spending action:

Passed veterans housing loan act for $100-million. (Status: Law)	$100-million more than President's budget.
Passed $126-million aid-to-airports bill. (Status: Law)	$6-million more than President's budget.
Extended temporary unemployment compensation for remainder of this fiscal year, adding $75-million to 1959 expenditures. (Status: Law)	$75-million more than President's budget.
Passed Federal Water Pollution Control Act. (Status: Senate Public Works Committee)	$840-million more than President's budget.
Passed veterans' pension bill. (Status: Senate Finance Committee)	$208-million more than President's budget.
Appropriation actions have reduced new obligagional authority by $1015-million.	$1015-million less than requested.

* * * * * * * * *

SENATE:	**Effect on President's budgets (1959 and subsequent years)**
Failure to act on President's proposed postal rate increase and certain tax increases.	Denies $676-million in needed revenues.
Passed aid-to-airports bill. (Status: Law)	$6-million more than President's budget.
Area redevelopment act. (Status: House Banking and Currency Committee)	$337-million more than President's budget.
Extended temporary unemployment compensation for remainder of this fiscal year, adding $75-million to 1959 expenditures. (Status: Law)	$75-million more than President's budget.
Passed grants to states for education TV. (Status: House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee)	$50-million more than President's budget.
Passed extension of school milk program for fiscal years 1960 and 1961. (Status: House Agriculture Committee)	$10-million more than President's budget.
International medical research: $50-million annually. (Status: House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee)	$50-million more than President's budget.
Passed veterans' housing loan act. (Status: Law)	$100-million more than President's budget.
Passed peacetime exservicemen's readjustment benefits - $100-million first year; $500-million by fourth year. (Status: House Veterans Affairs Committee)	$100-million more than President's budget.
Appropriation action has increased new obligational authority by $459-million.	$459-million more than requested.

* * * * * * * *

SUMMARY:	
After seven months of this session of Congress, the House of Representatives has taken actions that increased the President's requests by $1,255-million.	+ $1,255-million
All Senate action to date has increased the President's requests by $1,863-million.	+ $1,863-million

NOTE: Excludes Housing Bill--vetoed by President--which was $565-million more than President's budget.

KEY CONGRESSIONAL ITEMS--July 27, 1959

PUBLIC LAWS

1. Hawaiian Statehood
2. Temporary Unemployment Compensation
3. Second Supplemental
4. Draft Extension
5. Bretton Woods Agreement
6. Federal Airport Act
7. Railroad Retirement
8. NASA Authorization
9. Appropriations (9)
10. Insurance Tax
11. AEC Authorization
12. Excise Tax Extension
13. Veterans' Direct Loans
14. Debt Limit Increase
15. Renegotiation Extension

*16. Mutual Security Authorization

VETOED

1. REA Reorganization 4/27/59 (Sustained 4/30/59)
2. Tobacco Supports 6/25/59
3. Housing 7/7/59
4. Wheat 6/25/59

REJECTED BY CONGRESS

1. Secretary of Commerce Nomination 6/18/59
2. Reorganization Plan No. 1 - 7/7/59

AWAITING PRESIDENTIAL ACTION

*1. TVA Financing

*2. Inter-American Bank

CONFERENCE

1. Military Construction
2. Appropriations (5)

PASSED

SENATE

1. Area Redevelopment
2. Unemployment Commission
3. Labor Reform
4. Nuclear Ban Resolution
5. International Health
6. D.C. Home Rule
7. International Wheat Agreement
8. Health Insurance Benefits
9. Peacetime Veterans' Benefits

HOUSE

1. Keogh-Simpson Tax
2. Reorganization Act ~~Extension~~
3. Water Pollution Control
4. Veterans' Pensions
5. Appropriations (2)
6. Federal Preemption
7. Omnibus Public Works

REPORTED

SENATE

1. Industrial Use Farm Products
2. Reorganization Act Extension

*3. Youth Conservation Corps

HOUSE

1. Area Redevelopment
2. Aid To Education
3. Fair Trade
4. Highways - Toll Roads
5. Price Stability-Employment
6. Interest Rates-Treasury Bond
7. Appropriations (1)

*8. Labor Reform

HEARINGS

SENATE

1. Aid To Education
2. Civil Rights (Reported by Subcommittee)
3. Agriculture Legislation
4. Minimum Wage (Reportee by Subcomte.)
5. Department of Science
6. Immigration
7. Keogh-Simpson Tax
8. Fair Trade
9. Appropriations (4)

*10. Water Pollution Control

*11. Veterans' Pensions

HOUSE

1. Civil Rights (Reported by Subcommittee)
2. Agriculture Legislation
3. Appropriations (1)
4. Community Facilities (Reported by Subcommittee)
5. Impacted Areas - Schools
6. Medical Care-Social Security
7. Unemployment Compensation
8. International Health
9. Highway Financing
10. Health Insurance Benefits

*11. D.C. Home Rule

NO ACTION

1. Postal Increase

*Status Change Since Last Report

File
D

POINTS IN THE HOUSING VETO MESSAGE CHALLENGED IN HEARINGS OF THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOUSING
THURSDAY, July 23, 1959

Criticism by the Committee

I. Amounts spent for public housing "annual contributions" should not have been included in the $2.2 billion estimate of spending authorized by S. 57.

Facts

The veto message sought to give a full statement of costs. The contributions in question are paid to cities over a 40-year period and can only be estimated at this time, but they were conservatively estimated on the basis of 10 years' experience. Although appropriations would have to be made for these contributions, the Federal Government would have had no alternative but to appropriate the money in accordance with the commitments authorized in S. 57.

Criticism by the Committee

II. The veto message compares the full 2-year ($900 million) urban renewal program of S. 57 with 2 years ($600 million) of the Administration's 6-year program. It was maintained that the message should have included the full 6-year program proposed by the Administration.

Facts

Only 2 years of the Administration's program was included in order to make it comparable with the 2-year program provided for by S. 57.

Criticism by the Committee

III. Lending authorizations should not have been counted as spending authorizations in estimating the cost of S. 57.

Facts

Lending operations involve budgetary expenditures, like any other disbursement, and are properly included to give a full account of cost.

Criticism by the Committee

IV. The veto message was incorrect in stating that "much of the spending it (S. 57) authorizes is unnecessary."

Facts

The message stated that, to the extent that spending authorized by S. 57 would merely displace private financing, it was unnecessary. This would be true particularly in the case of the direct loan program for housing for elderly persons. The FNMA par purchase requirement of S. 57 would also invite public financing where private funds would otherwise suffice.

Criticism by the Committee

V. The veto message was wrong in characterizing the $900 million authorization of urban renewal grants in S. 57 as "excessive."

Facts

The Housing and Home Finance Agency believes it would be difficult to make prudent use of $900 million in a 2-year period. Approximately $1.3 billion of urban renewal grant funds has been reserved for specific cities since the program started in 1949, but almost $500 million of this sum is for projects still in the planning stage.

In any case, additional authorizations of $900 million are excessive in view of all other demands on the Federal Budget at this time.

Criticism by the Committee

VI. The veto message did not correctly represent the status of the public housing programs in stating: "Even though we have over 100,000 previously authorized public housing units as yet unbuilt, the bill would authorize 190,000 more."

Facts

242,000 units have been built under the Housing Act of 1949. Commitments for annual contributions contracts have been entered into for another 101,000. These have not as yet been built. At present, there are applications for about 57,000 units on hand, though only 30,000-35,000 of these are regarded as active.

S. 57 would have authorized 10,000 units of carry-over and an additional 35,000 units. Beyond that, it would have authorized the President, at his discretion, to make commitments for an estimated 145,000 additional units. No account was taken of the "discretionary" units in estimating the cost of S. 57. If these had been included, the cost of the bill would have been raised to more than $5 billion.

Criticism by the Committee

VII. The veto message was wrong in stating that "The way the bill is written a few large cities, by making early application, could tie up all the funds available under the urban renewal program."

Facts

Although it is true, as pointed out in the hearings, that not more than 12½ percent of the funds could go to cities in any one State, the fact remains that a few large cities could tie up the bulk, if not all, of the funds. Even though this provision of S. 57 would require the processing of the present backlog of applications first, this only means that the full effect of the discriminatory features would not be felt at once.

No attempt was made in the hearings by the Committee members to defend this provision of S. 57.

Criticism by the Committee

VIII. It was maintained that the veto message was misleading in its reference to the fact that cash contributions by local authorities have met only 14 percent of project costs.

Facts

The reference to 14 percent is a correct factual statement and was not challenged as such. The Administration called attention to this point to show that the 5-year retroactive feature of S. 57 would reduce cash contributions which are already low.

IX. In a prepared statement read at the start of the hearing, Senator Proxmire maintained that there was an urgent need for the proposed new program of direct loans for housing for elderly persons. The veto message questioned the need for this program. No opportunity was given at the time to answer Senator Proxmire's statement.

Facts

The Housing and Home Finance Agency finds that the largest part of the need for elderly housing lies in the field covered by the proposed new nursing home program. Surveys indicate that 88 percent of the elderly are satisfied with their present quarters.

X. An effort was made in the hearings to establish that the Administration was willing to accept "back door financing" in its housing programs, and that this was inconsistent with its opposition to such financing in other connections.

Facts

Although it is true that the Administration's recommendations of last spring would have continued certain existing programs on a "back door financing" basis, it did not recommend any new programs on this basis and now opposes such financing even for existing programs in view of the increasing need for tighter budgetary controls.

The new housing bill introduced by Senator Bush (S. 2378) contains no "back door financing" provisions.

MAJOR AREAS IN THE NASA BUDGET

	(in millions) 1960	(in millions) 1961
Research and facilities for research to back up the nation's aeronautical and space effort......	145	220
Development of a basic family of boosters for future civilian and military space work.........	161	260
High-priority program to achieve manned space flight at the earliest possible date (Project Mercury)..............................	80	112
Flight program using satellites, space probes, and sounding rockets to gain new scientific knowledge and to develop practical applications in communications and meteorology.........	99	200
	485	792 *

530
70
460 m.

—45 millions
— 25 millions
70 millions

* Very preliminary estimate.

A national space effort will be a very costly business. Experience to date has been that each task has been more complex and difficult than anticipated. As a result, estimates of program costs made a few months ago are now somewhat too conservative. For this reason, the minimum-level amounts requested in the President's budget for 1960 must be provided without reduction or major curtailments in the nation's space effort imposed.

WLH
6/30/59

~~SECRET~~

July 27, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
July 27, 1959

Others present: General Twining
General Goodpaster

The President greeted General Twining warmly, told him how delighted he is that he is making a good recovery, and welcomed him back to duty. He asked to what extent General Twining had found it possible to keep up with developments while convalescing. General Twining said he had kept up fairly well, having talked frequently with Mr. McElroy and General Picher.

The President said that one matter now current that concerns him very much is a question over basic military concept under discussion in the national security policy paper. It seems that the Army and the Navy want to divert money from our "big deterrent" to small war forces. He recalled that we had had a thorough study of this in 1953, culminating in the so-called "new look". He did not think that we had gone too far in the direction suggested by that study, but Army and Navy seemed to think we had. He said he had developed language which seemed to him to express the position correctly, and there was agreement on this language. Mr. McElroy, however, wants to say that the new language does not in any way change the policy that has been in effect in the Department of Defense, and to this statement the Army and the Navy seemed to be opposed.

General Twining said that the State Department also has asked for substantial increases in conventional forces. The President commented that the State Department has now accepted the language of which he was speaking.

On another subject, the President recalled that, in connection with his reorganization plan of last year, a new procedure for three- and four-star officers had been instituted. He now thought

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 76-69 DOCUMENT #207
By J. W. Date 11-17-76

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

that perhaps there is reason not to apply this procedure to officers who have a purely single service function, such as the Chiefs of Bureaus in the Navy and of Technical Services in the Army. He does not want to put work before the JCS that is simply time-consuming or pro forma -- on which they have no judgment to contribute. He asked General Twining to give some thought to this matter.

General Twining said he wished to raise the question whether the net evaluation subcommittee, which is carrying out a special study this summer, with its regular report deferred until next January, might skip making a full study in mid-year 1960. The President suggested that he talk to Gordon Gray about this. The President commented on a study which he had suggested within recent days -- to see what this country would really look like five days or so following a nuclear attack. He had suggested that it ought to be conducted by a very small group -- say five officers in the grade of Major or Lt. Colonel, plus a representative from OCDM. The task would be not to produce a long dissertation but to use imagination, and by pictures and figures try to convey just what the situation would be.

The President asked General Twining to what extent plans and operations in the Pentagon seemed to have been slowed down by the fire. General Twining said no slow down seems to be noticeable. The President reiterated what he has said on many previous occasions -- that he feels there is a lot of unnecessary activity going on in the Pentagon, if one could only get at determining just what could be eliminated.

As the meeting ended the President asked General Twining how he is feeling from the standpoint of energy and personal comfort. General Twining said he is feeling quite good, but that it will be six to eight weeks, the doctors tell him, before he will be really recovered.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 9 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

July 27
1959

Electrostatic reproduction made
for preservation purposes by the
Eisenhower Library for replacement
of a deteriorating manuscript item.

~~SECRET~~

Ex-President Batista of Cuba

Ex-President Batista of Cuba, then a Sergeant, became the strong man of Cuba in 1933 following the overthrow of a brutal dictatorship. He ruled from behind the scenes until 1940 when he was duly elected President and reached his zenith in 1944 when he handed power over to a freely elected opposition candidate. In 1952, when the Cuban populace had become disillusioned with the graft and mismanagement of the succeeding administrations Batista offered himself as a Presidential candidate but staged a coup d'etat when it became apparent he might not be elected. The Cuban people, especially the middle classes, never fully accepted this break in the democratic and constitutional procedures which Batista had helped establish in 1940 and when, in the course of combatting revolutionary activities led by Castro, the Batista regime resorted increasingly to brutality it lost popular support.

During most of the quarter century that Batista was a leading Cuban figure, however, he was not regarded in Cuba, in the hemisphere, or in this country as a brutal dictator of the type of Generalissimo Trujillo -- with whom he never got along well -- Perez Jimenez of Venezuela, or even Peron of Argentina. Like them, he and his associates enriched themselves but, until the last, he appears to have a better regard for human rights and less desire for adulation. The particularly virulent anti-Batista feeling now prevalent is due to the fact that he was one of the few who remained in power during the last few years' wave of anti-dictator feeling in Latin America, that his regime was particularly brutal in its final months, and that Castro as the victor was able to dramatize and perpetuate the image of Batista as a uniquely repugnant dictator.

During his years in power, Batista followed a policy of friendship towards the United States, supporting this country in World War II and taking, through his representative in the UN, a leading role among the Latin American countries in supporting the United States in the conflict with the Soviet Union. He outlawed Communism in Cuba in 1953. He favored American investments in Cuba and this country generally found bilateral relations with Cuba more than satisfactory while Batista was in power. Apart from the political advantages which accrued to Batista from following a pro-American policy, he appears to be genuinely pro-American personally. He is a close student

of U.S.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority MR-76-49 #208
By bc NLE Date 12/21/77

~~SECRET~~

of U.S. history, has become almost perfect in English, and owns a house in Daytona Beach, where his wife and younger children are currently residing.

While cognizant of the political factors which weigh against his admission to the United States at this time, Batista doubtless and finds it difficult to understand in the light of what he considers to be an unblemished record of cooperation and friendship with the United States why he cannot obtain a visa when he feels himself to be hard pressed. In highly confidential conversations held through a trusted aide with our Ambassador shortly before he fled Cuba, Batista indicated that he intended to go to Daytona Beach on abandoning the Cuban Presidency. Our Ambassador, in accordance with the guidance supplied to him, sent word back through the intermediary to the effect that it would be better if Batista did not seek to come to the United States but went to Spain instead. The conversations doubtless were an influence in Batista's decision to go to the Dominican Republic instead of fleeing to the United States as did other Cubans of his regime including most of his family. Although no commitments were made to Batista, it was in all probability his expectation that if he gave up his plan to flee to the United States and cooperated with the United States by going elsewhere he could expect to be admitted after some months.

Accordingly, when in the early morning of January 1, 1959, Batista accompanied by some 150 persons fled by plane from Cuba to the Dominican Republic without any prior arrangement with Trujillo, he immediately made it clear that he considered this first destination as merely a stop en route to some country farther from the area. Shortly after his arrival he was denounced by Trujillo's propaganda apparatus and efforts appear to have begun immediately to extort money from him.

Batista's initial efforts to leave the Dominican Republic were directed at gaining admittance to Spain or Portugal. When these failed, an American lawyer and long-time associate, Mr. Lawrence Berenson, asked the Department's assistance in finding a country to which Batista could go. Formally and informally, the Department has made approaches to Switzerland (also regarding Lichtenstein), Italy (also regarding San Marino), Ireland and Australia, and informally of France (also regarding Monaco). None of these efforts has proved successful. Although the refusal of these countries was primarily motivated by concern about the adverse effect on their interests in Cuba and the

Dominican

THE FOLLOWING ORIGINAL PAGE(S) IS (ARE) OF POOR QUALITY. UPA HAS MADE EVERY TECHNICAL EFFORT TO PROVIDE THE BEST POSSIBLE REPRODUCTION.

Dominican Republic and, in some cases, also by fear of domestic political repercussions, the model set by the United States in not admitting Batista was a factor making it more difficult for him to receive a visa from another country.

Meanwhile, Batista's situation in the Dominican Republic has become increasingly desperate. He was never on good personal terms with General Trujillo and is reliably reported to have been subjected to personal threats, extortion and blackmail by Trujillo's representatives. Cuban exile groups in the Dominican Republic, apparently supported by Trujillo, have pressured him for financial and moral support for a revolutionary expedition being organized for an attempted invasion of Cuba and the overthrow of Castro. Batista says that he has received numerous threats against his life.

Under these circumstances Batista applied on June 22, 1959 for a visa to enter the U.S. after having been persuaded until then by the U. S. Embassy not to take this step. He may also have considered the possibility of entering the U.S. illegally, without a visa.

The Department's position on Batista at the present time is that his presence anywhere in the Caribbean area, including the United States, tends to be a disturbing element in a situation so tense and volatile that it has been necessary to convoke a meeting of all the American Foreign Ministers at Santiago on August 12. On these grounds, the Department would like to see him go to Europe or elsewhere out of the area and is exploring every possibility along these lines.

In accord with this position, the Department desires to avoid the issuance of a visa to Batista to enter the United States at this time for the following reasons:

(a) The reaction in Cuba would be extremely adverse, probably to the point of violence, to our citizens' substantial private investments there. It would greatly exacerbate the already difficult problems in U.S. - Cuban relations.

(b) Public

(b) Public opinion in the hemisphere and in the United States would react very negatively to the admittance of a former dictator to the United States as was shown, for example, in the case of Perez Jimenez of Venezuela and this would seriously prejudice the U.S. position at the forthcoming Foreign Ministers Meeting.

(c) Batista, willingly or unwillingly, might well become engaged in illegal counter-revolutionary activities aimed at the Castro Government.

The Department would also prefer that no public denial of a visa to Batista be announced at this time. Such action would not only tend to increase the difficulties of his entering a third country out of the area, but might well result in increased pressure on Batista by Trujillo who would then feel he was a complete prisoner. In the rapidly changing Caribbean scene, it might also be embarrassing to the United States to make a public refusal if it became necessary through some unforeseen event to modify the position.

In this light, the Department proposes that definite action not be taken on Batista's visa at the present time and that no statement be made beyond the fact that he has applied and that the case is under consideration.

Meanwhile, the Department will continue its informal efforts to gain entry for him into a country outside of the area and to relieve the pressure to which he is being subjected by Trujillo.

If pressed, the Department thinks it should say that in view of the political tensions prevailing in the Caribbean region at the present time, it is not believed in the best interest of all concerned, including Ex-President Batista himself, for him to reside at this time in a country as close to the Caribbean area as the United States. It has, in fact, been expected for some time that he would be proceeding to some country further removed.

In the event that Batista were to arrive in this country without a visa, the Department would not at this time be disposed to join in a waiver of this documentary requirement pursuant to the authority contained in Section 212(d)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

This document consists of 3
pages. No. 8 of 27 Copies,
Series A.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority MR 76-50 #210
By DC NLE Date 12/16/77

~~SECRET~~

Possible Course of Action

a) The Secretary to inform Lloyd of our present views, and offer an immediate visit by a U.S. technical team headed by Dr. Bacher to the U.K. to satisfy U.K. questions. (We should be prepared for a U.K. conclusion that the political advantages to be gained from agreement outweigh the technical uncertainties involved. In addition the U.K. is likely to resist a change in position while the Foreign Ministers Conference is under way and so long as a Summit Conference is a possibility.)

b) Secretary Herter and Lloyd to advise Gromyko in Geneva that we are seriously concerned about Soviet unwillingness to join in reconsidering the effectiveness of the Geneva system for dealing with underground tests in the low yield ranges and that, in spite of the progress which the negotiators have made, we will be unable to agree to a comprehensive ban until there is a solution of this problem. Gromyko should be made to understand that our public and Congressional opinion will not accept an agreement which is not technically sound, and that we cannot longer defer facing up to this problem. Secretary Herter to offer that Dr. Bacher visit Geneva or Moscow to review the technical considerations with Dr. Feodorov or other Soviet scientists.

c) If, as is to be expected, the Soviet Union refuses to agree to the proposed technical reassessment despite this demarche, Wadsworth should be instructed to state in the meeting that the United States,

~~SECRET~~

short of finding ways of overcoming the technical uncertainties, no longer believes it possible to agree to a full test ban.

1) This would be preceded by a presentation in the meeting, by Dr. Bacher, of our full analysis of the technical situation.

2) We should introduce a draft treaty for a phased approach similar to that developed subsequent to the April 13 proposal, preserving as many as possible of the now agreed elements of the control system but extending to high altitude tests on the basis of the recent technical agreement in this area.

3) Concurrently, we should propose to develop with them a concrete program of research and experimentation, to be conducted cooperatively over a definite period (2-5 years), designed to answer the present uncertainties about underground detection capabilities. The treaty could include provision for extending the ban to underground tests, perhaps in stages, as soon as effective control is proven possible by further study and experimentation. The initial stage, for example, might be to prohibit underground tests creating a seismic signal larger than 10-25 KT on the Rainier coupling, if this proves feasible.

4) This action might be coordinated with a message from Eisenhower to Khrushchev designed to authenticate this position.

5) If the USSR, under this pressure, agrees to the proposed reassessment, the conclusions of the Bacher Panel and the Latter theory will stand up under Soviet technical criticism, and thus will provide even stronger justification for our action. If the USSR continues to refuse, it will bear the onus of ignoring the difficulties we have described in specific terms.

d) If the USSR does not accept this proposal, the President should issue a statement recalling the U.S. delegation temporarily, announcing the intention to undertake the experimental program unilaterally (or jointly with the U.K.) and proposing resumption of negotiations as soon as the program produces results sufficient to warrant this action. → Unreasonable Soviet positions on the veto would also be highlighted. In this event we should refrain from conducting any tests in the atmosphere and limit ourselves to a modest and restricted program of underground weapons tests conducted with a minimum of formal publicity. (We must anticipate Soviet and U.K. declarations of intent not to conduct any testing.)

July 23, 1959

Not sent
DE

Put in staff note as record of Pres' thinking

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 27, 1959

Dear Mel:

On reading your July 21 letter, my first thought is that every American is of course deeply concerned with adequate investment in the improvement of health. This concern is clearly reflected in the record of steady progress in the health field during this Administration.

On the other hand, some seem to have the attitude that wherever a prudent investment of the taxpayers' dollars is found to be in the public interest, greater and greater spending for the same purpose will be even more in the public interest. This unsound thinking seems to be particularly applicable to appropriations for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

It would be no less reasonable to contend that because the people favor frugal government, all public spending should at once be cut in half.

I cannot subscribe to either of these extremist approaches to the problems confronting our country today. I believe the overwhelming majority of the people feel the same way. Continued indefinitely, that kind of government would collapse the Nation from within and in the process destroy individual freedom and responsibility.

Moreover, the actions on certain of the HEW appropriations seem to me to rest upon a fallacy with implications almost as serious. This fallacy is that a cascade of taxpayers' dollars will guarantee progress in research. The assumption that dollars alone can produce discoveries seems to underlie the disproportionate increase of 63% in a single year for the National Institutes of Health.

The trouble with this is not only that the end being sought would not thereby be assured, but that we would also risk lowering present research quality, reducing research support from non-Federal sources, and impairing our already hard-pressed teaching and medical care efforts throughout America.

Projecting present trends in expenditures per professional research worker, the Public Health Service estimates that about 5,000 more M.D.'s and Ph.D.'s would be needed in order to make full use of the medical research funds provided in the Senate allowance. This is nearly twice as many as normally become available for medical research each year. The additional number required could, therefore, be obtained only at the expense of teaching and medical care. Moreover, if private supporters of medical research attempt to keep pace with the explosive expansion proposed for the National Institutes of Health, still more physicians and teachers would have to be diverted from medical practice and from training others for research and practice. If, on the other hand, these private supporters of medical research are discouraged from competing with the Federal Government, the inescapable result would be over-Federalization of medical research.

So it seems to me that these increases are so massive as to work against the very goal being sought -- improved health for all the American people. I say this without regard to the serious fiscal implications of the increases.

You correctly point out that the proposed appropriations for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare go beyond my budget by $390 million. Obviously there can never be a commonly-agreed yardstick by which to measure the comparative importance of Federal expenditures in widely different fields, so it is possible to obscure the budgetary impact of increases in health, education and welfare appropriations by making reductions in other areas. My budget request this year for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare exceeds my request of only six years ago by more than one and one-quarter billion dollars -- indeed a tremendous growth. For medical research alone, the amount requested is four times as much as the Congress appropriated six years ago. In other areas of high priority, the increases I have requested above last year's budget would assure continuance of significant and well-ordered progress in meeting our people's needs in the Department's areas of responsibility.

Just as I regard the appropriations requested for health, education and welfare as both necessary and sufficient when viewed in relation to other national demands, so I regard the amounts requested for other governmental activities as both necessary and sufficient. I cannot persuade myself that it is good government to slash other essential programs, as, for instance, our mutual defense efforts with the free world, to clear the way for exorbitant spending in particularly appealing areas. That kind of approach will, in my opinion, be harmful to America.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Melvin R. Laird
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

STAG DINNER, July 27, 1959, 7:30, black tie.

1. The President
2. The Honorable Julian Baird
3. General Wilton B. Persons
4. James C. Hagerty
5. David Lawrence
6. Arthur Krock
7. Roscoe Drummond
8. Douglas Edwards
9. David Brinkley
10. Lyle Wilson
11. William L. Beale, Jr.
12. Robert Roth
13. Andrew J. Tully, Jr.
14. J. L. Williams
15. William Stringer
16. John C. O'Brien
17. Robert Richards

~~TOP SECRET~~

July 23, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
July 23, 1959 -- 10:15 AM

Others present: Secretary Dillon, Secretary Gates, Mr. McCone, Mr. Allen Dulles, Mr. Gordon Gray, Dr. Kistiakowsky, General Loper, General Starbird, Mr. Philip Farley, Mr. Spurgeon Keeney, General Goodpaster, Major Eisenhower

The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the next move with regard to atomic testing in the light of the unfavorable prognosis of the test talks at Geneva. Decision on this matter was considered necessary at this time because of the logistical problems involved in any resumption of tests. The problem that the President put to the Science Advisory Committee is to outline a reasonable program of tests, should there be a resumption of testing. Two different test series are undergoing consideration. One is the series of tests of stockpile atomic weapons in the Pacific next summer, sponsored by the Secretary of Defense; the other, sponsored by the AEC, would be a series of "diagnostic tests" underground in the U.S. to test the design of new devices.

Mr. Gates pointed out that the proposed weapon stockpile test series will cost $125 million. In preparing for next summer's tests, the Department of Defense should spend some $30 million between now and October if these tests are going to be held. If this were not done, then the earliest feasible time for summer tests would be eighteen months from then. Defense gave some indication that it had been hopeful that some indication would be forthcoming from Geneva as to how things are going -- and that decisions could be taken based thereon.

Dr. Kistiakowsky said that studies had been made eighteen months ago, before the HARDTACK operation, outlining what would be gained through another series of tests. However, this study will not be comprehensive until the military viewpoint is included. He therefore proposed that a joint committee, including representatives from Defense, AEC, and the Science Advisory Committee should attack this problem.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 79-309 #4
By DJH Date 12/12/80

~~TOP SECRET~~

The President said that he assumed that all would participate, but that he wished his Science Advisors to act for him in giving direction to the effort. Mr. McCone and General Starbird said that this coordinated study should be fairly easy since most of the work has been done.

Mr. Gates then pointed out that since Dr. York had ruled out high altitude shots, we are concerned with testing both underground and in the atmosphere. Our timing for next summer's tests in the Pacific is already slipping. The President said that the first matter we should decide, this being the case, is the advisability of conducting tests in the Pacific.

* * *

Mr. Dillon then introduced Dr. Kistiakowsky's briefing, and summarized its purpose as being to evaluate the worth of a "quota" system of inspections. Regardless of the way it is arrived at, the actual number of inspections permitted vs. the number of seismic accidents of varying intensity per year is the core of the question. (Dr. Kistiakowsky then gave Dr. Bacher's briefing, which is appended hereto.)

* * *

The President summarized his view of the briefing by saying it appeared impossible to control underground tests. He inquired as to the feasibility of using one underground test site more than once. Dr. Kistiakowsky said that much is unknown in this area, and he thought that the AEC would like to conduct a series of underground tests to learn more about wave propagation through various kinds of soil and rock, the effects of decoupling, etc.

The President said that the cost of concealment of large-size tests would appear to be exorbitant, commenting on the estimate that 15 million tons of earth must be moved in order to accomplish maximum reduction of the seismic signal of a 100 KT test shot. Mr. Dulles agreed, adding that the Soviets would fear the detection of construction necessary for this concealed testing.

* * *

The group then addressed the Possible Course of Action, appended hereto. This course of action has been agreed among the various departments and agencies, except that Defense and AEC do not agree with the limitation imposed in the last sentence of the paper, which prohibits atmospheric testing. State feels that for propaganda purposes, this limitation must be included. Mr. McCone said, however, that it is possible to conduct all nuclear weapons diagnostic and safety tests underground. The testing in the atmosphere would be confined to that of weapons systems only.

Mr. Dillon warned of the British attitude in this matter, saying we must expect them to suggest going even further on self-imposed restrictions and to desire to refrain from all testing up to five years. Mr. Gates pointed out that more progress can be made in weapons development without testing than had previously been believed.

Mr. McCone expressed concern over the prospect of imposing a restriction on all tests since it would be impossible for us to detect if the Soviets do the same. The President said that it would be difficult for the Soviets to disagree if this testing is being conducted for the purpose of ascertaining the feasibility of detection system. Mr. Dillon said that the Soviets are capable of disagreeing to nearly anything.

Mr. McCone then referred to the President's letter of April thirteenth to Khrushchev. The President said this position still makes sense, in view of worldwide opinion. Further, that position avoids hamstringing the French unnecessarily, since they are desirous of embarking on tests of their own.

Mr. McCone then called attention to the next-to-last line of page 2 of the Proposed Course of Action and urged that this thought, the highlighting of unreasonable Soviet positions on the veto, be emphasized. The President reiterated his thought that if we stop atmospheric tests, then the Soviets must take full blame for worldwide fear of fallout.

Mr. McCone then proposed a recess of the Geneva talks until the first of next January, assuming that we go ahead with tests to enlarge our knowledge of underground test signals and establish the feasibility of underground decoupling this fall. Under these circumstances, we could conduct the tests and study the results prior to the reconvening of the Geneva talks.

Mr. Dulles pointed out, with regard to the percentage estimates given for the probability of detection of various sizes of shots, with varying numbers of inspections, that they are based on theoretical considerations only, with no regard to the Soviet physical capability of building these underground test sites. The President agreed.

John S D Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 11-12 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

[illegible] 1959 (3)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Memo of 76-50, #211	Conf., DDE, Dillon, Murphy, Goodpaster re Khrushchev and related European matters (1 pg) (portions exempted, NSC ltr. – 8/31/78) portions exempted, MR 80-197 #6	7/22/59	A
~~2. Pre-Press~~ 76-49, #212	~~Conference Briefing~~ (3 pgs)	~~7/22/59~~	~~A~~ 6/13/80, kc
3. Memo of 76-50, #213	Conf., DDE, Nixon, Dillon, Major Eisenhower re proposed Summit meeting and relations with USSR (3 pgs) (portions exempted, NSC ltr.- 8/31/78; State – 3/17/77) portions exempted, MR 80-197 #7	7/22/59	A
4. Copy of	State. Dept. Memcon., DDE, Menshikov and others re Khrushchev message to DDE (2 pgs)	7/21/59	A
~~5. Memo of~~ 76-49, #214	~~Conf., DDE, Dillon, Goodpaster re Geneva Conference (2 pgs)~~ 6/13/80, kc	~~7/21/59~~	~~A~~
6. Memo of 76-50, #215	Conf., DDE, McCone, Goodpaster, 7/17/59, re nuclear weapons (1 pg) (exempted, DOD ltr. – 5/20/77) portions exempted, MR 80-195 #4	7/18/59	A
7. Memo of	Conf., DDE, McElroy, Dillon, Goodpaster, 7/17/59 (2 pgs) DECLASSIFIED WITH PORTIONS EXEMPTED NSC REVIEW 5/26/82 [illegible] 6/21/82	7/20/59	A&C
~~8. Minutes of~~	~~Cabinet Meeting~~ 12/2/77-bm	~~7/17/59~~	~~A~~
~~9. Memo of~~ 76-49, #216	~~Conf., DDE, Dillon, Goodpaster re Bohlen, de Gaulle and misc. matters, 7/16/59~~ (3 pgs)	~~7/20/59~~ 6/13/80, kc	~~A~~

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 43
Folder: Staff Notes - July 1959 (2)

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

July 22, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
July 22, 1959, 5:30 PM

Others present: Secretaries Dillon and Murphy
General Goodpaster

Mr. Dillon and Mr. Murphy came in to discuss with the President the latter's draft of a reply to Khrushchev concerning the possibility of an exchange of visits by him and the President. Mr. Dillon commented that the draft implied that the same preconditions existed for a meeting of Khrushchev with the President as for a summit meeting. The President said this was automatic since his invitation had made such a visit incident to a summit meeting in Quebec.

Mr. Murphy said he had not understood that the two questions were tied together in this way and that in fact what had been conveyed to Khrushchev was an unqualified invitation. The President was extremely disturbed about this. He recalled that he had wanted to have Khrushchev make a quick visit right away, using as the basis a visit to his exhibition in New York, with a day or two of informal discussions thereafter; this would have occurred at a time prior to knowing the outcome of the Geneva discussions, and would have been independent of their success or failure. Mr. Herter and the State Department people had, however, said that it would help to obtain results at Geneva if the invitation were now issued, and he recalled clearly that it was tied to a Quebec meeting. He said that someone had failed to bring clearly to his attention that the invitation was being extended on some other basis.

Mr. Murphy said he by no means believed that failure at the Geneva conference is certain. Mr. Dillon said there has not beenenough time for a decision by Khrushchev in light of the President's invitation to get to Gromyko in Geneva and reorient his stand.

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (d)
NSC letter 6/10/81
NLE Date 8/31/81

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 80-197 #6
By DJH Date 9/2/81

The President said very strongly that we have insisted throughout that we would not have a summit meeting without progress at the Foreign Ministers meeting. Mr. Murphy said the holding of a summit meeting is still conditioned on such progress. However, he felt that the United States would get a lot of credit if the President were to see Khrushchev even without progress at Geneva. In fact, he felt that such a meeting would "bring along" summit prospects.

The President said he just did not see how he could have Khrushchev in the United States for ten days if there has been a break-down at Geneva. The President said that a two-day session at Camp David before the final outcome of the Geneva conference was known is one thing, and a ten-day visit under such circumstances is quite another. Mr. Murphy repeated that he thought there was a good chance that we would accomplish something at Geneva.

The President said, in response to a comment by Mr. Murphy that the Soviets may permit the factual situation in Berlin to remain "unchanged," that it will take more than that to warrant a summit meeting. We must have some kind of four-power arrangement relating to German reunification. He said he is staggered by the situation now presented to him, since he had had no thought of having an unqualified invitation extended to Khrushchev. He reverted to the point that he had thought of a different sequence of events, and in fact had asked the State people to study most carefully the factor of timing. It was a surprise to him that his concept on safeguarding the invitation had not been observed.

Mr. Dillon suggested it is too soon to know just where we stand as regards an answer to Khrushchev. We need at least a few more days to let the matter "play out." The President showed to Mr. Dillon and Mr. Murphy a draft he proposed to send to Macmillan; he felt some response was necessary because of the overly optimistic tone of Macmillan's message of suggestions for the Vice President. There was agreement that the rather somber tone of the President's note to Macmillan was appropriate.

[redacted]

Mr. Dillon showed the President an alternative draft of a response to Khrushchev on which some preliminary work had been done in the State Department. The President said it all boiled down to the fact that in light of the unqualified invitation that had been given, he would have to pay the penalty [redacted] In considering the matter further, he noted that Khrushchev had stressed that a great reception would be prepared for President Eisenhower in Russia. He thought he could make the point that he cannot order such a reception on the part of our people as can Khrushchev on the part of his. However, if the Geneva negotiations show some progress he would be able to evoke a fine reception for Mr. Khrushchev. He was thinking of a passage to the effect that if he and Khrushchev could meet in an atmosphere improved by clear evidence of some progress in easing world tensions, that would be far more fruitful in promoting the mutual understanding we seek than in the absence of such demonstrated improvement; and that so far as our own people are concerned, the President could not emphasize too strongly how hopefully they would look at a meeting between himself and Khrushchev if some such prior improvement had been clearly accomplished. The President said, however, that these developments leave him with a question in his mind as to just what purpose it is now felt that a meeting with Khrushchev would serve. He recalled that he had been trying to use such a meeting to get something accomplished at Geneva.

Mr. Murphy said he would try to drive home with Menshikov, when the two of the meet, the need for some progress at Geneva.

The President said he also had on his mind the question as to what we would tell our allies in justification of such a meeting. Mr. Dillon commented that it would not be a negotiating meeting like a four-power session, but would be to clarify our respective positions.

The President commented that he was troubled by the handling of this matter. He recalled that he and Mr. Dulles had always talked from ideas or topics and not from papers. Mr. Dulles would then put on paper the idea upon which they had agreed and send it to the President to correct and confirm.

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (d)
NSC Letter 6/10/81
NLE Date 8/31/81

The President asked for a draft that would bring out clearly the position of the State Department that progress at Geneva is not essential to a meeting of himself with Khrushchev, but that such progress would bring about a much more effective visit. This draft should make clear that he has asked Khrushchev to come and talk and see our country, and that he would be asking for the courtesy of our people. It must be clear that he is not revoking his invitation. We will continue to stand completely firm regarding a summit meeting; this will be a question of the two getting together for exploratory talks.

The President then turned to another subject, arising from a letter he had received from C. D. Jackson. C. D. had suggested that the President should go to Paris to see de Gaulle, because there is a rising question of differences over prestige as during the war when the President was the only man who could work effectively with de Gaulle. C. D. suggests that the visit might occur on the fifteenth anniversary of the liberation of Paris, on August 25th. He said he was somewhat drawn to the suggestion.

The initial reaction of Mr. Murphy and Mr. Dillon was favorable. They thought such a visit would strike a good sentimental note. The President said that if he were to go he would plan to arrive early on the 25th and stay through that day. He would hope to see Prime Minister Macmillan in Paris on the following day before leaving and then come straight on home.

G.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

[redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Pre-press briefing, July 22, 1959

Dr. Kistiakowsky briefed the President on technical matters connected with nuclear testing and disarmament conference in Geneva.

Dixon-Yates. The President propounded the question as to whether he, or the Attorney General, was responsible for decision about an appeal -- in this instance, in connection with the recent Dixon-Yates decision. Jerry Morgan, later in the conference, reported that such decisions were normally the responsibility of the Solicitor General, and that the Attorney General usually went along with them. But, of course, if the President wishes to reverse a decision or make the decision himself, he can do so. The President said that as a matter of practice appeals were not brought to him for review. He also said he was "supposed" to have information whenever the Justice Department launched any anti-trust attack -- that he did not always have such information, however. In connection with the Dixon-Yates decision, Mr. Merriam made the point that the Court ruled that the contract was a good one. In passing the President said he felt the government should always "pay its just debts."

INTERNATIONAL

Geneva - President is fully informed.

Khrushchev. President was reminded of two recent ones. One he made in Warsaw about the Vice President's visit to Russia saying that he didn't know why the Vice President was coming over. Khrushchev is bitter about Congress passing resolution calling for a week of prayer for captive nations and Khrushchev said the only "captive nations" are the capitalist nations. As far as the Vice President is concerned, the President will say that the Vice President hopes to see and talk with Mr. Khrushchev. The President added a point he has made many times, namely, that the Vice President is not a part of the negotiating mechanism of government.

Bohlen. President is informed.

Cuba. Castro's "resignation" and firing of the former President. No comment should be made by the President. The President laughed and said he might say that "The President (of Cuba)'s job is not a very steady one."

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 76-49 #212
By DJH Date 6/12/80

Batista. His application for admission to this country has now been received here. Mrs. Batista wrote Mrs. Eisenhower asking her to intervene. The President had not known this and said in no uncertain terms why had he not been told. Also a telegram has come in from Batista's young son begging the President to intervene. The President said this whole matter was something that he ought to know about and said he would talk to Dillon about it later. In talking about the matter, the President said "There is one thing we cannot afford -- that is, to be known as a haven for displaced dictators who have robbed their countries. We refused to let Peron in." He also said that personally Batista was a "nice guy" and that the President liked him, but went on to say that he did not, at this moment, believe we should let him into this country, that he did not think the character of Castro had anything to do with letting Batista in or not. "You just can't make a policy of bringing them (dictators) into this country."

DeGaulle. Same stories coming out of France that he and the President are going to meet.

Iraq. Considerable fighting -- it is a civil disturbance, purely internal.

Viet Nam. Stories by World Telegram highly critical of United States foreign aid policy.

Captive National Week Proclamation.

Hospital Ship - article in LIFE - the HOPE is being outfitted. The President said that "too many Americans make plans for doing things for other countries instead of finding out what other countries want."

Bradley's testimony regarding setting up an International Health Organization as opposed to the World Health Organization.

Steel. President fully informed on situation.

Wheat referendum. The President read suggested answer.

Labor bill. The President said in passing that he did not think "labor surrender" was a good word.

TVA bill. President fully informed.

Civil Rights. In passing Jim Hagerty told the President that Roy Wilkins had recently made a speech saying that in view of the Southern Democrat's opposition to such a bill, he and other Negroes might have to leave the Democratic Party.

Consumer Price Index. Is up nearly 1/2 of one percent. Saulnier said it was due primarily to increase in cost of food, and was seasonable. But it is true nonetheless that prices throughout index have gone up. The President commented that wholesale prices have gone down; Dr. Saulnier agreed but said that on some things such as clothing and furniture they had instead gone up. Someone mentioned that prices in the new Sears catalogue are lower. This is the highest percentage increase since late winter of '58 and that was due to the bad weather in Florida and cost of food.

Private beach barring three Indian nations. If subject comes up President, while deploring it, could give a little talk on how conditions in Washington have shifted for the better during Administration.

Military servants. One sergeant who worked for a General said that he had to do the washing of personal garments for the General's wife. The President seemed to think this was not so bad -- that it had come about from taking personal care of generals during wartime, when there was no way other than by use of such personnel to get personal needs taken care of.

Senator Jackson investigation. The President said he did not like any part of it, but had agreed to go along.

Nixon. Going back to his Moscow trip, the President said Nixon knew he was not a member of the negotiating machinery of government, but that he is going to Moscow as a prominent American. He will be able to give a clear picture of American thinking and government thinking.

~~TOP SECRET~~

July 22, 1959

b.

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
July 22, 1959 -- 11:45 AM

Others present: Vice President Nixon
Secretary Dillon
Major Eisenhower

The President opened by giving the Vice President a piece of correspondence from Prime Minister Macmillan containing advice on how to deal with the Soviet personalities in his forthcoming trip. To place his view in perspective, the President quoted a question he had received in Press Conference this morning asking what the President would like Mr. Nixon to ask Khrushchev. The President had pointed out that the Vice President constitutionally has a position of his own and goes on such missions only at the request and as a representative of the President. He is not a normal part of the negotiating machinery. With regard to his exact schedule, the Vice President confirmed that he plans to visit Poland on the way back from Moscow and has no plans to go to Paris.

The President mentioned a letter he had received recommending that he make a one-day trip to Paris on August 25th, the 15th anniversary of the liberation of that city by forces under his command.

Mr. Dillon said that Couve de Murville had had discussion with Secretary Herter. Couve had expressed a desire for a Western heads of government meeting after the finish of the Geneva conference. Couve's estimate was that September would be a good month. Such a meeting would afford an opportunity for the President and General de Gaulle to get together. The President said that everybody seems to feel that a meeting of the principals in this case would solve all problems. He himself is of the opinion that such is not the case and that de Gaulle is primarily seeking prestige. Mr. Dillon pointed out, with respect to the Vice President stopping in Paris, that once his plane had refueled in Poland, it would be impossible to use operational considerations

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR80-197 #7
By DJH Date 9/2/81

~~TOP SECRET~~

as an excuse for stopping in Paris. Poland is as close by the airways to Iceland as is Paris. The President said his idea is not important but because of the touchiness of de Gaulle he was looking for the chance for somebody to pay some amenities to him.

* * *

The President then described the note he had received from Khrushchev last evening. In his own letter, delivered to Kozlov, the President suggested that if things go well at Geneva, a personal exchange prior to a Summit Meeting might be useful. Khrushchev's reply had allowed no link between results at Geneva and a Summit Meeting. The President advised Mr. Nixon, however, that he need not take this matter up unless Khrushchev does so himself. The President calculates that the answer to the Kozlov note will not arrive in Moscow before Mr. Nixon because he is studying the matter rather carefully prior to writing. It may arrive before Mr. Nixon leaves. He then read his draft reply to the Khrushchev letter in its present form.

Mr. Nixon asked if the President desires to link the idea of exchange of visits with the idea of a Summit Meeting. The President said it was more important to link exchange of visits with progress at Geneva and agreed that the prospect of exchange visits is being used as a prod to progress at Geneva. The President's initial idea had been to meet with Khrushchev now to prod the foreign ministers. However, this had been discouraged by his advisors. He told Mr. Nixon that he could stress the adverse psychological effects in the United States of any scheme whereby the President would appear to go to a Summit Meeting under ultimatum.

* * *

Mr. Nixon then requested guidance in the event Khrushchev asks for the President's definition of the word "progress." The President said progress would mean assurance of our rights in Berlin, plus the setting up of machinery to study the overall problem. He admitted that this machinery could be amorphous in nature. As an example of the kind he has in mind, the President cited our proposal for a continuation of the meeting of the foreign offices with German advisors. This could be set up by the foreign ministers and confirmed that he would like to find soon a reasonable excuse for a Summit Meeting.

* * *

As to tactics in dealing with the Russians, the President recommended a cordial, almost light, atmosphere, [redacted] He said the Vice President can probably expect to be filled up with the same old line. To this, Mr. Nixon expressed his intention of debating with Khrushchev and countering his points. He feels he has an excellent chance to probe and cause some blurting out of Khrushchev's real feelings. He also said he hopes to lay to rest some of Khrushchev's misconceptions about America, particularly with regard to the familiar line that the American people want peace but their leaders do not. He would point out that the reason that our Parties are unified in foreign policy is that our people believe the way our leaders do.

The President agreed to this and pointed out how we have changed our view of the Soviet people over the last three years. In 1956 we pictured them as sullen and discouraged. Now we have discovered that, despite their governmental system, [redacted] they are able to maintain a high morale.

* * *

Mr. Nixon expects that the Poles will announce the fact that he is visiting their country. The trip to Poland, he feels, will be very helpful, particularly since he will have the unusual privilege of talking with Gomulka. In Russia, he feels an important matter will be his opportunity to see the icebreaker Lenin. For this purpose he is taking Admiral Rickover along. [redacted]

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (d)
NSC letter 6/10/81
NLE Date 8/31/81

Finally, the President advised Mr. Nixon not to be afraid to talk substantive matters and to be positive with the Soviets in his conversations with Khrushchev.

John S D Eisenhower
John S. D. Eisenhower

[redacted]

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 4- of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

~~SECRET~~

July 21, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
July 21, 1959

Others present: Secretary Dillon
General Goodpaster

Mr. Dillon referred to a message just in from Secretary Herter for the President (CAHTO 156) expressing the view that the Geneva conference seems to have reached a stalemate and that he had in mind to call for its early termination, considering this action would either move the Russians if Gromyko's position is merely tactical, or disclose finally that there is no basis for accommodation. Mr. Dillon said he and his associates thought this action is still a little too early. If it were taken this week, it would throw the Vice President into the middle of negotiations when he sees Khrushchev. He commented that we have had no answer yet from Khrushchev to the President's recent letter carried by Kozlov. The President said he doubts if we will receive one now. Mr. Dillon commented that his associates thought it likely the reply would come in the next few days, now that Khrushchev has returned from Poland.

The President said that, in light of the foregoing, he thought the best action for Mr. Herter is to seek a three or four day recess, and for Mr. Nixon to say to Khrushchev as soon as he sees him that it appears the Geneva conference cannot be saved, and that since Gromyko apparently is unable to accept any kind of a solution acceptable to the West, it may as well be terminated.

The President said that Khrushchev might well do something at this point that would require the Vice President to cut off his visit and return home. He stressed again that the Vice President must not get into any negotiating activity.

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 76-49 #214
By DJH Date 6/12/80

Commenting further, the President said it would not hurt for Mr. Herter to express doubt at once that there will be any useful result from the Geneva meeting, and to have the Vice President say at his first meeting with Khrushchev that the President is ready to give up the Geneva effort. The Vice President could then report to us Sunday night after he sees Khrushchev. On this timing, we would be ready to take definitive action in Geneva on about Tuesday, and Mr. Herter might call for a recess then. Suggesting the form these remarks might take, the President thought Mr. Herter could say that in view of the impasse that has developed he wanted to take a few days to think the situation over. Then when we see what happens to the Vice President, we could tell Mr. Herter to wind the conference up.

Mr. Dillon then gave the President an edited version of the redrafted message from the President that the Vice President might carry to the Moscow Fair. The President said he would read this in conjunction with another draft that he had before him.

Mr. Dillon then brought up one further question relating to the forward schedule of State visits. He assumed there would be none beyond about next June, in view of the political campaign then beginning. The President said he has had enough of them now but would take a few more if the State Department thinks they would have real value. He asked what Mr. Dillon had in mind. Mr. Dillon recalled that the King of Nepal has already been invited. They propose to add the King of Afghanistan, the King of Siam (who has been asking for an invitation for several years) and the Prime Minister of Indonesia. After discussion, the President said it would be all right to invite these people for some dates after mid-November and prior to the first of April. He recalled that the President of Mexico may come to visit this fall. The Mexicans had stated a preference for a visit on an informal basis. The President said he might take him to Camp David, but he also asked Mr. Dillon to study the possibility of having the meeting in Phoenix, San Antonio or elsewhere.

G.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS MEETING

Tuesday, July 21, 1959 - 9:00 A. M.

AGENDA

1. TVA Bill (9:00 - 9:30)	Deputy Director, Bureau of the Budget Elmer Staats Representative Russell Mack
2. Labor Bill (9:30 - 10:00)	Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell Representative Carroll D. Kearns

KEY CONGRESSIONAL ITEMS--July 20, 1959

PUBLIC LAWS

1. Hawaiian Statehood
2. Temporary Unemployment Compensation
3. Second Supplemental
4. Draft Extension
5. Bretton Woods Agreement
6. Federal Airport Act
7. Railroad Retirement
8. NASA Authorization
9. Appropriations (8)
10. Insurance Tax
11. AEC Authorization
12. Excise Tax Extension
13. Veterans' Direct Loans
14. Debt Limit Increase
15. Renegotiation Extension

VETOED

1. REA Reorganization 4/27/59
   (Sustained 4/30/59)
2. Tobacco Supports 6/25/59
3. Housing 7/7/59
4. Wheat 6/25/59

REJECTED BY CONGRESS

1. Secretary of Commerce Nomination 6/18/59
2. Reorganization Plan No. 1 -7/7/59

AWAITING PRESIDENTIAL ACTION

*1. Appropriations (1)

CONFERENCE

1. Military Construction
2. Mutual Security Authorization
3. Appropriations (6)
4. TVA Financing

PASSED

SENATE

1. Area Redevelopment
2. Unemployment Commission
3. Labor Reform
4. Nuclear Ban Resolution.
5. International Health
*6. Inter-American Bank
*7. D.C. Home Rule
*8. International Wheat Agreement
*9. Health Insurance Beneftis

HOUSE

1. Keogh-Simpson Tax
2. Reorganization Act Extension
3. Water Pollution Control
4. Veterans' Pensions
5. Appropriations (2)
6. Federal Preemption
*7. Omnibus Public Works

REPORTED

SENATE

1. Industrial Use Farm Products
2. Reorganization Act Extension

HOUSE

1. Area Redevelopment
2. Aid To Education
3. Fair Trade
4. Highways - Toll Roads
5. Price Stability-Employment
6. Interest Rates-Treasury Bond
*7. Inter-American Bank
*8. Appropriations (1)

HEARINGS

SENATE

1. Aid To Education
*2. Civil Rights (Reported by Subcommittee)
3. Agriculture Legislation
4. Minimum Wage (Reported by Subcomte.)
5. Nominations
6. Department of Science
7. Immigration
8. Keogh-Simpson Tax
9. Fair Trade
10. Appropriations (3)

HOUSE

1. Labor Reform
2. Civil Rights (Reported by
   Subcommittee)
3. Agriculture Legislation
4. Appropriations (2)
5. Community Facilities
   (Reported by Subcommittee,
6. Impacted Areas - Schools
7. Medical Care-Social Security
8. Unemployment Compensation
9. International Health
10. Highway Financing
11. Health Insurance Benefits

NO ACTION

1. Postal Increase

* Status Change Since Last Report

Presidential Review of Budget Estimates

Present Law

1. No Presidential or Congressional review of use of power proceeds for additions to present plants, except through Bureau of Budget review of apportionments.

2. Affirmative Presidential and Congressional approval required for new steam plants (through appropriation process).

House

No required Presidential review of TVA power construction programs prior to initiation (whether to be built out of power proceeds or revenue bonds). TVA program for new plants only lies before Congress and goes into effect in 90 days unless Congress modifies TVA program by a concurrent resolution (which is not subject to veto).

Senate

Presidential review of power construction program and submission of TVA program with budget estimates, but TVA program for new plants only (not the President's) lies before Congress and goes into effect in 90 days unless Congress modifies TVA program by a concurrent resolution (which is not subject to veto).

Administration

Presidential review of TVA program. President's budget program for both new plants and plant additions lies before Congress, and is deemed approved unless modified by Congress within 90 days.

7/20/59

Territorial Provision

House - Vinson amendment restricts power service area to present area, with certain cities, mostly on the periphery of the present area, being exempted from the restriction.

Senate - Restricts power service area to present area plus an additional 2-1/2% (or 2,000 square miles, whichever is lesser). Additionally provides:

1. That extension of up to 5 miles from periphery may be made to care for normal growth (but such extensions are credited to the 2-1/2%).

2. That no state not now being served by TVA or municipality now receiving service from another source may be added to TVA,

3. No more than 500 square miles of the addition may be in any one state now being served,

4. Adds certain towns and installations, again most surrounded by or on periphery of present service area, to list of exempted communities.

No. 64
July 20, 1959

PRESENT STATUS OF TVA REVENUE BOND LEGISLATION

The TVA revenue bond bill (H. R. 3460) has passed both the Senate and the House. The Senate has requested a conference and has appointed conferees.

General Comments

As passed by the Senate, the bill goes a long way toward meeting the Administration's objections raised in the course of hearings. On the principal issue of budgetary control, however, it is still defective. It not only greatly reduces the present authority of the President with respect to the TVA power program, but also creates a precedent with far reaching implications from the standpoint of the relationship of executive agencies to the President.

Effect on the Authority of the President to Exercise Financial Control

As passed by the Senate, H. R. 3460 would require the President to transmit with his annual budget estimates the power construction program of TVA as presented to him by the Corporation, together with any recommendations he might deem appropriate. The bill provides that after the Corporation's (not the President's) power construction program has lain before the Congress for 90 calendar days without modifying action by a concurrent resolution of the Congress, the TVA would be free to use its bond proceeds or power revenues to initiate the construction of new power producing projects as set forth in its own power construction program as transmitted with the President's budget estimates. Since it would be the Corporation's power construction program that would be authorized in the absence of a concurrent resolution, the effective budget estimates would be those of the TVA, rather than those of the President.

The budgetary provisions in the Senate bill would, in effect, place the TVA budget estimates with respect to new power projects in the same position as the budget estimates for the legislative and judicial branches, notwithstanding the fact that the TVA is an executive agency responsible to the President as head of the executive branch. The budget provisions would also create a precedent for other agencies and corporations, in whose behalf similar efforts have been made, to press for preferred treatment on budgetary matters. If they were successful, such action would further undermine the role of the President and impair the integrity of the consolidated executive budget as provided for in the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921.

In view of the provision requiring any modifying action to be taken through a concurrent resolution within 90 days, it probably would be possible to delay congressional action on such a resolution until the 90 days had expired, in which case the Corporation's recommendations would become effective notwithstanding a divergent position taken by the President in his budget recommendations. Similarly, any modifying action taken within the 90 days would not require approval by the President, thereby circumventing the President's veto powers. The President is thus effectively barred from exercising the same financial control over TVA that he exercises over other agencies and corporations in the executive branch.

The Government Corporation Control Act was intended to provide an orderly procedure for the annual review by the President and the Congress of proposed programs of all wholly-owned Government corporations. The President in both the 1959 and 1960 budget messages recommended that the provisions of this Act be extended to other Government corporations authorized to use Federal funds. The shift to revenue bond financing does not provide a sound reason for weakening the Government Corporation Control Act and restricting the President's authority over the TVA power construction program. H. R. 3460 does not change the status of TVA as a wholly-owned Government corporation. Its sole purpose is to authorize the issuance of revenue bonds, all of which will be secured by the agency's power revenues. In the final analysis, these obligations will rest on the credit of the United States.

Furthermore, every dollar heretofore invested in the TVA is and will remain the property of the Federal Government. For years to come the investment by the Federal Government represented by appropriated funds and reinvested earnings will continue to be the major part of the total investment in TVA power assets. This investment on June 30, 1958, amounted to about $1.6 billion, of which $1.2 represented appropriated funds. Also, agencies of the Federal Government presently purchase over 50 percent of the power output of TVA, and only the President in the preparation of his budget recommendations is in a position to determine the changing needs of these agencies.

Minor Deficiencies in Other Provisions of H. R. 3460 as Passed by the Senate

Repayment of appropriation investment. H. R. 3460 as passed by the House provided for a minimum of $10,000,000 to be repaid annually on the appropriation investment in power facilities. As passed by the Senate, the repayment rate is stepped up to $15,000,000 after the first 5 years, and to $20,000,000 after the next 5 years. Provision is made for repayment of only $1 billion of the $1.2 billion power program investment, whereas recent Administration testimony before the Senate contemplated repayment of the entire appropriation investment. While not as rapid a repayment as proposed by the Administration, the Senate version is a distinct improvement over the provision of H. R. 3460 as passed by the House.

Treasury approval of bond issues. The provision for limited supervision of TVA security issues by the Treasury weakens the existing provisions of the Government Corporation Control Act but represents a compromise that meets Treasury's minimum requirements for coordinated fiscal management. Treasury preferred, however, to retain the existing provisions of the Government Corporation Control Act.

Power service area. The Senate's definition of the power service area is a compromise acceptable to the House. A principal deficiency, however, is the incorporation of specific exemptions which will be a precedent for future exemptions at the periphery of the area.

7/20

LABOR REFORM LEGISLATION

SOME MAJOR PROBLEM AREAS IN HOUSE COMMITTEE BILL

EXEMPTIONS

1. Under the House Committee bill, a union is exempted from financial reporting if it has either fewer than 200 members at the end of its fiscal year or less than $20,000 in receipts during the year, subject only to revocation for cause if it denies to its members information substantially equivalent to that contained in financial reports required of other unions. Any revocation by the Secretary would have to be on due notice after opportunity to be heard. (Sec. 201(d))

   a. This exemption would relieve an estimated 70 per cent of all unions from financial reporting requirements. Unions having 400 or even more members could be exempted.

   b. Many of the unions thus exempted now file financial reports and furnish copies to their members as required by section 9(f) and (g) of the National Labor Relations Act, which provisions the bill would repeal, thus leaving members of these unions with less than their present protection in this area.

   c. The exemption discriminates against members of unions of a particular size even though the right of such members to equal treatment in information on the financial affairs of their unions, and their need for such information, has no relation to the size of the union.

   d. The exemption is not necessary because any reporting burdens of officers of smaller unions could be adequately relieved under the provision of the bill authorizing simplified reporting forms for such unions.

INVESTIGATIONS

2. A major defect of the House Committee bill is that, by requiring "probable cause" for a belief that violations have occurred it bars investigation of violations until evidence of the very kind that would be sought in such an investigation is obtained in some other manner. (Sec. 601(a))

   a. The Senate bill authorized investigations to determine whether "any person has violated or is about to violate" any provision of the Act. The House Committee bill does not authorize investigations except on "probable cause to believe that any person has violated" the Act. This is not adequate for effective enforcement.

   b. Either the Senate bill's provisions for investigation should be restored, or the provisions in H.R. 3540 should be adopted, or provision should be made through a new amendment to the House Committee bill to ensure that the Secretary will be able, in those areas in which he has responsibility, to investigate whenever he determines that there is reasonable cause to believe that a violation of the Act has occurred or is about to occur. He should be able to make such a determination on the basis of a complaint or other information available to him, and move promptly and effectively without waiting for information which will legally establish "probable cause".

c. The Senate bill authorized investigation of violations of "any provision of this Act . . . (except amendments made by this Act to other statutes)". The investigative authority in the House Committee bill is confined to violations of "any provision of this Act, other than a provision of title I".

The effect of the House amendment is to authorize investigations under the Taft-Hartley amendments made by the bill (which would have been excluded by the Senate version) but not investigations of violations of the so-called "Bill of Rights" in Title I. There seems no reason why the Secretary of Labor should investigate violations of the provisions of Taft-Hartley which are amended by the bill, when he does not have that responsibility generally under that Act. Also, while exclusion of violations of the Bill of Rights from his investigative authority may be consistent with the restriction of the enforcement of these provisions under the bill to suits brought by private persons, some confusion can arise because of the overlap between the rights listed in Title I and the reports of procedures of the union in the same areas which are required by Title II. Investigations of the accuracy of reports filed under Title II may well develop information relevant to compliance with Title I.

ELECTIONS

1. The provisions for periodic secret ballot elections of union officers are basic to the objectives of the legislation. The House Committee bill can make it impossible as a practical matter to enforce these provisions in the very unions where they are most needed -- those in which criminal elements have taken over the union and established themselves in office.

   a. This is so because the Committee eliminated all methods of enforcing the election provisions except suits by the union members themselves. (Sec. 402) Racketeers entrenched in office are in a position to threaten union members and as a practical matter prevent them from bringing any such suits. The McClellan Committee hearings show the pattern. The bill would thus leave the members of such unions without any practicable remedy.

b. If this wide-open door for racketeer control of unions is to be closed, provision must be made for court actions by the Government to compel compliance with the election requirements in situations where union members are, as a practical matter, unable to enforce honest elections through their own action in court.

PICKETING

4. The House Committee bill, like the Senate bill, does not meet the problem of coercive picketing. The two provisions in the bill fall far short of dealing adequately with this matter.

a. The House Committee (Sec. 706) did not change the provisions of section 708 of the Senate bill prohibiting picketing only (1) where an employer has lawfully recognized an uncertified union and a representation question cannot be raised, and (2) during a nine months period after an election in which the employees have voted for "no union". These provisions do not meet the problem.

b. To deal adequately with coercive picketing the bill should, as does H.R. 3540, reach organizational picketing where the union does not have a sufficient interest among the employees, or where there has been no election or recognition of another union and the picketing union disclaims the right of "representation" and picketing is continued for an unreasonable length of time where it is clear that none or few of the employees desire the union as their representative.

c. The House Committee amendments of the provision on extortionate picketing (Sec. 602) raise some questions as to meaning. However, it may be questioned whether the provision, which in either House or Senate form covers ground already covered by the Hobbs Act, should be retained. Its enactment would appear to add no protections and could conceivably have the effect of making some prosecutions under the Hobbs Act more difficult.

SECONDARY BOYCOTTS AND HOT CARGO

5. Like the Senate bill, the House Committee bill fails to close gaps in the secondary boycott provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act which permit unions to threaten employers with secondary boycotts or to induce single employees to refuse services to secondary employers.

The House Committee added language, not in the Senate bill, to permit concerted employee action against employers engaged on a construction site in a common construction project. It also added language and made technical changes in the "hot cargo" provision of the Senate bill to protect employees who refuse to cross picket lines. (Sec. 702(c), (d), Sec. 705)

a. Language to deal adequately with the secondary boycott gaps mentioned above was proposed by the Administration and is in H.R. 3540. Banning "hot cargo" clauses in the case of motor carriers subject to Part II of the Interstate Commerce Act, as provided by the Committee's bill, does not reach many of the problem areas and might even be construed as sanctioning such clauses in areas not mentioned by the bill, where their enforcement may now be unlawful.

NO-MAN'S LAND

6. The House Committee amendments increasing the membership of the Board and clarifying functions in the administration of the law, while requiring the Board to take all cases covered by the Act, do not appear to provide a practicable solution of the problems. (Sec. 701)

   a. There is no assurance that the Board will be able to handle its full case load with despatch, even with the organization provided by the amendments, when this case load is augmented by the many cases which its present jurisdictional standards serve to exclude. Nor do the amendments insure that appropriations to handle the augmented case load will be available at all times.

   b. If the Board should not be able to handle promptly all cases which it could take under the Act's provisions, speedy handling of large and small cases would suffer equally. Important issues of wide significance and labor problems of small businessmen would suffer equally by delay.

   c. To meet the problem, an exception to the provision in section 701 (c) of the Committee bill should be provided under which, where the Board determines that the effect of certain labor disputes on commerce is not sufficiently substantial to warrant the exercise of its jurisdiction, it may decline jurisdiction and State courts or agencies may, thereafter, take jurisdiction.

EMPLOYER REPORTING

7. The House Committee revision of theemployer reporting provisions (Sec. 203) requires employers or consultants to report payments made "for the purpose of" such restraint, coercion, or interference with the exercise of employee rights guaranteed by law as will amount to an unfair labor practice under the National Labor Relations Act. The bill also requires a report of payments made to persons identified as "engaged in the business of" committing such unfair labor practices.

   a. The bill, thus, in effect, requires employers either to confess wrongdoing in reports compelled by law or to risk libel actions by persons identified as being "in the business of" committing unfair labor practices, where such persons may well dispute the accuracy of such a characterization.

b. Language such as that contained in section 206 of H.R. 3540, as proposed in the Administration's bill, would not be open to these objections.

CONFIDENTIAL

DBH 9/7/75

NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

July 21, 1959

9:00 a.m. -- 10:30 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Sen. Dirksen
Sen. Saltonstall
Sen. Kuchel
Sen. Morton

Rep. Halleck
Rep. Arends
Rep. Allen
Rep. Byrnes
Rep. Hoeven
Rep. Kearns
Rep. Russell V. Mack

Dr. Saulnier, CEA
Mr. Stans, BoB
  Mr. Staats
  Mr. Hughes
Sec. Mitchell, Labor

Gen. Persons
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Kendall
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Merriam
Dr. Paarlberg
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Anderson
Mr. Gruenther
Mr. Chesney
Mr. Wheeler
Mr. McPhee

SUMMARY

TVA Financing - In an extensive discussion, the President asserted clearly the unacceptability of the provision approved by the Senate whereby the TVA budget would in effect be exempt from review and modification by the Executive Branch. Efforts will be made to correct this in Conference.

Labor Legislation - In a discussion of whether to insist on a strong labor bill or to accept in Committee a weak bill which might be strengthened on the floor of the House, much stress was put upon the great difficulty of getting any bill much less a strong one out of Committee.

It was the concensus that Republicans should work to get a bill out of Committee, accompanying it with a strong minority report should it be a weak bill, and that efforts should be made on the Floor to substitute a strong bill.

* * * * *

CONFIDENTIAL

TVA Financing - Mr. Stans pointed out that the Senate remedied most of the earlier defects of the bill, but one provision is still very bad. It relates to construction of TVA's power program -- which would be submitted to the President who would have to pass it on to the Congress with his comments. If there were no Congressional action within 90 days, the TVA budget would be accepted. This would mean if TVA submitted a budget of $300 million and the President thought $40 million was all that was warranted, the TVA budget would be accepted if Congress took no adverse action. All Congressional action would be by concurrent resolution -- thus eliminating the Presidential veto.

Sen. Kuchel asked about the proposed use of TVA revenue bond proceeds and how this would affect the President's budget. Mr. Stans replied that the source of money makes no difference to the Budget, for expenditures of any kind go through the Budget. Government borrowings do not appear in the Budget but the Government's spending for any purpose does. Revenue bonds don't appear as debt but they are subject to the debt limit and the government's actual obligations are increased.

The President said there are many things in the bill he liked, but that he was determined not to pass on to his successor a diminished Presidential power. TVA is a part of the Executive Branch and it must remain a part. He asserted that he would veto the bill (if that procedure were included) even though Congress might override him unanimously. He felt it involved a principle vital to our form of government.

Sen. Dirksen asked how, if this bill were passed, anyone could avoid accepting the same arrangement for Southwestern Power, Bonneville and others. The President thought it couldn't be avoided.

Rep. Mack thought there might be some small areas for compromise and that the bill should go to Conference. Mr. Halleck said Republicans should oppose a rule to vote on accepting the Senate amendments, and get a conference if possible.

The President noted that private power companies had withdrawn their opposition because they liked the area limitation in the bill -- that they had what they wanted and didn't care about the rest of this bill. He repeated his intention to veto. He understood Southerners in Congress had been told by Georgia Power and Light that this is a good bill because it limits TVA expansion.

Rep. Allen saw no chance of getting a rule that would permit a conference instead of a rule for voting on acceptance of the Senate bill.

Mr. Staats noted in summary that the provision would be a precedent for other government corporations; withdrawing TVA from the Government Corporation Control Act would be contrary to Administration policy which has been to put government corporations under the Act; finally, it would erode the power of the President. Sen. Dirksen suggested the real headaches would come later when people and plants near TVA area fringes want to move to the area or get TVA extended, by subsequent legislation, to their location.

The President noted that on this one occasion he was saying in advance what he would do with it. Rep. Mack said that he and others on the Public Works Committee would like to have the President submit his budget for TVA along with the TVA's original proposal and then have the Congress act affirmatively on the proposals instead of in the negative way the Senate bill proposes. Mr. Halleck believed that since the House and Senate versions aren't identical, the whole thing could be subject to change in conference.

The President invited Rep. Arends to tell Mr. Vinson how serious this was and that if he wanted this bill to be approved, he should get these bad things out of it.

Labor Legislation - Sec. Mitchell noted the existence of problems in the bill the House Labor Committee proposes to report out formally on Thursday. Rep. Kearns asked whether to try to bring out a weak bill and strengthen it on the floor or to try to bring out a strong bill. He was inclined to the latter.

Sec. Mitchell then summarized the main defects in the House Committee bill. He thought the objective ought to be to get a bill out, quite a feat considering the composition of the House Committee.

Mr. Halleck said his greatest concern was that if the bill bogs down in Committee or in Rules, Mr. Rayburn would throw the Senate bill at them under suspension of the rules, so it was essential to get a bill out. Republicans could not afford to block a bill from coming out. Also, the chances of getting a weak bill out are probably better, and the chances of substituting a strong bill are better if the bill on the floor is weak.

The President asked how Republicans could look bad if they stand strictly for a strong bill. Sec. Mitchell said it would be bad for the Republican Party if it washeld responsible for there being no bill. Pressed further by the President, Sec. Mitchell said it would be possible to fight for a strong bill on the floor, whereas it would be a major feat to get any bill out of the House Committee.

Rep. Arends asked how Republicans would look before the country if a weak bill results. The President commented that he would have a chance to act on it if that were the case.

Rep. Kearns stated that a minority report was under preparation. Mr. Halleck recalled McClellan's statement that the House Committee bill takes the heart out of the Senate bill by eliminating criminal penalties for union leaders.

Rep. Halleck thought this bill was the key to adjournment.

Rep. Halleck reported favorably on the work of the Program and Progress Committee Meeting in Denver, where all but one of 44 members showed up. Previously he had had misgivings. He said the Committee will come out against the blackmail picketing and secondary boycott loopholes.

Sec. Mitchell repeated his favor for getting a bill on the floor and leaving it to Mr. Halleck to get a better bill. The President agreed, but inquired about Sec. Mitchell's attitude if finally the Senate bill were approved. Mr. Mitchell said that in view of the history, he would recommend signature. The President felt that if that happened, no further legislation would be had.

Mr. Harlow saw the issue as whether to have a bill by debate or by suspension: It is better to get a bill out and have it debated, otherwise the Senate bill will be passed under suspension in the last days of the Session. Rep. Halleck thought Republicans would be in a better position if they fought for a substitute and then, if they lost that, moved to recommit. He reported that Mr. Rayburn was burning to get a bill out dealing with blackmail picketing, etc., for it would be a real problem if this went over to the next Session -- in an election year.

The President called attention to speeches trying to get the government to step in to the steel strike. He said the Administration can resist that, but has to get its position across -- it stands for free collective bargaining, the essence of real liberty in this country. Once the Federal Government has to settle labor disputes in this country, he said, it becomes a political process, so he would appreciate it if members of Congress would speak out against the Federal intervention.

Mr. Hoeven felt the 10 Republicans on the House Committee should vote to bring a bill out with a strong minority report. Then Republicans should press for a substitute and then, if necessary, move to recommit.

Rep. Arends suggested the President might go on TV after a bill is out. The President said he would if he could keep it non-partisan -- just laying out his views with reference to the McClellan Committee's revelations of abuses. The President cautioned that it would be difficult to pursue this via TV if it were now made a partisan issue.

LAM

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
✓Mrs. Whitman
Mr. Minnich

(Note: Based on notes taken by Mr. McPhee)

1st Press Stag dinner, July 20, 1959.

1. The President
2. General Persons
3. Secretary of the Treasury
4. Jim Hagerty
5. Marvin Arrowsmith
6. Merriman Smith
7. Ray Scherer
8. Robert Pierpont
9. John Edwards
10. Bill Costello
11. Felix Belair
12. James Warner
13. Frank Holeman
14. Garnett Horner
15. Laurence Burd
16. ~~L~~ Jack Sutherland
17. Charles Roberts
18. Charles Mohr

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 20, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

On July 17 at 12:00 noon the President received Mr. Frank Gard Jameson of Pasadena, California, National President of the Navy League of the United States.

Mr. Jameson advised the President that the main program of the League this year will be the Sea Cadet program (a parallel to the Civil Air Patrol), that in this program the League is sponsoring a race to Honolulu using 110 foot schooners, and that they expect the program to help keep the nation conscious of the importance of sea power. He also said that through a so-called "Lubbock program," each Navy League Council is being used as an anti-communist publicity group in communities throughout the United States, in which connection the President favorably mentioned the Overstreet book. Jameson stressed the individual citizen's responsibility to be well-informed on national security affairs and the Navy League's role in this effort.

The President repeated a number of times in the conversation the necessity to avoid (1) excessive emphasis upon the one-service concept as against our over-all defense requirements, and (2) the avoidance of the profit motive of munitions makers as the determinate in assessing national security requirements by such organizations as the Navy League. Jameson emphasized that the Navy League stays out of Navy politics and that the Navy stays out of Navy League politics.

The President commented at one point that if we could start over in national defense organization we would probably create a completely unified defense service instead of separate services, but that today this is quite impossible so we must achieve the maximum unity possible while holding at the same time to the most valuable characteristics of the individual services.

Jameson, in commenting on his rising from a business failure to financial independence while still young, said that there is more opportunity today for a young man than ever before in America. The President said that a free government in every era must justify anew its right to survive and that this demands self-discipline in the interest of all instead of simply the making of money for selfish purposes. He said that if we as a people can not see this adequately and apply it to such national problems as industry and labor relations, we will in the long run have a different kind of government and a much different America. Here the President commented passingly on the undue emphasis on research appropriations in the Congress in the field of health, a concept with which Jameson not only agreed but also said applies quite as well to national defense research.

The meeting closed at 12:15.

BH

Bryce Harlow

~~TOP SECRET~~

July 18, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
July 17, 1959 -- 11:45 AM

Others present: Mr. McCone
General Goodpaster

Mr. McCone recalled that in the meeting earlier in the week on [redacted] with Mr. McCone, propose that Dr. Bradbury and General Starbird meet with Dr. Penney concerning this.

The President was concerned that this information may place Mr. [redacted] it. The President said he would not have put out the information in Defense in a way that has apparently occured, but assented to the action proposed, given the circumstances as they now exist. Mr. McCone recalled that the chances of an accident remain almost infinitesimally small.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR. 80-195 #4
By _______ Date _______

~~TOP SECRET~~

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (d) (d)(E)
DOD 7/7/81, DOE 10/13/81, NSC 3/24/82
NLE Date 5/12/82

~~TOP SECRET~~

July 20, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
July 17, 1959

Others present: Secretary McElroy, Secretary Dillon
General Goodpaster

The President began by saying that he was very much troubled to see a leak in the press disclosing that he had sent a letter to Bohlen the preceding day. Mr. Dillon explained that this had come about at a dinner given by Ambassador Romulo the night before. He said that Romulo had called him off to the corner and asked whether the President's remarks about Mr. Bohlen connoted a lack of confidence on the part of the President in him. He had told Romulo that the President had no lack of confidence and was communicating with Mr. Bohlen to make this clear. Romulo had apparently told Betty Beale who was also a guest at the dinner, and it was her item that appeared in the newspaper. The President spoke strongly about the practice of inviting reporters, who would not honor a confidence, to such gatherings.

Mr. Dillon referred to a message just in from Mr. Herter outlining the basis of negotiation from which he was working in Geneva, and clarifying a matter which had caused the Defense Department concern. They had seen a staff paper produced in State which indicated that it was a formal State Department view; in fact it had no such status. Mr. McElroy said he was quite satisfied with the explanation given by Secretary Herter, and was delighted to know that the State Department paper he had seen had no status.

PORTION
EXEMPT from [illegible]
Per E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-4
Review - [illegible]

[redacted]

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
NSC Review 5/26/82
By BSR Date 5/27/82

~~TOP SECRET~~

[redacted]

EXEMPT from Declass.
Per E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-4

Mr. Dillon discussed further the Vice President's itinerary. Two years ago he planned to visit Poland and see Gomulka. There is for consideration the possibility of his doing it now. The President said he must make clear that he is not negotiating there or elsewhere on this trip. Mr. Dillon said that everyone is quite clear on this.

The President reverted to the leak concerning his own correspondence. He said such things make him very "jumpy" when he realizes that his own correspondence may be improperly disclosed. He suggested that Mr. Dillon call Romulo and express his acute displeasure over this incident, occurring at a private party.

Mr. Dillon next said that Mr. Nixon had asked him what his view would be as to the Attorney General, Mr. Rogers, going to Moscow with the party. He wanted to raise this with the President. The President said he is concerned about having his Cabinet officers gone too long at this stage of the Congress, and recalled that the Civil Rights Bill, the Labor Bill, and the "preemption bill" may be up for instant decision and consideration. He asked me to speak to General Persons and have him go into the matter with the Vice President and the Attorney General should he so decide. In ending the meeting the President commented that he really thought it would be better not to take Admiral Rickover. (He recalled, however, that he had stated to me the previous day that he would interpose no objection if others wished to do this.)

~~TOP SECRET~~

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By dc NLE, Date 12/2/77

MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

July 17, 1959
9:00 A. M. -- 10:01 A. M.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Acting Sec. of State Dillon
Sec. Anderson
Sec. McElroy
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Summerfield
Under Sec. of Interior Bennett
Sec. Benson
Acting Sec. Commerce Mueller
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Flemming

Director Stans, Budget
Deputy Director John Patterson, OCDM
Amb. Lodge

Gen. Persons
Gen. Goodpaster
Mr. Hagerty
Mr. Merriam
Dr. Paarlberg
Mr. Randall
Mr. McPhee
Major Eisenhower
Mr. Toner
Mr. Robert Gray
Mr. Bradley Patterson

Asst. Sec. Kearns, Commerce
Mr. Nathaniel Knowles, Commerce
Dr. Saulnier, CEA
Sen. Thruston Morton, RNC
Dr. Kistiakowsky
Mr. Wayne Grover, Archivist
Mr. George Allen, USIA
Mr. Floete, GSA

The Dixon-Yates Contract - The President opened the meeting by referring to the Court of Claims decision that there was no conflict of interest involved in the Dixon-Yates contract. The Attorney General commented that the case had been assigned to career people with instructions to prosecute it vigorously, and they did; they pulled no punches. Even then, the Court decided against the prosecution (an implied vindication of the President).

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 12/2/77

Verbatim Transcripts of Committee Meetings - The President then turned to the subject of verbatim transcripts of meetings of public advisory and interdepartmental committee meetings. He remembered Attorney General Brownell's recommendation, some years back, that public advisory committees should have good minutes kept in order to help ensure against anti-trust problems. But actual verbatim transcripts were dangerous in that they interfered gravely with candidness and freedom of discussion. They are, for example, never allowed at the NSC. The President asked that the practice of verbatim transcripts be stopped, but of course that good minutes continue to be taken.

Removal of Papers by Retiring Department and Agency Heads -(CP 59-58/1) The Attorney General introduced this paper by remarking that it was consistent with Executive Order 10816 and would not require much Cabinet discussion. The paper, he said, included the rules that (a) certain papers were entirely personal and in that event could be removed by the retiring officer, (b) some were "records" and could not be taken, while (c) others were of a mixed nature, for which the paper set forth some guidelines. As a practical matter, GSA and Archives are available to advise agency heads. There are, indeed, laws which prohibit certain kinds of removal, and retiring agency heads should be careful to get the proper clearances and not violate these laws.

Referring to the Dulles collection and others which might be contemplated, the Attorney General said that certain safeguards had to exist -- and that this precedent should not be an "invitation" to think that it would be easy to make similar provisions. Very few institutions would have the safeguards which would be required; those surrounding the Dulles collection were cleared with State and Defense.

To the President's query, Acting Secretary Dillon informed him and the Cabinet of the nature of the Dulles collection - (a) the pre-1953 documents (at Princeton), (b) the classified documents after 1953 (copies at Princeton), and (c) certain personal papers such as appointment logs, memos of phone calls and of conversations, etc. This third category of papers was being donated to the Eisenhower Library at Abilene, pursuant to Section 507 of the Federal Records Act. Like the others, this group of papers will be safeguarded and access to them will be via the approval of the same special committee which controls access to the other records, and such access must also receive the approval of the Administrator of General Services.

The President then asked, "What is a 'record'?" He said his own experience with government files was that they are ridiculously full of trivia, buck slips, scraps of paper which should never be part of the official files. When in the past, in the Army, he tried to clean out the files of such superfluous matter, he had always met resistance in the form of, -

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 12/2/71

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"But you can't -- that is a government record". He said that FBI and CIC files, for instance, contained "gossip". Would that be a "record"?

The Attorney General assured him that just the fact that a paper is in the files does not make it a "record" in the legal sense -- to be a "record" a paper must be developed pursuant to an official task. /_The definition of "record", according to the law, actually appears on page three of the Cabinet paper._/ Investigative agencies accumulate gossip as part of their official business but it is classified and evaluated as such.

The President thought this was going pretty far. After some early experience a few years ago, he has personally made it his practice not to read the raw texts of investigative agency reports -- mainly not wanting to be poisoned by their contents. The Attorney General explained that these raw reports are carefully safeguarded and nobody is entitled to remove them.

The President's Staff Notes - Review of Agency Participation -- The Assistant to the President summarized the purposes of this reporting system, stressing that the procedure works best when the head of the department takes a personal interest in it. He wanted to use this occasion to remind the Cabinet members of the importance of doing so.

The President emphasized the importance of this reporting system to him, in that it keeps him alerted with respect to hidden problems and helps ensure that he won't be "caught" uninformed by a Press Conference query or a letter. As an example, he mentioned the Press Conference question of last week with respect to the radioactive poisoning of the Animas River in Colorado -- he had not been given any alert or briefing on this question ahead of time. The Attorney General mentioned that it might be helpful if the Cabinet members could have advice as to when certain subjects had been listed or when a Cabinet member had omitted something. /_NOTE: See Justice Department's participation as given in the attached Table of Agency Participation._/

The Assistant to the President commented that there was a wide variation in agency contributions and that if anyone were interested the Table of Participation could be given to them.

The New Delhi World Agriculture Fair - Sec. Benson and Asst. Sec. Kearns explained the concept and scope of the Fair, emphasizing that it would highlight small farm equipment and machinery which the Indian farmers themselves, individually or collectively, could actually use. The Russians are expected to come in with an exhibit of huge machinery which will not at all be adaptible to India. Mr. Kearns praised the coordination within the Executive Branch on the preparations for the Fair and the help the Government was receiving from industry. He said that

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By jbc NLE, Date 12/2/77

preparations for the Fair are entirely on schedule. He then introduced Mr. Nathaniel Knowles, who is General Manager of the Fair. Mr. Knowles showed eight slides -- color photographs of a model of the buildings and grounds. At the close of the presentation the President wanted to know, if there were to be pictures of agriculture, who would choose the pictures. Mr. Knowles said that they are going over the TIME and LIFE picture morgue to get good shots, that he will personally approve every one of them; and Acting Sec. Mueller laughingly assured the President that there will be no "creative art".

Amb. Lodge praised the style, concept and design of the exhibit as being particularly appropriate to the Indian interest and tradition. He also emphasized that large American farm machinery was way beyond the reach of individual Indian farmers, who are poor but ambitious and full of good humor. He wanted to be sure that Amb. Bunker had gone over the plans for the exhibit. Mr. Knowles said that at first it was thought advisable not to have any large American farm equipment, but with the USSR bringing in such an exhibit, it was felt useful to have a few large pieces to provide balance on the American side. The major emphasis, nonetheless, will be on equipment which the Indians can use.

The President then suggested that the American exhibit could include an historical theme, beginning with colonial days, and show how American agriculture itself has progressed gradually from its own primitive origins. This he thought would help counter the USSR boast of, "See what we have done from our primitive start; you in India can do likewise if you follow us". Mr. Knowles said that the exhibit was going to contain pieces of agricultural equipment borrowed from the Ford Museum which would meet the President's point. Sec. Benson said he hoped the exhibit would include the concept of joint ownership of this equipment as a device whereby the Indian farmers could afford pieces large enough to meet their needs.

At the conclusion of the meeting the President returned again to the subject of the Fair. He asked who bears responsibility for the Fair arrangements, and Mr. Mueller said that it was he, as Acting Secretary of Commerce. The President said that he hoped the Fair was in the hands of a competent showman, and Mr. Mueller commented that the Government can't quite afford Hollywood talent. The President inquired about the Seattle Fair and Mr. Mueller replied that they are trying now to get the bill through Congress.

Referring to New Delhi, Sec. Benson felt that the Russian exhibit would be so massive as to be counter-productive, and Mr. Lodge supported this by painting the picture of Indian agriculture today as one, for example, of two bullocks going round and round providing the motive power for a sugar cane press.

Acting Sec. Dillon commented that at this very time one of the great crises within India is in which direction will agriculture go. For this reason the exhibit will be very timely and very appropriate.

CONFIDENTIAL

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By jr NLE, Date 12/2/77

Sec. Anderson commented that we are considering advice to the Indian Government on its next seven-year plan. The problem as he sees it, however, is that once certain improvements are made in the rate of food production and in health, the population keeps outrunning the improvements. Sec. Anderson mentioned that during his visit there he had inquired about the problem of population growth and, for instance, was told that it is considered to take nine living children to provide social security for one pair of parents. This constitutes a tremendous pressure to have huge families. At a dinner, with Indian waiters, one of his table companions had told him that there was not one waiter there who had less than eleven children. When the Secretary raised this problem with the Minister of Finance, he had received the reply, "God will take care of us". The President spoke of a woman he had known who has been advocating birth control in India; Acting Sec. Dillon said this was a major policy of the Indian Government, but that the Finance Minister happens to be sort of a religious mystic.

The President then referred to a conversation he had had with a Mr. Dias (the president of the Indian Newspaper Association) who explained, with respect to printing in India, that as soon as a new printing press was installed anywhere the old one was taken out and re-installed elsewhere to meet some local needs. In America we tend to junk the outmoded equipment.

The President closed the meeting by asking, "Anybody else want to take some time for belly-aching?"

Bradley H. Patterson, Jr.

COPIES TO:
- Mrs. Whitman (2) ✓
- Mr. Robert Gray
- Mr. Minnich

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT'S STAFF NOTES

AGENCY PERFORMANCE -- ITEMS SUBMITTED

JULY 1958 -- JUNE 1959

AGENCY	ITEMS RECEIVED
State	490
Treasury	62
Defense	697
Justice	1
Post Office	11
Interior	22
Agriculture	56
Commerce	149
Labor	118
HEW	40
Budget	44
OCDM	43
White House	135
GSA	5
ICA	129
USIA	125
AEC	119
NASA (from Oct. '58)	29
VA	16
HHFA (from Mar. '59)	5
DLF (June '59 only)	4
NSF	3

~~SECRET~~

July 20, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
July 16, 1959

Others present: Secretary Dillon, General Goodpaster

The President said first he would like to mention to Mr. Dillon an incident in which a man from private life was sent out by ICA to a foreign country to advise them concerning activities of Home Loan Associations, etc. The object was to help them build houses for their people without the payment of excessive interest rates. Apparently from the moment he arrived his work was obstructed and belittled by the State Department representatives and those of ICA. He was able to accomplish very little. The President's point in mentioning this was just to indicate that if we get people from outside the government to take on chores of this kind, we must make sure that they do not get "kicked around" as a reward for their efforts. The President understood this individual was seeing a Mr. Atwood later the same day. He added that neither the chief of our ICA mission nor our Ambassador in this country saw this man, the Ambassador being off on leave a good part of the time.

The President next said he was very disturbed about the whole handling of the Bohlen affair. He now found that, despite the regard he holds for Mr. Bohlen -- having appointed him Ambassador to Russia and to the Philippines -- he is being represented as lacking confidence in Bohlen and opposing his reassignment. He recalled he had understood very clearly from Mr. Herter, as had numerous members of the staff, that no consideration was being given to such a post for Mr. Bohlen. Now it turns out that the case was quite different, and that in fact Secretary Herter so stated at a press conference. Mr. Dillon said the only thing he can imagine is that there was some kind of misunderstanding of what Mr. Herter meant to convey, and that he had not expressed himself well. The President recalled that Mr. Herter had mentioned the question of

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 76-49 #216
By DJH Date 6/12/80

reassigning Mr. Bohlen from Manila but had said he could not do it because of the status of the negotiations (this in relation to an expression by General Swing that he would like to have the assignment in Manila).

Mr. Dillon said Mr. Herter had sent a telegram to Mr. Bohlen just lefore leaving for Geneva. The President asked if this was not the telegram Mr. Herter had assured members of the Staff and certain senators that he would not send. Mr. Dillon showed the telegram to the President, who read it.

The President said his impression from Mr. Herter had been that this was not a live issue. The President had then told General Persons. Both the President and Mr. Harlow had advised senators on the Hill that there was nothing in the story. Mr. Dillon said that since the post under consideration did not require confirmation it could have been thought not necessary to report all actions taken to the White House, and thence to the senators. The President indicated that the press kept needling the senators and some of the needling seemed to be inspired from the State Department. He added that Bohlen is a man who has been under attack, and that he has supported and defended him over the years as an associate and as a friend.

Mr. Dillon said that, as the President knew, consideration has been given to having Mr. Nixon stop off in Paris on his way home from Moscow. He and others have been considering whether this is likely to have a good effect on de Gaulle. We know that de Gaulle wants to avoid substantive talks until he can meet with the President. Also, of course, we want to avoid any show of weakness. The President said he knows de Gaulle quite well, and knows him as a man who likes to receive all respects and amenities. The Vice President would of course not discuss the substance of questions with de Gaulle, but rather making a courtesy visit. Mr. Dillon said that he would be there something like two hours, simply to pay his respects, perhaps being asked to lunch. The President agreed that on the basis of the visit not extending to substantive talks, but being a courtesy call wherein the Vice President paid his respects, this would seem to make good sense. He recalled that he does not feel he can use the Vice President on a diplomatic mission since he is in fact outside the Executive Branch. He added that the Vice President could tell de Gaulle what he had seen in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Dillon said he thought that the proposal would be satisfactory if all this were made clear. It should also be arranged that the Vice President would not find it necessary to see Debre. The President said he had felt it would not be a good idea for Mr. Nixon to go into Geneva -- unless Khrushchev himself suggested that the Vice President convey some word there. The President added that if anyone is fearful regarding the visit, the Vice President could simply be advised to touch down in Iceland.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

9

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

July 16, 1959

Dear Mr. President:

On August 1, 1959, $13,500 million of 1-5/8 percent certificates of indebtedness will mature, and there will also be payable on that same day $473 million of 4 percent notes on which the option to redeem prior to maturity was exercised by the holders.

I propose to offer to the holders of these issues, at par, a 12-1/2-month 4-3/4 percent Treasury note, to be dated August 1, 1959, and to mature August 15, 1960, and a 4-3/4-year 4-3/4 percent Treasury note to be dated July 20, 1959, and to mature May 15, 1964.

The authorizing act provides that notes may be issued only with the approval of the President. Accordingly, I trust that the proposed issues will meet with your approval. It is my desire to announce these issues today and to open the subscription books on Monday, July 20.

Faithfully yours,

Robert B Anderson
Secretary of the Treasury

The President

The White House

APPROVED:
Dwight D Eisenhower

Pre-press-conference notes, July 15, 1959

Steel strike. The President had just had a conference on this and no amplification was made. Will probably be opening question.

Geneva Conference. Stress "I am hopeful" theme. The President said he could not see why the West is beginning to pick up the idea that only heads of government can decide issues and that all of the traditional and tried methods of diplomacy are useless.

The President may get questions on possibility of Summit Conference in the United States, and an invitation, if this be so, to Mr. Khrushchev to tour country.

Harriman - said that we ought to have a "limited acceptance" of East Germany but no one knows what he means by that.

Koslov. President was reminded of his remarks as he left the country, might be asked if he thought his visit here was "worthwhile" The President replied "certainly it could not hurt anything."

Bohlen. The President said "As of this moment there is no thought of bringing Bohlen back unless some of the Indians down the line have thought of it. No one in a responsible position in State has." At this point the President called Bob Murphy.

DeGaulle. Every couple of days the French issue some kind of a statement hinting at visit between the President and President deGaulle. The position of President Eisenhower has been made clear.

Cuba. (1) Former Chief of the Air Force has appeared before a Senate Committee testifying that Castro is a Communist and that Communists are all through government; (2) Batista has applied for a visa, but application not yet in this country. The President said that more important than the testimony of the former Chief of Air Force was the charge that Castro is moving into a sphere of Communist influence (which the President of Cuba has charged). We are carefully evaluating all the important aspects of the matter. Incidentally, Admiral Burke made a talk before a group of reserve officers in which he said there was great danger of Communists taking over Cuba.

Honduras rebellion. Under control, nothing new.

OAS. Meeting of American Foreign Ministers to consider problems of tension. State is working out details.

Disarmament negotiations. President read a paper on matter. Dr. Kistiakowsky said only significant thing was recommendations as to how to detect nuclear tests far away from the air (by satellite).

Nuclear carrier vs. conventional carrier vs. no carrier. Senate has recommended a cheaper carrier ($380 million as against $385 million) at sacrifice of two knots a mile. The President said the compromise would probably be a conventionally-powered carrier.

Missiles. Senator Symington is saying that Administration "deliberately gave Russia a 6 to 1 advantage" in missiles. General Persons recommended that President say he is not getting in the numbers racket.

Interest rates. The President read statement by Bob Anderson.

Employment. Went up to highest on record - 67-plus million. At the same time unemployment went up a little also (due to seasonal changes).

Steel. The President asked for figures as to what the costs to the union and to the industry were per day of steel strike. No one knew and Dr. Saulnier later found out. Jerry Morgan reminded the President that the workers were on vacation for two weeks and the effects of the strike would not be felt until the end of that time. However, already railroads and other correlated industries are laying people off.

Mutual Security. Senate and House have only seven hundred thousand dollars to work out compromise on. Military assistance has been badly cut in both houses. Bob Merriam injected that at the same time the Congress cut military assistance they increased funds for the farm by approximately $240 million.

Lyndon Johnson's charge that the Administration is using "back door financing." President just reminded. The President said there ought to be a "drum fire" from office of Jim Hagerty and office of Bureau of Budget to give out the facts day to day.

Highway. Committee resumes July 22nd.

Labor bill. Still in House Labor Committee under heavy private negotiations. It was said that the only bill the Speaker is anxious to get out is the wheat vill.

Civil Rights Bill. Not out of Committee in either house.

Senator Humphrey has demanded that the President should spell out how he stands on school segregation.

District Home Rule. Provides for legislative assembly, for governor to be appointed as in territories.

Transportation recommendations. Sent to Budget to coordinate views of various departments.

Accident at Idlewild. President reminded of facts.

Fashion Show for Moscow Exhibition. President told of story in newspapers -- some criticism.

Dixon Yates. U. S. Court of Claims upheld Dixon-Yates for damages against the government.

52

July 15, 1959

Dear Mr. President:

I hope the following notes will be helpful to you in evaluating the possible economic impact of the steel strike:

1. When the strike began, steel output was about 2.4 million tons per week. Since the strike affects an estimated 88 percent of the industry's capacity, the drop in production would amount to 2.1 million tons per week. At an average net realized price per ton of $174, the value (in proceeds to the companies) of this lost production would be nearly $365 million per week, or $52 million per day. This is much higher than today's "press" estimate.

2. It is estimated that at least 400,000 steel industry employees will be out of work as a result of the strike. At average weekly earnings of $126, the direct wage loss amounts to about $50 million per week.

3. It is very difficult, of course, to estimate the indirect impact of the strike. Steel inventories are now estimated at 20 to 22 million tons, about 2 months' production. Retail stocks of new cars are high -- around 900,000, or about 40 days' sales at present rates.

   In 1952, the steel strike lasted 54 days and the drop in total employment in all nonfarm establishments during that period was 670,000 or 1.4 percent. If the employment drop were roughly in the same ratio during the present strike, the total employment drop would be 730,000, more than half again as much as the direct drop in steel employment.

   However, in view of the present sizable inventories of steel and of automobiles, it is unlikely that the total employment drop would exceed 600,000.

Respectfully,

Raymond J. Saulnier

The President
The White House

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
~~10. Memo of~~ 76-49, 217	~~Conf., DDE, Glennan, Dryden, Goodpaster re space matters~~	~~7/15/59~~	~~A~~
~~11. Notes on~~	~~Legislative Leadership Meeting~~ 12/2/77-bm	~~7/14/59~~	~~A~~
~~12. Memo of~~ 76-49 #218	~~Conf., DDE, Radford, Goodpaster re defense matters, 7/14/59~~ 9/11/78-bc	~~7/15/59~~	~~A~~

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 43
Folder: Staff Notes - July 1959 (3)

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

July 15, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
July 15, 1959, 12:15 PM

Others present: Dr. Glennan, Dr. Dryden
General Goodpaster

Dr. Glennan recalled that he had decided against the attempt to launch a space vehicle toward Venus last June, since the technology was far from ready, and it would have been an unwise gamble. He has been planning on the basis of launching a space vehicle powered by the new Vega rocket toward Venus in January 1961. On further examination, it now appears unwise to attempt to hold to this schedule. This would be only the first or second firing of this new rocket, and the chances of full success seem quite low. In all likelihood there would be the expenditure of a large amount of money with no effective results. Accordingly, he feels it would be better to defer this shot probably until some time in 1962 when Venus is again well located for a shot.

His real thought, however, is that it will be better to concentrate for some time to come on lunar activity, which lies more nearly within the state of the art.

The President confirmed that he is opposed to "stunts" such as firing a vehicle out into interplanetary space with no real purpose in mind. He recalled that his approach has always been to favor pushing out beyond what is now known, but only where there is reasonably something to be learned through the effort. Dr. Dryden supported this point of view, pointing out that a major responsibility of NASA is to make selections between a multitude of attractive possibilities. The President thought it would be a disservice to the program to simply scatter a great number of shots. On the other hand, he does not wish to say it would not be good to make

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 76-49 - Document #217
By J. W. Date 11-17-76

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

new attempts simply because we have never done the specific thing before. He recalled that he has always favored taking a good "middle ground" while recognizing that there can be a good deal of difference of view as to just which projects in the space program fall within the concept of the middle course.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 12/2/77

NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

July 14, 1959

8:30 a. m. -- 10:07 a. m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Sen. Dirksen
Sen. Bridges
Sen. Saltonstall
Sen. Kuchel
Sen. Williams
Sen. Morton

Rep. Halleck
Rep. Byrnes
Rep. Allen
Rep. Arends
Rep. Hoeven
Rep. Simpson

Dr. Saulnier, CEA
Mr. Stans, BoB
  Mr. Staats
  Mr. Hughes
Sec. Anderson, Treasury
  Mr. Julian B. Baird
Sec. Mitchell, Labor

General Persons
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Kendall
Mr. Merriam
Dr. Paarlberg
Mr. Siciliano
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Anderson
Mr. Wheeler
Mr. Gruenther
Mr. Chesney
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Hagerty
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. McPhee

SUMMARY

Interest Rates - Emphasis was placed on the need for obtaining this legislation and for eliminating from the bill proposed by the Ways and Means Committee the language urging the Federal Reserve to buy government bonds to maintain economic expansion. Also undesirable is the two year limitation on the authority for the President to have bonds issued above the interest rate ceiling.

It was agreed that until the Ways and Means Committee consideration is completed, Republican comments should be limited to the unsoundness

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 12/2/77

of the amendments.

FNMA Mortgage Exchange - It was noted that this proposal, under attack in the Congress, is a justifiable liquidation of assets to ease the budgetary strain.

Housing - Mr. Halleck noted the action underway to develop a House bill acceptable to the President.

Minimum Wage - Attention was directed to the inflationary nature of this bill, but Sec. Mitchell believed it would not be pressed this session.

Defense Appropriation - The President commented briefly on the relative merits of carriers and submarines for any potential limited or general war.

* * * * *

Interest Rates - Sec. Anderson reported that after four weeks of discussion with the Ways and Means Committee, the Committee has directed that a bill be drawn with a 4-1/2% interest rate and with an amendment giving discretion to the President to raise the interest rate -- agreeable as far as the Administration is concerned. Most important, he thought, was an amendment dealing with the Federal Reserve and urging it to buy government bonds to maintain economic expansion. This involved the intangible of confidence and would be viewed as a turning toward monetary ease. He urged that every effort be made to eliminate from this amendment the language urging the Federal Reserve to buy government bonds to maintain economic expansion.

Mr. Anderson believed it unfortunate that the authority to raise interest rates is limited to two years, for this can be interpreted as an expectation of a business decline and lower interest rates. He would prefer, however, to have the bill as proposed than no legislation at all.

Sen. Williams commented on the bad situation in the Senate where two members of the Committee have been lost to our side by the Treasury's last bond issue at 4.75; this was seen as a threat. He agreed that the Federal Reserve amendment is very bad. Sec. Anderson explained that the 4.75 rate was determined at auction; it was not a negotiated rate and it wasn't something we had control over.

Sen. Dirksen asked if time were of the essence. Sec. Anderson felt that the delay of the last few days had not been hurtful in view of the time needed to work on the Federal Reserve amendment -- and still needed. Mr. Halleck heard they might report the bill this week.

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By jc NLE, Date 12/2/77

Rep. Simpson cautioned that there could not be much hope in Conference if the House passed a minimum bill and the Senate something less, that Republicans must make their fight on the House side. He noted that this bill could not be amended on the floor, hence perhaps it should be killed in Committee -- which would be risky, but he didn't think they could afford not to have a bill. The result might be a new and better bill. Mr. Halleck thought the bill might be reported out and then recommitted if the votes were available.

Mr. Simpson thought the Democrats had enough votes now, with the Republicans, to pass the bill without the Federal Reserve amendment, but that they added the amendment to try and get a majority of Democrats supporting the bill.

The President thought there would be no problem if it were possible to lengthen the two year limit or remove it and eliminate the last part of the Federal Reserve amendment.

The President ascertained from Mr. Simpson that five members of the Ways and Means Committee are for very easy money. He noted the evidence in his mail that people everywhere support his efforts to halt inflation, to spend reasonably and to keep solvent, so the problem is making people realize this is inflationary. He said he would go on television if he thought he could make the point.

Mr. Anderson believed that until the Ways and Means Committee consideration is concluded, Republicans should confine themselves to commenting that the amendments are unsound, indicating nothing of what will be done with this bill if and when it's passed.

The discussion was concluded with references to comment to the press. Byrnes and Williams preferred something strong, and the President agreed.

FNMA Mortgage Exchange for Bonds - Mr. Stans summarized the situation (See Fact Sheet No. 48).

Mr. Baird noted that this has been characterized as a raid on the treasury for the benefit of a few. Actually, since 1938, FNMA has sold 1-2/3 billion dollars worth of mortgages in the market. All of these have meant a loss in interest income but not principal. Interest income, he said, is not the government's business except as it is necessary to some proper governmental objective. Mr. Saltonstall remarked on the difficulty of understanding this problem.

The President joked about how these experts come in to his office and every so often they say only 10 men in the country understand the intricacies of this financing -- but they have never said they included him!

CONFIDENTIAL

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 12/2/77

Mr. Baird summarized that this is liquidating assets and thus eases strain on the budget.

Housing - Mr. Halleck noted the need for action on a new bill to avoid being in a negative position, as indicated in the veto message. So we have a new bill, introduced yesterday. He understood the Democrats are talking of waiting and then passing a big bill at the end of the Session, leaving the President to take it or leave it.

Regarding the "government by veto" charge by Lyndon Johnson, the President said he had found that Roosevelt vetoed over 600 bills, Cleveland 500 and some, Truman 250. The President said he had vetoed only 100 and some, so the Texas statesman's argument about government by veto just won't hold water.

The Vice President called attention to an excellent article by Arthur Krock today on Housing legislation.

Minimum Wage - Sec. Mitchell described the pending bill as about as inflationary a bill as Congress could pass. It would cover about 10 million not now covered.

Sen. Dirksen thought it a hodge podge of a bill, since anything competing with commerce would be a criterion for extension of coverage. Secretary Mitchell felt certain there would not be any action in the House this year, that it would go over to next year.

Defense Appropriation - Sen. Dirksen reported that the nuclear carrier would be up today on the Senate floor. The President asserted that a carrier is not much good in a general war, but it is good in a limited war, e. g., Formosa Straits. In a general war, he said, Polaris submarines would be good, also missiles, also new high-speed bombers that are being developed.

Sen. Dirksen noted the embarrassment caused Lyndon Johnson by Sen. Symington's effort to add more funds to the Defense Department budget.

faw
L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
✓Mrs. Whitman
Mr. Minnich

(Note: Based on notes taken by
Mr. McPhee)

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

July 15, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
July 14, 1959

Others present: Admiral Radford
General Goodpaster

Admiral Radford said he would report to the President some impressions he had gained from his period of temporary duty. He expects General Twining to return to duty next week, probably Monday.

Two principal things bothered him during his period in the Pentagon just ended. The first is continental defense. This is taking a large amount of money and is scheduled to take more. He feels that a sizeable reduction should be made in the amount of money being given to this. If the present programs are continued, then we should add a fall-out shelter program to them, and this would be very expensive. He really thought we should re-allocate funds from this purpose to other purposes.

He said he had asked both General Lemnitzer and General White to consider trading some responsibilities -- for example, giving the whole air defense mission to Air Force units, and tactical air operations to Army units. Air defense is now split, and the Army is in fact initiating many activities with missiles to do a job formerly done only by tactical air. He said both had expressed interest in this, and would talk to each other. He said they are West Point classmates who get along well with each other.

The Nike-Zeus is another element of air defense which causes him concern. The missile will be extremely advanced, complicated and expensive and will require wide dispersion. He thought that the money should be used in other places, for example in modernizing certain equipment of the Army and the Navy. The President said that Dr. Killian had suggested putting some of the air defense money into hardening and fall-out shelters. On this

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 76-49 #218
By J.W. Date 9-11-78

SECRET

point Admiral Radford recalled that he had in times past questioned putting so many of our big missile bases in the United States, thus making the United States too attractive a target. He thought they might be put on islands in the Pacific, the Atlantic and in the Aleutians area as well as in Alaska. The President said we are getting into insoluble problems in connection with our bases abroad. They are terribly expensive, and are so valuable that, once installed, give foreign countries leverage for blackmail on us. Admiral Radford said his notion was to put them on U. S. soil. He said that the Air Force had stressed the problems of manning and morale. Many of them could be handled just as we handle the DEW line. He spoke of the great advantage of the Polaris, in giving dispersion, mobility and concealment to our missile forces.

Admiral Radford then went on to say that the second problem, and by far the greater one, is the idea generated in the State Department that it is possible to have a conventional force of large size, and to fight a sizeable war with it without using atomic weapons. He recalled that the reason we can intervene in many areas quickly with force is that we do this with small forces which, armed with atomic weapons, are not in danger of being wiped out. Assistant Secretary of State Gerard Smith, he said, is attempting to get a change of policy, even though Mr. Herter says that he is seeking nothing so sweeping. The President asked me to put this down for him to talk to Mr. Herter about. He recalled his own view that any formed unit will have to have the capacity to use these weapons; whether they are in fact used or not is a command decision to be made in light of the circumstances.

Admiral Radford said that he believes all this whipped-up concern over use of atomic weapons is unfounded; there is more real concern lest we fail to use them when their use is really needed. He thought that State Department people below top level are generating opposition to the redraft of the national security policy paragraph discussed by the President at the last NSC meeting. The President asked me to call Douglas Dillon and tell him that there had been long talks on this paragraph, that its meaning is now very close to what he intends, that he understood it to be generally in line with Mr. Herter's thinking, and he does not want a great campaign started to generate opposition to it.

Admiral Radford said he is going to see Admiral Burke and General Lemnitzer further on this matter. He said that he is counting greatly on General Lemnitzer to pull things together in the Army in a better way than we have seen in many years. He said the real question at the moment is that the Army and the Navy want some of the money that is going to the Air Force. He personally felt that some redistribution would make sense, although he pointed out that many of the expensive projects in the Air Force budget such as the DEW line are simply there for convenience and could have been carried under the Department of Defense. Admiral Radford said that in his opinion the Army and the Navy, if they take a long range view, have less grounds for concern over their combat roles than does the Air Force. This is why the Air Force in his opinion are making such efforts to get into missiles, outer space, etc. The President stressed strongly that he agreed with a point made by Dr. Killian that there must be improved coordination between NASA and ARPA and that ARPA should take control of space research throughout the Department of Defense. There was then discussion of the problems of top level direction in the Department of Defense. The President said he cannot figure out what is causing the trouble in the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The organization seems to be failing to do its job. Admiral Radford suggested, and the President agreed, that it would be most helpful for the President to meet with the Chiefs shortly.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

~~TOP SECRET~~

D.E.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 15, 1959

NOTES OF MATTERS DISCUSSED WITH THE PRESIDENT AT MEETING ON JULY 14, 1959

Defense

1. The importance of clarifying the mission and authority of NORAD: It does not appear that the authority and organization of the North American Air Defense Command yet adequately reflects its responsibilities. The complex weapons systems it must manage and operate require a higher degree of coordination than is now apparently possible in NORAD's present organization and authority. The need for clarification here is increased by the present development programs in the field of anti-ballistic missiles, where it is important to make plans soon enough for the coordination of Ballistic Missile Early Warning with Air Defense. It seems clear to those who are concerned with the technical problems here that this whole area needs to be clarified.

2. The space program in the Department of Defense may be too ambitious and too costly. I have not seen evidence that it has had the hard-boiled technical review to determine what is realistically possible that has been taking place in the civilian Space program.

3. The Army Ballistic Missiles Agency presents a continuing problem which probably cannot be resolved until a decision is made as to whether the role and mission of the Army calls for a large space program. The Army will have an increasing budget problem to maintain ABMA at the level to which it has become accustomed.

4. The Office of the Director of Defense Research and Engineering, in concept and practice, is proving itself. I believe the Department of Defense now has in this office a mechanism for making far-reaching, sound technical decisions about weapons systems, and for making the hard choices between those systems which justify continued development and reduction to hardware, and those which do not. As weapons technology becomes more complex and we have so many multiple programs for the development of weapons, it becomes increasingly important that choices be made among alternatives; else we will have continued great increases in the budget of the Department of Defense.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority DOD LTR 6/12/75, NASA LTR
Date 6/2/75
By D.H., NARS Date 8/11/75

~~TOP SECRET~~ K-TS-6632, Cy 1

Even with the most careful selection of new developments, it may well be that the Department of Defense's total budget may have to increase, but it will increase much more unless there is an exercise of sound technical judgment. Every indication leads to the conclusion that Dr. York and his group can make great contributions here and that the development of the strength of this office can appropriately be encouraged.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

1. In my judgment, the Space Council is demonstrating itself to be a "fifth wheel." Because of its particular make-up, it finds difficulty in doing the kind of analysis and preparatory work which can be most helpful to the President. I recognize fully the reasons which led to the inclusion of the Space Council in the Space Act. It may be impractical to make any move to eliminate the Space Council, but it probably will be necessary to recognize that it is unlikely to fill a major role in management and policy-making in the space field.

2. It is important to find ways of bringing together the Secretary of Defense, the Director of Defense Research and Engineering, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology, to work out policies and programs in the space field, but this can probably be done better through direct Presidential action, rather than through the mechanism of the Space Council.

Telecommunications

Instead of proposing further studies of the frequency-allocation problem, I believe it is now important and timely to proceed directly to solve the management problem within Government for frequency allocations. There have been meetings on this problem, under the chairmanship of Gov. Hoegh, the Director of OCDM, who now has the primary responsibility for making recommendations to the President for frequency allocation. He does not have an adequate staff thoroughly to analyze and monitor the Government's own use of frequencies. It is important that he secure the services of a Telecommunications Advisor and that this Advisor be provided with an adequate staff. Alternatively, it might be possible to appoint a Telecommunications Advisor in the Office of the President, taking it out from under the responsibility of OCDM. The important thing, however, is to get a telecommunications manager of both technical and administrative competence, and to provide him with a staff so that the Government will be assured of sound and efficient frequency management, and can be prepared, in view of the increasing demands upon the frequency spectrum to monitor Government use and to make decisions based upon technical competence and adequate information. It is also important to clarify the powers of the Presidency in relation to the Federal Communications Commission in the allocation of frequencies for non-Government use. I believe this whole problem is of the greatest urgency in view of the Congressional concern, the widespread discussion in non-Government circles about the Government's inadequate management in this field, and the growing pressures on the limited resource of the frequency spectrum.

Federal Council for Science and Technology

This Council has gotten off to a good start. It has great opportunities (a) to eliminate duplication and bring about better cooperation in many fields of research and development that break across departmental lines (one striking example being that at the present time there are some 23 Government Departments or Agencies involved in the field of oceanography); (b) to provide sound over-all Government policies for its relationships with non-Governmental institutions and activities in the field of science; and (c) to help the Government Departments themselves to strengthen their organizations for dealing with science. One of the desirable objectives here is to achieve, at the level of the Departmental Secretaryship better over-all policy-making and direction with respect to scientific activities within a Department. A good example of this top-level coordination is the authority and responsibility which has been given to Mr. Peterson in the Department of Agriculture to coordinate the extensive work of that Department in research and development. An example of where this has not been done at all (but probably would have been done if Adm. Strauss had not failed in confirmation) is the Department of Commerce, where there is no one person, other than the person serving as Secretary, to keep track of the manifold scientific activities which involve the Bureau of Standards, the Weather Bureau, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, etc.

General Comments

The mechanism of the President's Science Advisory Committee seems to be working well and I believe it fair to say that the problem of giving advice when there is no operational or managerial responsibility for carrying out the advice is being adequately met here. The Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology provides continuity and responsibility in relating the advice of the Committee to the Departments and to the Office of the President. It has also proved to be possible to work closely with the several Departments, and notably, to work with the Department of Defense in putting advice into effect through joint agreement and concurrence as to what should be done. There have been many examples where difficult technical problems have been resolved in this way without having to raise issues with the President and without having to create situations where the President's Science Advisory Committee was at odds with a Department.

Perhaps one of the most notable effects of this arrangement has been the enhanced morale of the national scientific community, and its feeling of being called upon in effective ways for service to the Government. We went through a period, now happily over, when policies in the Department of Defense and other events caused a widespread sense of discouragement. I believe that the combination of Special Assistant, Advisory Committee, and Federal Council can continue to make a great contribution to the efficient and proper use of science and technology for the Federal Government.

J. R. Killian, Jr.

~~TOP SECRET~~

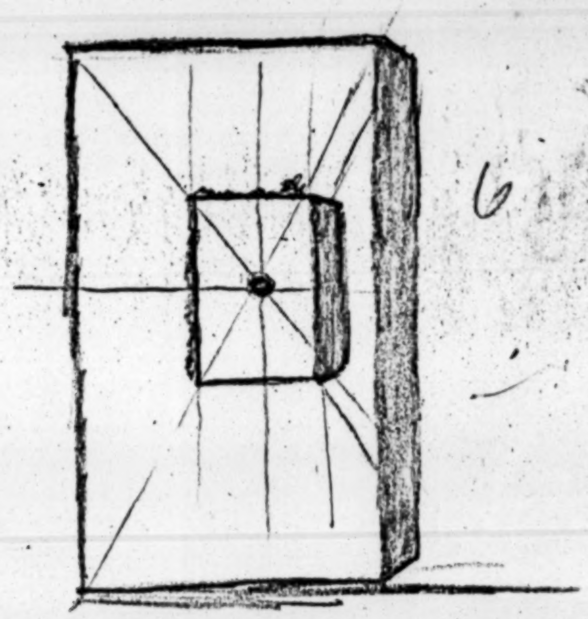
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS MEETING

Tuesday, July 14, 1959 - 8:30 A. M.

AGENDA

1. Interest Rates (8:30 - 9:00)	Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson Representative Richard M. Simpson ✓✓ Senator John J. Williams
2. FNMA Mortgage Exchanges for Bonds (9:00 - 9:15)	Director, Bureau of the Budget ✓✓✓ Maurice H. Stans Under Secretary of the Treasury ✓✓ Julian B. Baird
3. New Housing Bill (9:15 - 9:30)	Representative Charles Halleck ✓ Senator Everett M. Dirksen
4. Minimum Wage (9:30 - 9:45)	Secretary of Labor ✓ James P. Mitchell Senator Everett M. Dirksen



6

No. 59
July 11, 1959

LEGISLATION TO INCREASE INTEREST CEILINGS

Major provisions of legislation

On July 8, 1959, the House Committee on Ways and Means completed its decisions on provisions to be included in a bill, which the Chairman will introduce, concerning primarily interest ceilings on Federal obligations of over five-year term. Major provisions include:

1. Authorizes the President, upon a finding by him that the national interest requires it, to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to offer Treasury intermediate and long-term issues and E and H savings bonds at rates of interest in excess of existing ceilings. The authority would expire in two years.

2. Expresses the sense of Congress that the Federal Reserve System, while pursuing its primary mission of administering sound monetary policy, should, to the maximum extent consistent therewith, utilize such means as will assist in the economical and efficient management of the public debt and in so doing the System should, where feasible, bring about needed future monetary expansion by purchasing U. S. securities of varying maturities.

General comments

The Committee proposal differs from the Administration bill in the following major respects:

1. It puts the authority in the President and requires a specific finding by him that the national interest requires a higher interest rate -- Administration proposed merely eliminating the present ceiling.

2. The authority would expire in two years -- Administration proposal had no expiration date.

3. The proposed guideline for Federal Reserve policy is entirely new.

The Secretary of the Treasury has indicated to the Committee on Ways and Means that he would have preferred the President's original proposal, but the Committee's proposal, in the main, would accomplish, for the time being, the objectives sought.

It should be noted, however, that the two-year limit would have an unsettling effect on the Government securities market when the expiration date approaches. Also, the "sense of Congress" provision, while heavily qualified, would encourage those who advocate easy credit policies.

No. 48
Revised July 13, 1959

SENATE RESOLUTION 130 (EXCHANGE OF FNMA MORTGAGES FOR GOVERNMENT BONDS)

The proposed resolution, introduced on June 8, 1959, by Senator Clark and twelve associates, and reported July 10 by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, provides:

> "Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the policy to exchange mortgages held by the Federal National Mortgage Association for Government bonds, as proposed by the President in the Budget for the fiscal year 1960, is not in the national interest and should not be carried out because of (1) loss of income from the mortgage loans, (2) loss of tax revenues, and (3) adverse effect upon the home mortgage market."

The resolution exaggerates the adverse effects of the three items mentioned.

1. "Loss of income from mortgage loans." Senator Clark claims that the actual net loss to the Government will be $40 million. This estimate distorts the probable facts:

   a. It assumes that $1 billion in mortgages will be exchanged. In fact, the plan is to exchange $335 million, the estimated amount required to finance prospective FNMA budget expenditures for fiscal 1960.

   b. It assumes a loss of 4 per cent of the principal of the mortgages exchanged. In fact, FNMA estimates that the "possible reduction in future income would be less than 4 per cent" in total and in the first and highest year would be a maximum of .63 per cent.

   c. It assumes that the exchange will be on an "even-Steven" basis. In fact, the mortgages will be offered on a competitive basis and the prospective demand is so substantial that there is good reason to believe that premiums will substantially exceed the maximum $2 million net loss in the first full year, with the losses in later years declining rapidly as the mortgages are amortized.

   d. It assumes that Government funds should be allowed to compete with private industry by continuing Government ownership of interest-bearing mortgages solely because a small profit can be made from the lower rates of interest paid by the Government on public debt obligations.

2. "Loss of tax revenues." According to Senator Clark, "Treasury officials concede that there would be a potential short-run loss of tax revenue of $8.4 million, which could only be recovered over the long run." Again, the sponsors of the resolution ignore or de-emphasize important facts.

a. They ignore the fact that the $8.4 million estimate is a maximum figure, since most of the eligible investors, e.g., mutual savings banks and pension funds, have no tax liability they can avoid by such exchanges.

b. They ignore the fact that even the maximum initial tax loss will be small by comparison with the simultaneous $335 million in receipts.

The D. Eisenhower Library

c. They ignore the fact that bonds eligible for this exchange are being converted into notes currently at the rate of $1 billion a year; if the notes are liquidated the sellers have the same tax loss, if any.

d. They ignore the fact that any losses of tax revenues will be recovered within a relatively brief period, since the mortgages will be substantially liquidated in 8 to 10 years.

In the light of these facts, Treasury concludes that the revenue loss will be insignificant.

3. "Adverse effect upon the home mortgage market." According to Senator Clark, "the dumping of the Federal mortgage stockpile on the private market could have a seriously depressing effect on mortgage financing and home construction." This statement ignores the testimony of FNMA and Treasury witnesses, whose expertness in this field is generally recognized.

a. The mortgages offered will be only a minute part of the total mortgage financing requirements.

b. The amount offered initially will be determined by the market situation at the time of the offering.

c. They will be offered only to investors owning the specific type of Government bonds eligible for exchange; many of these who have heretofore confined themselves to investment in local mortgages will be encouraged to supply funds to capital-shortage areas.

d. The present servicing agents for FNMA will make a special effort to find buyers for these mortgages in order to retain their servicing fees.

In view of these facts, the immediate effect on the mortgage market, in the judgment of FNMA, will not be significant, and the broadening of mortgage investments by some lenders can materially aid the market in the longer run.

The sponsors of the resolution not only exaggerate the alleged defects of the proposed exchange, but also fail to mention most of the important positive benefits. Four of such major benefits are summarized in the following paragraphs.

1. The accelerated liquidation of the mortgage portfolio is in accordance with the statutory requirement that such liquidation shall be accomplished "in an orderly manner, with a minimum of adverse effect on the home mortgage market and minimum loss to the Federal Government." The mortgages will be sold currently when the principal balance is large enough to be attractive to private investors and before the cost of administration becomes unduly high. Competitive bidding will assure the maximum return to the Federal Government.

2. The plan will restore FNMA to a self-financing revolving program as originally intended and as actually prevailed in the fiscal years 1956, 1957, and 1958. This will not only prevent any net drain on the 1960 budget but will also avoid adding Government funds to the mortgage market in a period of relative boom, when additional funds are most likely to result in inflationary price increases.

3. The plan will materially assist the Treasury in managing the public debt. It will reduce the debt subject to the debt limit. It will also provide a constructive alternative for present holders of 2-3/4 per cent investment bonds, who otherwise would probably continue to exchange such bonds into short-term notes in substantial amounts; if present rates continue, these notes would require refinancing later at much higher interest rates.

4. The proposal is a sound budgetary action. The liquidation of assets in exchange for the Government's I O U's is equivalent to selling these assets for cash.

For the foregoing reasons, contrary to S. Res. 130, the proposed exchange of mortgages for bonds represents a constructive program, which is clearly in the national interest, and which should, therefore, be permitted to go forward without further delay.

No. 60
July 13, 1959

COMPARISON OF MAJOR PROVISIONS OF OMNIBUS HOUSING BILLS IN 86TH CONGRESS

A. Summary of New Budget Authorizations

	Administration Proposal	Conference Bill (S. 57)	Compromise Substitute
		($ in millions)	
Urban renewal grants 1959-61	$ 600	$ 900	$ 600 2/
1962-65	(850) 1/	-	-
College housing loans	200	300	200 2/
College classroom loans	-	62.5	-
Coop mortgage purchases	-	37.5	-
Public housing contributions (est.)	-	3,700 3/	-
Loans for housing for the elderly	-	50 2/	-
Urban planning grants	10 2/	10 2/	10 2/
Other	-	15.4 2/	-
TOTAL	$ 810 1/	$5,075.4	$ 810

1/ Urban renewal grant authorizations proposed for 1962-65 are excluded from total for purposes of comparison with other bills.

2/ New obligational authority when actually appropriated.

3/ Available for contracts without further Congressional action. Appropriations required to pay contractual contributions.

B. Major Provisions in Alternative Bills

	Administration Proposal	Conference Bill (S. 57)	Compromise Substitute
		Title -- Federal Housing Administration	
Mortgage insurance authorization	Remove ceiling	\$5 billion for 1959 only; \$5 billion for 1960 (H) 1/	\$5 billion through 8/31/59 and \$5 billion for rest of year
Property improvement loan insurance	Permanent authority	One year extension (H)	Two year extension
Maximum interest rates	5½% for rental including cooperative housing; 6% for sales cooperative	5¼% and 5-3/4%, respectively	Same as Administration bill (Herlong bill increases rental ceiling to 5%)
Terms on sales housing	Maximum mortgage increase to \$25,000	Longer maturities, lower down payments; maximum mortgage to \$22,500 (H)	Same as Administration bill, plus lower down payments in conference bill
Terms on rental housing	Numerous minor improvements	Substantial increases in maximum mortgage amounts per unit	Substantially similar to conference bill (H)
Nursing homes	Not in original bill (but later approved)	New program of mortgage insurance	Same as conference bill (H)
		Title -- Housing for Elderly	
Mortgage insurance	New, more liberal program	Similar but larger maximum mortgages per unit	Same as Administration bill (H)
Direct loans	Not in bill	New program of 50-year loans at 3-1/8% interest	Not in bill (H)

1/ Cases where Herlong bill (H. R. 7117) has identical or similar provisions are indicated by (H).

B. Major Provisions in Alternative Bills (continued)

	Administration Proposal	Conference Bill (S. 57)	Compromise Substitute
Title -- Federal National Mortgage Association			
Par purchase requirements and fee limitations	No par purchase restoration; removes fee limitation	Restores par purchase requirement and reduces maximum fees	Same as Administration bill (except no change in fee limitations) (H)
Cooperative housing mortgages	No change	Authorizes purchases of $37.5 million (Herlong bill provides $75 million subject to appropriation)	No change
Maximum mortgages eligible for purchase	Increase to $20,000 for secondary market operations only	Same plus increase to $17,500 for special assistance and removal of ceiling for urban renewal mortgages (H)	Same as conference bill, except for retaining ceiling on urban renewal mortgages
Mortgage warehousing	Not in bill	Authorizes secondary market operations to make temporary loans secured by mortgages	Not in bill (H)
Title -- Urban Renewal			
Capital grant authorization	$600 million for 1959-61 and $850 million for 1962-65 with gradual reduction in Federal share from 2/3 to 1/2	$900 million for 1960-61; no change in Federal share	$600 million for 1960-61; no change in Federal share. Authorizations subject to appropriation action (H)
Allocation of grant funds	Not in bill (H)	Prohibits any limit on grants to any one city or on the size of any project	Prohibits administrative restriction except on the basis of feasibility and relative need

B. Major Provisions in Alternative Bills (continued)

Title -- Urban Renewal (continued)

	Administration Proposal	Conference Bill (S. 57)	Compromise Substitute
Credits toward local share of costs	Permits cities to include in project costs streets and other facilities built after approval of a community-wide renewal plan but up to 5 years before approval of an urban renewal project	Permits (a) inclusion of facilities built up to 5 years before approval of an urban renewal project; (b) inclusion of expenditures by universities for campus expansion in or near renewal areas; and (c) effective elimination of local contribution where public housing is built on urban renewal sites	Administration provisions plus conference provision on public housing on urban renewal sites (No such provisions in Herlong bill)
Non-residential projects	Loans for non-residential projects not involving the removal of a substantial number of slum dwellings	Increases from 10% to 20% portion of grant funds available for projects not predominantly residential, and removes requirement for the removal of a substantial number of slum dwellings in such projects	Same as conference bill (No such provisions in Herlong bill)
Early land acquisition	Not in bill (H)	Authorizes loans for land acquisition prior to approval of urban renewal projects	Conference provision modified to introduce safeguards
Planning costs	Substitutes part-cost grants for full-cost advances for project planning	Not in bill	Not in bill (H)

B. Major Provisions in Alternative Bills (continued)

	Administration Proposal	Conference Bill (S. 57)	Compromise Substitute
		Title -- Urban Renewal (continued)	
Lending authority	Permits funding loan guaranties without increasing present $1 billion borrowing authorization	Same	Same but subject to appropriation action (Herlong provides $400 million authorization for appropriation)
Planning grants	Increases authorization for appropriations by $10 million and broadens program	Similar to Administration	Same as conference bill (Not in Herlong bill)
		Title -- Public Housing	
Contracts for additional units	Not in bill	Authorizes about 45,000 more units and, at the discretion of the President, about 145,000 additional units	Not in bill (H)
Local autonomy	Not in bill	Provides for increased local authority and reduced Federal supervision in management of housing (Accepted in large degree by Administration)	Not in bill (H)
		Title -- College Housing	
Loan authorization	$200 million for 1959	$300 million	$200 million subject to appropriation action (H)
Classrooms and educational facilities	No provision	Authorizes $62.5 million for loans	Not in bill (H)
Interest rates	Substitutes full cost interest rates for present formula	Not in bill (H)	Not in bill (H)

B. Major Provisions in Alternative Bills (continued)

	Administration Proposal	Conference Bill (S. 57)	Compromise Substitute
		Title -- College Housing (continued)	
Other	Excludes public institutions; also new program of grants and loan guaranties for college facilities under HEW proposed in separate legislation	Not in bill	Not in bill (H)
		Title -- Armed Services	
Capehart family housing	Extends program to June 30, 1960 and increases maximum interest rate from 4½% to 5½%	Extends program to September 30, 1960; no interest rate change	Same as conference (not in Herlong bill)
Rental housing for military and essential civilians	Not in bill	New mortgage insurance program	Same as conference bill (not in Herlong bill)
		Title -- Miscellaneous	
Voluntary home mortgage credit program	Two year extension	Same (H)	Three year extension
Lending authority of Federal Savings and Loan Associations	Not in original bill	Increases loans permissible outside local area; permits lending for land development	Increases loans permissible outside local area (H)

No. 61
July 13, 1959

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL -- H. R. 7509
As Passed by Senate

Direct appropriations included in H. R. 7509, as passed by the Senate, total $1,256,836,300 -- an increase of $80,159,300 over the 1960 Budget estimate and $79,659,300 over the amount approved by the House.

The House-approved bill included some $41 million for 44 unbudgeted new starts -- with a total estimated cost of about $500 million. The 1960 cost of these projects was offset in the House bill by reducing estimates for and anticipating greater slippages on going construction work.

The Senate-approved bill includes all but one of the House-added projects. In addition, it provides for 39 unbudgeted new starts or resumptions. The net 1960 cost is some $36 million -- with a total estimated cost of about $750 million (31 river and harbor and flood control projects, 3 reclamation projects, 4 reclamation loans, and 1 TVA project). The Senate-added projects are listed in the attached tabulation. (The House-added new starts were listed in fact sheet No. 54, dated June 29, 1959.)

The Senate offset the 1960 cost of $77 million for the 82 new starts included in its bill by reductions of about $10 million in the estimates of appropriations for going construction work -- resulting in a net increase of about $67 million for construction appropriations over the budget estimate. The balance of the Senate-approved increase over the 1960 Budget -- some $13 million -- is for various non-construction items, primarily operation and maintenance activities on Corps of Engineers works.

In summary, the Senate approved 82 unbudgeted projects with a total cost of $1.25 billion. It increased the 1960 Budget estimate by some $67 million for these projects. The cost in 1961 to continue work on the 82 projects is estimated at about $200 million. The total unfinanced commitments for going construction would be increased by the Senate action from about $5 billion to over $6 billion.

PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS, FY 1960
Corps of Engineers - Bureau of Reclamation - Tennessee Valley Authority
Projects Added by Senate

	($ in thousands)		
	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated 1960	Estimated 1961
CORPS OF ENGINEERS			
Construction, general			
Dillingham Harbor, Alaska	$ 412	$ 406	$ -
Arkansas River - other bank stabilization - Ark. and Okla.	71,514	4,000	4,000
San Jacinto River and Bautista Creek levees, Calif.	5,770	225	2,000
Santa Cruz Harbor, Calif.	1,740	400	800
Intracoastal Waterway - Caloosahatchee River to Anclote River, Fla.	6,860	1,000	2,000
Kahului Harbor, Hawaii	963 2/	140	800
Elk City Reservoir, Kans.	25,000	400	2,000
Kansas Citys, Kans. and Mo.	4,906 1/	250	2,000
Wilson Reservoir, Kans.	18,100	661	1,500
Barataria Bay, La.	2,400	1,000	1,300
Baltimore Harbor and Channels, Md.	30,000	1,500	5,000
Provincetown Harbor, Mass.	2,260	600	1,000
Little Lake Harbor, Mich.	815	300	500
Salt Creek and Tributaries, Nebr. - flood protection	14,600	400	2,000
Newark Bay, Hackensack and Passaic Rivers, N. J.	2,450	600	1,000
Rio Grande Floodway, Cochiti to Rio Puerco, N. Mex.	4,400	800	1,000
Buttermilk Channel, N. Y. Harbor	1,551 1/	1,500	-
New York Harbor - New Jersey pierhead line channel	1,311 1/	500	800
Ocean to Bayside Channel, N. Y. Harbor	1,760	350	750
Morehead City Harbor, N. Car.	1,382	600	700
Muskingum River Reservoirs, Ohio	615 1/	500	115
Malheur River, Vale unit, Ore. - flood protection	423	250	170
Green Peter Reservoir, Ore.	60,800	1,500	7,000
Maxwell Locks and Dam, Pa.	30,400	595	2,500
Allegheny River Reservoir, Pa. and N.Y.	110,267 1/	1,400	10,000
Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, channel to Port Mansfield, Tex.	3,446 2/	150	1,000
Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, Colorado River channel, Tex.	1,310	400	600
Houston Ship Channel, 40-foot project, Tex.	16,340	1,500	2,000
Opekiska Locks and Dam, W. Va.	21,900	500	2,000
Princeton, W. Va. - flood protection	1,085	500	500

1/ These are resumptions of work on partially completed projects; amounts indicated under "estimated total cost" are sums needed to complete.

2/ Not yet authorized; authorizing legislation is pending in Congress.

	($ in thousands)		
	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated 1960	Estimated 1961
CORPS OF ENGINEERS (continued)			
Construction, general (continued)			
Local flood protection projects not requiring specific legislation	$ 4,000	$ 4,000	$ -
Small authorized projects	3,000	3,000	-
Mississippi River and Tributaries			
Yazoo backwater, Miss.	30,900	100	800
Sub-Total, Corps of Engineers (31 projects)	$482,680	$ 30,027	$ 55,835
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION			
Construction and rehabilitation			
Yellowtail Dam, Mont.	109,300	3,000	15,000
Trinity Power Facilities, Calif.	59,607	2,415	21,785
Curecanti Unit, Colo.	72,450	1,000	5,100
Sub-Total (3 projects)	241,357	6,415	41,885
Loan Program			
Santa Ynez, Calif.	3,774	1,320	2,454
Centerville-Deuel, Utah	399	399	-
Pleasant Valley, Calif.	2,032	390	1,642
Georgetown Divide, Calif.	3,867	1,647	2,220
Sub-Total (4 loans)	10,072	3,756	6,316
Sub-Total, Bureau of Reclamation	$251,429	$ 10,171	$ 48,201
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY			
Melton Hill Dam, Tenn.	35,000	1,200	8,000
GRAND TOTAL (39 projects)	$769,109	$ 41,398	$112,036
Less:			
East Bench, Mont., added by House but eliminated by Senate	-20,597	-1,000	-2,600
Revision in 2 loans added by House	-	-4,757	4,732
NET ADDITION BY SENATE (38 projects)	$748,512	$ 35,641	$114,168

No. 62
July 13, 1959

H. R. 4700 (FORAND)--TO PROVIDE HOSPITAL BENEFITS FOR OASDI BENEFICIARIES

Major provisions of H. R. 4700

Purpose--To set up compulsory hospital, nursing home, and surgical insurance through OASDI system for all people entitled to OASDI monthly benefits.

Financing--Payroll tax of ¼ of one percent on both workers and employers under OASDI would yield $1 billion. This would approximate Department's estimate of cost of benefits in 1960.

Benefits--Up to 60 days of hospitalization per year. Up to 120 days of nursing home care per year. Surgical services if medically required.

Administration--Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, with advice of a National Advisory Health Council, would negotiate agreements for service, including rates of payment, with hospitals, nursing homes, and surgeons or their associations.

General Comments

There are now 13 million people receiving OASDI benefits including 10 million over 65, and several million more are entitled to receive them.

Proponents maintain that private health insurance is not able to provide assured hospital and surgical benefits for the aged at rates most of them can afford to pay. While private insurance coverage has recently increased at 2-2½% per year, only 40% of people over 65 now have some health insurance and in many cases this is only partial coverage.

Bill would set up a compulsory, Government-operated health insurance program which would displace private voluntary groups and companies. It would set a precedent in providing a Government guarantee for a given level of service many years in the future at unknown costs, as distinguished from cash benefits under OASDI which can be stipulated definitely in relation to the prior wage earnings of the beneficiaries. It would probably require Government to set standards for service with consequent rigidity and Federal domination of medical field. It would also generate increased pressures for more Federal spending for construction of facilities and for training personnel.

At present rate of expansion, an estimated 68% of aged will have some private health insurance by 1970, and private insurance might even be able to do better than this as presently authorized OASDI benefits increase income of aged in future years.

Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare has testified in opposition to the bill, with concurrence from the Bureau of the Budget.

ACTION ON PRESIDENT'S BUDGETS AS OF JULY 12, 1959

Since June 28, Senate action has pushed the deficit on the 1960 budget up $53-million -- to $1,063-million.

This report excludes the Housing Bill, vetoed by the President, which was $565-million more than President Eisenhower requested.

ACTION ON PRESIDENT'S BUDGETS AS OF JULY 12, 1959

The President's budget for 1960 proposes a $70-million surplus. To date, House action turns this into a $842-million deficit. Senate action to date would create a deficit of $1063-million.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:	Effect on President's budgets (1959 and subsequent years)
The President proposes that Congress enact motor fuel and aviation gas taxes and increase postal rates, all of which would provide $676-million. Congress has taken no action and the Democratic leadership indicates none is planned.	Denies $676-million in needed revenues.
The House has passed a voluntary pension plan for self-employed persons which would reduce receipts by $365-million.	Reduces Government's revenues by $365-million.
* * * * *	
On the other hand, the House has taken the following spending action:	
Passed veterans housing loan act for $100-million. (Status: Law)	$100-million more than President's budget.
Passed $126-million aid-to-airports bill. (Status: Law)	$6-million more than President's budget.
Extended temporary unemployment compensation for remainder of this fiscal year, adding $75-million to 1959 expenditures. (Status: Law)	$75-million more than President's budget.
Passed Federal Water Pollution Control Act. (Status: Senate Public Works Committee)	$840-million more than President's budget.
Passed veterans' pension bill. (Status: Senate Finance Committee)	$208-million more than President's budget.
Appropriation actions have reduced new obligational authority by $957-million.	$957-million less than requested.

* * * * * *

SENATE:	Effect on President's budgets (1959 and subsequent years)
Failure to act on President's proposed postal rate increase and certain tax increases.	Denies $676-million in needed revenues.
Passed aid-to-airports bill. (Status: Law)	$6-million more than President's budget.
Area redevelopment act. (Status: House Banking and Currency Committee)	$337-million more than President's budget.
Extended temporary unemployment compensation for remainder of this fiscal year, adding $75-million to 1959 expenditures. (Status: Law)	$75-million more than President's budget.
Passed grants to states for education TV. (Status: House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee)	$50-million more than President's budget.
Passed extension of school milk program for fiscal years 1960 and 1961. (Status: House Agriculture Committee)	$10-million more than President's budget.
International medical research: $50-million annually. (Status: House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee)	$50-million more than President's budget.
Passed veterans' housing loan act. (Status: Law)	$100-million more than President's budget.
Appropriation action has increased new obligational authority by $113-million.	$113-million more than requested.

* * * *

SUMMARY:	
After six and one-half months of this session of Congress, the House of Representatives has taken actions that increased the President's requests by $1,313-million.	+ $1,313-million
All Senate action to date has increased the President's requests by $1,417-million.	+ $1,417-million

NOTE: Excludes Housing Bill -- vetoed by President -- which was $565-million more than President's budget.

KEY CONGRESSIONAL ITEMS--July 13, 1959

PUBLIC LAWS

1. Hawaiian Statehood
2. Temporary Unemployment Compensation
3. Second Supplemental
4. Draft Extension
5. Bretton Woods Agreement
6. Federal Airport Act
7. Railroad Retirement
8. NASA Authorization
9. Appropriations (8)
10. Insurance Tax
11. AEC Authorization
12. Excise Tax Extension
13. Veterans' Direct Loans
14. Debt Limit Increase
*15. Renegotiation Extension

VETOED

1. REA Reorganization 4/27/59
   (Sustained 4/30/59)
2. Tobacco Supports 6/25/59
*3. Housing 7/7/59
4. Wheat 6/25/59

REJECTED BY CONGRESS

1. Secretary of Commerce Nomination 6/18/59
2. Reorganization Plan No.1 7/7/59

CONFERENCE

1. Military Construction
*2. Mutual Security Authorization
3. Appropriations (5)
*4. TVA Financing

PASSED

SENATE

1. Area Redevelopment
2. Unemployment Commission
3. Labor Reform
4. Nuclear Ban Resolution
5. International Health

HOUSE

1. Keogh-Simpson Tax
2. Reorganization Act Extension
3. Water Pollution Control
4. Veterans' Pensions
5. Appropriations (3)
6. Federal Preemption

REPORTED

SENATE

1. Industrial Use Farm Products
2. Reorganization Act Extension
3. Nominations
4. Inter-American Bank
5. Health Insurance Benefits
6. D.C. Home Rule
7. Appropriations (1)

HOUSE

1. Area Redevelopment
2. Aid To Education
3. Fair Trade
4. Omnibus Public Works
5. Highways - Toll Roads
6. Price Stability-Employment
*7. Interest Rates-Treasury Bonds

HEARINGS

SENATE

1. Aid To Education
2. Civil Rights
3. Agriculture Legislation
*4. Minimum Wage-(Reported by Subcomte.)
5. Nominations
6. Department of Science
7. Immigration
8. Keogh-Simpson Tax
9. Fair Trade
10. Appropriations (3)
*11. International Wheat Agreement

HOUSE

1. Labor Reform
2. Civil Rights (Reported by Subcommittee)
3. Agriculture Legislation
4. Appropriations (2)
5. Community Facilities (Reported by Subcommittee)
6. Impacted Areas - Schools
*7. Inter-American Bank (Reported by Subcommittee)
8. Health Insurance
9. Unemployment Compensation clean bill
10. International Health
*11. Highway Financing

NO ACTION

1. Postal Increase

*Status Change Since Last Report

7/13/59

SUMMARY OF MAJOR PROVISIONS IN NEW HOUSING BILL
H. R. 8181
H. R. 8190

FHA INSURANCE PROGRAMS (TITLE I)

FHA Mortgage Insurance Authorization. Would make a $5 billion increase in the FHA general mortgage insurance authorization upon enactment of the bill. As of September 1, 1959, the FHA's revolving general mortgage insurance authorization would be established at an amount equal to outstanding insurance and commitments plus $5 billion.

Property Improvement Loans. Would extend FHA title I property improvement loan insurance program for two years until October 1, 1961

Maximum Interest Rates. Regular FHA rental housing program (section 207) statutory maximum interest rate would be increased from 4-1/2% to 5-1/2 %. The statutory maximum rates for cooperative housing (section 213) would be increased from 4-1/2% to 5-1/2 % in the case of management-type projects and from 5% to 6% in the case of sales-type housing.

Mortgage Insurance for Sales Housing. 1. Would increase maximum mortgage for a one- or two-family house from $20,000 to $25,000.

2. Would establish a new downpayment schedule as follows: Up to $13,500 -- 3%; $13,500 to $18,000 -- 10%; and over $18,000 -- 30%. This constitutes a decrease in downpayments for houses valued over $13,500. Under present law, the downpayment requirement for the portion of the valuation between $13,500 and $16,000 is 15%, and the 30% requirement starts at $16,000.

3. In order to facilitate trade-in financing by avoiding duplicate closing costs, the maximum insured mortgage loan for a non-occupant owner, (builder or realtor) would be as high as that for an occupant owner, but the non-occupant owner would be required to place 15% of the mortgage proceeds in escrow pending the sale of the property to an occupant owner within 18 months.

4. The FHA would be given the authority to accept VA construction inspections in connection with its mortgage insurance program on sales housing.

Low-Cost Housing in Outlying Areas. Would change provisions of the FHA section 203(i) program of mortgage insurance for low-cost housing in outlying areas by increasing the maximum mortgage amount from $8,000 to $9,000; and by making existing housing eligible for 203(i) mortgage insurance.

Mortgage Maximums for FHA's Regular Rental Housing Program (section 207). Per room and per unit mortgage limitations would be increased as follows: $2,250 per room limitation increased to $2,500; $8,100 per unit (for efficiency units) increased to $9,000; $2,700 per room for elevator structures increased to $3,000; $8,400 per unit for efficiency apartments in elevator structures increased to $9,400; and $1,000 additional amount per room for high-cost areas increased to $1,250.

Mortgage Maximums for Trailer Courts. The mortgage limits for trailer courts or parks would be increased from $1,000 to $1,500 per space, and from $300,000 to $500,000 per mortgage.

Cooperative Housing (section 213). 1. Mortgage limitations per project, per unit, and per room would be increased for management-type cooperative housing, consistent with the proposed increased limits (referred to above) under FHA's regular rental housing program.

2. The loan-to-replacement cost ratio would be increased from 90 percent (95 in the case of veterans' cooperatives) to 97 percent.

3. Existing housing purchased by a management-type cooperative would be made eligible for section 213 mortgage insurance.

Housing in Urban Renewal Areas (section 220). 1. Mortgage limitations per project, per unit, and per room and downpayment requirements applicable to housing in urban renewal areas would be changed, consistent with changes (referred to above) which would be made in FHA's regular rental housing and sales housing programs.

2. Trade-in financing would be facilitated by an amendment similar to the amendment of the sec. 203 sales program (referred to above).

Relocation Housing (section 221). 1. Would extend the benefits of the relocation housing mortgage insurance program under section 221 of the National Housing Act to families displaced from within the environs of a community that has a "workable program."

2. Would increase the mortgage limit for a single-family home insured under section 221 in high cost areas from $10,000 to $12,000.

3. The existing rental housing program for nonprofit organizations would be changed by (a) increasing the per unit mortgage limit in high cost areas from $10,000 to $12,000 and (b) by limiting the amount of the mortgage in the case of new construction to 100 percent of replacement cost rather than 100 percent of value.

4. Profit-motivated corporations would be made eligible for FHA-insured rental housing mortgages under section 221. The mortgage could not exceed 90 percent of replacement cost in the case of new construction and 90 percent of value in the case of rehabilitated housing; nor $9,000 per unit in normal-cost areas and $12,000 per unit in high-cost areas.

Mortgage Insurance for Nursing Homes. Would establish a new program of FHA mortgage insurance for privately-owned nursing homes. The property could be new or rehabilitated. The insurable mortgage could not exceed $12,500,000 nor 75 percent of the estimated value of the property. The maximum interest rate would be 6 percent. The Federal Housing Commissioner would not insure any mortgage under this section unless he has received from an appropriate State agency a certification that there is a need for the nursing home and that there are in force reasonable minimum standards for licensing and operating the nursing home.

Avoidance of Foreclosure. In order to help avoid foreclosure where default by the mortgagor is beyond his control and appears curable, FHA would be authorized to agree to include in debentures payable to the mortgagee, if foreclosure takes place, the amount of interest lost by the lender as a result of forbearance by the mortgagee in foreclosing.

Servicemen's Housing Mortgage Insurance (section 222). Would permit servicemen to receive the benefits of mortgage insurance under section 222 of the National Housing Act (which provides for the FHA insurance premium to be paid by the Military Department) where the home meets the standards under section 203(i) of the National Housing Act which relates to low-cost housing in outlying areas. The mortgage ceiling on other section 222 housing would be increased from $17,100 to $20,000.

HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY (TITLE II)

FHA Mortgage Insurance Program. Would add a new section to the National Housing Act authorizing mortgage insurance for both non-profit and profit-making rental housing for the elderly. Eligible property would include rental housing which may consist of 8 or more new or rehabilitated living units, not less than one-half of which are specially designed for the occupancy of elderly persons. The term "elderly person" would mean any person at least 62 years of age.

The insurable mortgage could not exceed a per-unit limitation of $9,000 for garden-type apartments and $9,400 for elevator-type apartments. These limitations could be increased by $1,250 per room in high-cost areas. In the case of a mortgagor which is a public instrumentality or a private non-profit organization, the mortgage could not exceed 100 percent of the estimated replacement cost if the construction is new and 100 percent of the estimated value if existing structures are being rehabilitated. In the case of profit-motivated mortgagors, this percentage would be 90 percent. The maximum interest rate on the mortgage would be 5-1/2 percent, and the maximum maturity would be established by the Federal Housing Commissioner.

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION (TITLE III)

Increased Dollar Limit for Mortgages Purchased. The limit on the amount of a mortgage which may be purchased by FNMA would be increased from $15,000 per dwelling unit to $20,000 if purchased in its secondary market operations, and from $15,000 to $17,500 if purchased in its special assistance operations.

Advance Commitments Made Applicable to Existing Homes. FNMA advance commitments to purchase mortgages in its secondary market operations would be made applicable to mortgages on existing housing, in addition to new housing.

URBAN RENEWAL (TITLE IV)

Grant Authorization. Would authorize the appropriation of $350 million, and an additional $250 million after July 1, 1960, to provide additional funds for urban renewal grant contracts. The appropriation would remain available until expended.

Urban renewal assistance to a locality could not be restricted except by applicable limitations in the present law and except on the basis of relative need and feasibility as determined by the Housing and Home Finance Administrator.

Nonresidential Redevelopment. Would increase from 10 percent to 20 percent the amount of the urban renewal grant authorization available for nonresidential redevelopment projects. This would apply to the new authorization only.

Loan Authorization. The basis for determining the extent to which the loan authorization has been used would be revised to reflect the fact that most of the outstanding loan commitments made by the Federal Government to local public agencies do not result in the disbursement of Federal funds but are, in effect, guarantees for local obligations sold to private lenders. The use of the loan authorization would be measured in terms of actual and expected disbursements. To "back-up" this private financing, the President would be given discretion to increase the present authorization. However, this increase would have to be first specified in an appropriation act, as would any further use of the authorization.

State Loan Ceiling Removal. The 12-1/2 percent ceiling on the proportion of loan funds which can be expended in any one State would be removed.

The [illegible] Eisenhower Library

Relocation Payments. Would authorize relocation payments when the displacement is a result of structural changes or code enforcement undertaken in connection with an urban renewal project in the urban renewal area, in addition to the payments (permitted by existing law) when the displacement results from the acquisition of real property by a local public agency.

Community Renewal Programs. Would authorize contracts to make grants, up to 2/3 of cost, for the preparation or completion of community renewal programs which would include identification of slum or blighted areas in the community, measurement of blight, determination of resources needed to renew such areas, identification of potential project areas and types of action contemplated, and scheduling of urban renewal activities.

Noncash Grants-in-Aid. In a community which has a community renewal program, improvements and facilities that are otherwise eligible and provided after approval of the community renewal program, could be credited as local grants-in-aid where construction was commenced not more than five years prior to the authorization of a loan or capital grant contract for the project, and the project is in conformity with the community renewal program.

Credit for Loss of Interest. Would permit to be included in "gross project costs" an amount equivalent to interest on local public funds spent in carrying out an urban renewal project. The rate of interest would be determined on the basis of the average interest rate on private borrowings by local agencies.

Early Land Acquisition. Would permit temporary Federal loans for land acquisition and clearance prior to signing of loan and grant contract if permitted under local law, if local governing body has approved acquisition and clearance, and if Housing and Home Finance Administrator has determined that loan will be adequately secured. Property could not be disposed of by local public agency until local governing body has either approved the urban renewal plan for the project or consented to the disposal.

Hotels and Other Transient Housing. Would prohibit urban renewal plan covering new construction of hotels or other housing for transient use unless the community has determined, after competent independent analysis, that there exists in the area a need for additional units of such housing.

Urban Renewal Areas Involving Colleges. Would waive the "predominantly residential" requirement in areas involving an educational institution of higher learning where the local governing body determines that the undertaking of an urban renewal project in the area will further promote public welfare and the proper development of the community (1) by making land in the area available for disposition to the educational institution, or (2) by providing a cohesive neighborhood environment compatible with the needs of the institution.

Public Disclosure by Redevelopers. Would prohibit a local public agency from entering into an understanding or contract with respect to the disposition of land in an urban renewal area until after the agency has made public (1) the name of the redeveloper (and officers, and principal members and investors), (2) the redeveloper's estimate of the cost of any residential redevelopment and rehabilitation, and (3) the redeveloper's estimate of rentals and sales prices of any proposed housing.

Low-rent Public Housing in Urban Renewal Areas. The local contribution in the form of tax exemption or tax remission required with respect to a low-rent housing project in an urban renewal area would be accepted as a local grant-in-aid to the urban renewal project.

URBAN PLANNING (TITLE IV)

Increase in Authorization for Federal Grants. Would increase by $10 million the authorization of appropriations for Federal matching grants to assist State and urban planning.

Urban Planning Grant Program Broadened. The scope of the urban planning grant program would be broadened. Federal matching grants could be made to State planning agencies for the provision of planning assistance to municipalities having a population of less than 50,000 (now 25,000). Where there is no State planning agency, Federal grants could be made to a State agency designated by the Governor of a State. Federal matching grants could be made directly to any city and county which has suffered a major disaster (now only to such city and county of 25,000 or more). Grants to State, metropolitan and regional planning agencies could be used for metropolitan or regional planning under interstate compacts. Grants would be authorized to State planning agencies for State and interstate comprehensive planning and for research and coordination activity related to such planning.

The Housing Administrator would be authorized, in areas embracing several municipalities or other political subdivisions, to encourage planning on a unified metropolitan basis and to provide technical assistance for such planning and the solution of problems relating to such planning.

COLLEGE HOUSING (TITLE V)

Increase in Loan Authorization. The revolving fund authorization for college housing loans would be increased by $200 million, subject to increases being approved in appropriation acts. Of the $200 million increase, $25 million would be available for "other educational facilities", and $25 million would be available for student-nurse and intern housing facilities.

ARMED SERVICES HOUSING (TITLE VI)

Extension and Amendment of FHA Military Housing Program. The FHA title VIII military housing program (Capehart housing) would be extended until September 30, 1960. The maximum maturity of a mortgage insured under the program would be increased from 25 to 30 years and the mortgage could cover the cost of nondwelling facilities. The Federal Housing Commissioner would be authorized to reduce insurance premiums to below one-half of 1 percent per annum on a mortgage covering Wherry housing acquired by the Secretary of Defense.

New FHA Mortgage Insurance Program for Military Housing. The new section 810 FHA mortgage insurance program to provide not more than 5,000 units of housing for military and essential civilian personnel would be authorized. Housing could be multi-family or single-family, and would not be required to meet the test of economic soundness. Certification of necessity of the housing and other factors by the Secretary of Defense would be conclusive evidence of the eligibility of the mortgage for insurance. If FHA determines the housing is not an acceptable risk, it could require the Secretary of Defense to guarantee the FHA military housing insurance fund against loss.

A mortgage on multi-family rental housing could not exceed $2,500 per room ($9,000 per family unit if the number of rooms is less than 4 per family unit), and 90 percent of estimated value of the project. The limit per room could be increased by not more than $1,000 in high cost areas.

A mortgage on projects for eventual sale of single family dwellings could not exceed the total of the mortgage amounts which would be permitted if the dwellings were being sold to occupants under FHA sales housing program (section 203). Mortgages could have maturities within such terms as are prescribed by FHA and could bear interest at not more than the rate applicable to section 207 rental housing. A project mortgage could be replaced by individual mortgages covering the individual dwellings in the project. An individual mortgage would have a term not in excess of that under the section 203 program, or the unexpired term of the project mortgage, whichever is greater, and could bear interest at not more than the rate applicable to section 203 mortgages.

Acquisition by Defense of Rental Housing at Military Bases. The Secretary of Defense would be authorized to acquire FHA section 207 rental housing completed before July 1, 1952, which is situated adjacent to a military installation and which was certified as necessary military housing, in the same way that he is authorized under present law to acquire Wherry housing. The Secretary would be required to acquire all of such 207 rental housing located at a military installation where new title VIII housing is being constructed. Neither Wherry housing nor section 207 rental housing acquired could be declared "substandard" on the basis that the units in the housing do not meet the minimum floor-area requirements prescribed for other military housing.

MISCELLANEOUS (TITLE VII)

Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program Extended. The Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program would be extended for three years, until July 31, 1962.

Real Estate Loans by National Banks. Home loans made by a national bank which are insured by FHA under its section 203 sales housing program would be excepted from calculating the amount of real estate loans which the national bank may make in relation to its capital and surplus or its time and savings deposits.

Savings and Loan Associations - Home Loans. A Federal savings and loan association would be authorized to use up to 20 percent of its assets to make or purchase participating interests in first mortgages on 1- to 4-family homes without regard to the existing area restriction. The aggregate sums invested in the participations plus all outstanding loans and participations which the association has made under the existing exception from the area restriction could not at any time exceed 30 percent of its assets. The amount of FHA or VA loans would not be taken into account in determining the amount of loans which a Federal savings and loan association could make within any of the percentage limits in the law.

Staff note for Gen G.

President OK'd

Keep close check on Mr. West's accounts for a while.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 13, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE PRESIDENT

The attached summary gives key factual information about the handling of accounts relating to the "Travel and Official Entertainment Expenses of the President" and "Executive Mansion and Grounds." My own more personal comments follow:

1. The budgets are adequate but tight; they can be made to cover the needs, but only by close management. At the same time, possibilities for any real savings in these accounts are quite limited. While some shifts could be made in the allocation of expenses, the net final impact on the taxpayer would not be materially changed.

2. And there should certainly be no cutting back in the basic activities covered -- i.e., in your own travel or in official entertainment which you find it possible to do.

3. Rather, it would seem that the proper emphasis is to achieve all possible operating economies (holding down on the staff that accompanies you on trips, and avoiding any unnecessary arrangements incident to such trips; keeping a close check on the meals for domestic help; etc.).

4. Also, accounts and records can and will be set up so that you can see just what the funds are being expended for -- and this should also make possible closer management to keep from getting into tight corners in the future without advance notice.

G

Goodpaster

SUMMARY

1. Travel and Official Entertainment Expenses of the President

These are funded in the appropriation for the White House Office, administered under policy directives from you or the appropriate member of your Staff, with detailed fiscal and accounting work done by the Administrative Officer under general direction of the Executive Clerk. These travel and official entertainment expenses are among the items of this appropriation not subject to audit.

By statute, the President's travel expense is limited to $40,000 per year. Previously this limit was interpreted to apply to travel and official entertainment expenses; a new interpretation applies it to travel expenses alone, but, by our internal determination on budget objectives, we are still holding the total figure at $40,000.

There is another travel expense item in the budget called "Other Travel" which is used to pay for travel by Staff Members independent of Presidential trips.

Charges against the travel and official entertainment account are made under two main headings, "Travel Account" and "House Account."

A. Travel Account -- This covers the costs of trips of the President and his staff (the bulk of the expense is for hotel bills for the lodging and meals of the staff.) Expenses for visits of the President to foreign countries and for his attendance at international conferences are reimbursed by the State Department. Expenses for political trips are reimbursed by the National Committee. (In the latter case, reimbursement includes the cost of transportation; in other cases there is normally no charge for transportation, since the costs of the Columbine in such cases are met by the Defense Department.)

B. House Account -- This covers the costs of official entertainment (essentially food and beverage costs only), and costs of meals during working hours for the Mansion staff (other than two persons -- Rose Woods and Sgt. Moaney --

paid for from your personal funds). Nearly all costs incident to official entertainment for items other than food and beverages are met from the Mansion account. For diplomatic functions, official entertainment costs (again, limited essentially to food and beverage costs) are reimbursed by the State Department.

2. Executive Mansion and Grounds

This is the appropriation for the care, maintenance, repair and alterations, refurnishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and Grounds. It is separate from the appropriation for the White House Office. The detailed fiscal and accounting work is done by the office of National Capital Parks under the general direction of the Chief Usher, who receives his instructions from the First Family. Three-quarters of the appropriation is utilized for personnel costs. Under long-standing custom, personnel rendering services in the Executive Mansion are paid from this appropriation, regardless of whether their work is regular employment or catering service for social functions.

No expenditures for food and beverages are charged against this account. Such costs are met:

a. by the Official Entertainment Account in the White House appropriation;
b. by the State Department where appropriate;
c. by the First Family

The allocation is made in the Executive Mansion.

3. Special Practices

The following costs of the Office and the Mansion are paid from the appropriation for the Office:

a. Salaries of the five ushers;
b. All leasing costs for automobiles;
c. Telephone service;
d. Most printing and reproduction.

The following costs of the Office and Mansion are paid from the appropriation for the Mansion:

a. electric bills;
b. furnishings for the President's office and the Cabinet Room;
c. Maintenance service -- painting, carpentry, electricity, plumbing, etc.

The Dwight
Eisenhower Library

July 17, 1959

Travel and Official Entertainment Expenses of the President

	June 1959	To Date FY 1959	Pro-rata portion of FY Budget
Item 1 - TRAVEL OF THE PRESIDENT	$ 868.53	$29,757.49	
(Subject to reimbursement)	(28.05)	(7,895.40)	
Net Travel	$ 840.48	$21,862.09	
Item 2 - OFFICIAL ENTERTAINMENT, ETC.	$4,125.18	$29,368.58	
Official Entertainment - House Charges	3,488.65	18,977.50	
Official Entertainment - Other			
(Subject to reimbursement)	$ (587.00)	$ (5,702.21)	
Net Official Entertainment	$2,901.65	$13,275.29	
Help (Net)	636.53	10,391.08	
Related Charges			
GRAND TOTAL		$45,528.46	113.8%

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Memo of 76-50	Conf., DDE, McCone, Gen. Loper and others re nuclear weapons, 7/13/59 (3 pgs) (portions exempted, ERDA-12/3/76; DOD-3/9/77) portions exempted, MR 80-198 #2	7/14/59	A-RD
2. Memo of	Conf., DDE, Herter, Dillon, Murphy, Merchant, Goodpaster, 7/10/59, re Khrushchev (2 pgs) (portions exempted State portions exempted MR 80-197#5	7/13/59	A
3. Memo of 76-50	Conf., DDE, Herter, Goodpaster re Geneva, Khrushchev, nuclear testing, 7/9/59 (2 pgs) (portions exempted, State-3/17/77 NSC-8/21/78)	7/12/59	A
~~4. Notes on~~	~~Legislative Leadership Meeting~~ 12/2/77-bm	~~7/7/59~~	~~A~~
~~5. Memo of~~ 76-58, #14	~~Conf., DDE, McCone, and others re atomic weapons~~ DOD-2/8/77	~~7/7/59~~	~~A~~
~~6. Memo of~~	~~Conf., DDE, McCone, Starbird, Goodpaster re AEC and fissionable material, 7/7/59~~ (1 pg)	~~7/8/59~~ 1/22/81,K	~~A~~
7. Memo of 76-50	Conf., DDE, Herter, McElroy, Gates, Gerard Smith, Radford, Gray, Goodpaster, 7/2/59 re basic national security (10 pgs) Exempted, MR 79-310 #2	7/6/59	A
~~8. Pre-Press~~ 76-49, #223	~~Conference Briefing~~ 4/26/77-DJH	~~7/1/59~~	~~A~~
9. Memorandum	of Conversation, DDE, F. R. Kozlov, Herter and others, (State) (5 pgs)	7/1/59	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File) **DDE DIARIES**

Box 43
Folder: Staff Notes July 1959 (4)

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~RESTRICTED DATA~~

July 14, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
July 13, 1959

Others present: Chairman McCone, General Ludecke, General Starbird, Secretary Gates, Admiral Burke, General Loper, Admiral Parker, Dr. Killian, Dr. Kistiakowsky, General Goodpaster

Mr. McCone said the group had asked to see the President because of a problem relating to the safety of certain atomic weapons disclosed through preliminary computations on data developed through safety tests of weapons last year in Nevada. This is the possibility that a weapon that is "one point safe" against a detonation occurring at one of the detonators might not be one point safe against a detonation [redacted] Four of the important types of weapons appear to be involved in this possibility.

General Starbird recalled that the tests had been run from the detonator, since this is much more sensitive than the HE itself. The preliminary computations indicate that there is some problem here, some possibility of a yield in the order of [redacted] He added that we do not as yet know that a detonation [redacted] Dr. Kistiakowsky said that the probability is very small, but it is finite, and cannot be completely denied. The President commented that there is of course some risk in everything we do and, to him, this report simply means that the risk connected with these weapons is slightly greater than we have previously believed. Dr. Killian commented that the problem appears to be less severe than that relating to plutonium smoke in case of an accidental explosion. [redacted]

The President said the group should carry on with the further computations they are planning, and give consideration as to whether any increased mechanical safety can be built into the weapons. Mr.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 80-198 #2
By DJH Date 8/8/80

~~RESTRICTED DATA~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. ~~1-301( )~~ 6-201
DOE 7/7/80 + DOD 5/23/80
NLE Date 8/8/80

McCone said that he has the instrument laboratory urgently at work on this to complete the computations, and hoped to have them ready in about three weeks. He also thought that, after October thirty-first, we should undertake to prove out our computations by conducting some safety tests along these lines, [redacted] If this change is not sufficient, a mechanical adjustment would have to be considered and this would be a task of major proportions. In the meantime, he counseled extreme care in handling these weapons, short of doing anything that would impair our defense readiness.

The President stressed that the types of safety tests being proposed are not nuclear tests. Mr. McCone agreed but said that because plutonium is involved, certain people would claim that the explosions are tests. Mr. Gates agreed that they would be called a new test series.

Mr. Gates said that the weapons for the [redacted] The President thought there was no need to raise the matter until we have the results of the computations three weeks from now. General Starbird commented that [redacted] Dr. Killian confirmed that it seems desirable to wait until the computations at Los Alamos are completed. Dr. Kistiakowsky pointed out that the weapons are one point safe from detonation according to the system defined. What is involved here is the establishment of a new, more severe test system.

The President said he had a little bit the impression that the group is setting up a straw man in order to knock it down, but agreed that the study should be pursued.

The President commented that in training exercises involving nuclear weapons a new check should be made to see that the planes are flying safe courses. Admiral Burke commented that the types of weapons affected in this problem are not now being used in test exercises.

~~RESTRICTED DATA~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Mr. McCone reiterated that he thought every care should be taken concerning these weapons, but without affecting readiness. Mr. Gates added that a very substantial number of these are scheduled to be delivered to operational storage sites in the next few months.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~DATA~~

July 13, 1959

(N 5)

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
July 10, 1959, 6 PM

Others present: Secretaries Herter, Dillon, Murphy, Merchant, General Goodpaster

Mr. Herter began by saying that the group had considered very carefully the President's idea of talking with Khrushchev and thought that this was a very worthwhile thing to do. To this end they suggested that the President send word very confidentially to Khrushchev, through Kozlov who is leaving in the next day or two, that if there are results at Geneva sufficient to justify a summit meeting, he would propose that it be held in Quebec and that Khrushchev come down to the United States for a few days in advance, seeing the President at Camp David. The President would then plan to go to Moscow in October and on to India. The idea would be for Mr. Murphy to see Kozlov very quietly in New York on Sunday to put this matter to him.

The President said if he went to Moscow at that time he would have to skip Western Europe since if he stopped in one place he would have to stop in many. Mr. Herter said he and his associates also thought there would be value in the President going to Paris for about two days just ahead of the summit meeting to hold a "Western Summit" and have one day of conversations with de Gaulle.

The President commented that one reason he had thought of having Khrushchev over within the next couple of weeks was that this might do some good at the Geneva sessions which are being resumed on the thirteenth. Mr. Herter said he and his associates felt that sending the message now to Khrushchev would have much the same effect. One reason he is taking advantage of Kozlov's

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (d)
NSC letter 6/10/81
M.R. Date 8/31/81

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 80-197 #5
By DJH Date 9/2/81

return is that Khrushchev is planning to go to Poland early next week with attendant possibility that he might make provocative public statements there.

The President then considered a draft of a letter to Khrushchev and a draft of a "talking paper" which Mr. Murphy would use. He suggested changes to make it clear that this is not a pressure tactic on Khrushchev. He also suggested as a reason for Quebec as a site the problem he may face in late August or early September arising from the wind up of the Congressional session.

Mr. Herter asked what the President would think about telling the British and the French of this, and specifically about mentioning it to Selwyn Lloyd. The President thought that he should go no further than to say that we are discreetly inquiring whether Khrushchev would like to make an exchange of informal visits. Mr. Herter said he would like to broach the idea of Quebec to the British and the French, since they will be studying the summit problem.

The President said that Mr. Murphy might mention the possibility of Khrushchev visiting a few other places in the United States -- such as the agricultural station at Beltsville and other points of interesting economic activity.

The President next referred to Khrushchev's meeting with Harriman [redacted] The President said a meeting of himself with Khrushchev would be useful for one thing. If Khrushchev were to threaten war or use of force, he would immediately call his bluff and ask him to agree on a day to start. Mr. Herter felt that such a direct answer would be most useful in our dealing with Khrushchev, who seems to have, or to be trying to create, the impression that we will not stand up to him. [redacted]

[redacted]

Mr. Herter said it would have to be made clear that this is not a social or ceremonial visit but is a business trip for the purpose of informal discussions. The President agreed with this but recalled that the Russians are great ones for ostentation and formal display at social dinners, etc.

It was agreed that the State Department group would revise the documents along the lines suggested by the President and send them over to him Saturday morning.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

[redacted]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON.

Oil Imports Appeal Board:

Assistant Secretary of the Interior Hardy

Assistant Secretary of Commerce Oeschle

Deputy Assistant Secretary of
Defense LaBoutillier.

The Oil Import Program is administered in the Department of the Interior by Capt. Matthew V. Carson, Jr., USN, who is also Special Assistant to the Secretary.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

JUL 10 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

For Information Only

During my second appearance, on June 17, 1959, before the Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Armed Services on the role of the Bureau of the Budget in the formulation and execution of the defense budget, Senator Symington specifically requested that I convey to you his respects and his views that "the Bomarc and Nike are both unsound from the point of view of getting maximum strength from a limited amount of money." This was shortly after the Secretary of Defense had presented the so-called "master plan" for air defense to the Congress.

In the course of the hearings, Senators Symington and Stennis both gave strong urging to the continued raising of questions by the Bureau of the Budget on these missiles, so that the President would be "fully advised" and so that the military budget will not "become so swollen and out of proportion that eventually some drastic action will have to be taken that could really be injurious and a mistake."

I am bringing these congressional views to your attention as matters of information and interest, because the Senators specifically asked that I do so.

(Signed) Maurice H. Stans

Director

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 13, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Meeting: July 9, 1959 - 12:02 p.m. to 12:20 p.m.

The President, Commissioner David B. Karrick Commissioner Robert E. McLaughlin, General A. C. Welling, Mr. Max Wehrly, Mr. Herbert W. Wells, Judge H. Lester Hooker, Mr. Albert Sklar, Mr. William E. Finley, Mr. Robert A. Keith, Mr. Richard H. Kraft, Mr. Harland-Bartholomew, Mr. Donald E. Gingery, Mr. Kendall and Mr. Merriam.

The purpose of this meeting was to present to the President the results of the Mass Transportation Survey of the Washington Metropolitan Area. The President opened the meeting by asking what progress had been made in selecting a route for U.S. 240. General Welling reported that the River Route was well into the planning stage. The President noted that he had personal interest in this because on his trips to and from Gettysburg he could easily see the bottlenecks in the present routing.

Mr. Bartholomew then gave a brief summary of the Mass Transportation Plan, and indicated that about $1.8 billion was for highways and another $0.5 billion for a rapid transit-subway system. He emphasized that of the total expenditures about $1 billion would be required in new money over a twenty-year period. The remainder of the estimated cost has already been programmed in one way or another.

The President then stated his concern that too much of the interstate highway money might be going into connections in the cities. He said that it was not his understanding that the Federal Government would pay 90 per cent of the cost of these connections.

The President also asked whether the committee had considered the possibility of a special tax on automobiles coming into the central areas of cities, it being his observation that it was very wasteful to have an average of just over one man per $3,000 car driving into the central area and taking all the space required to park the car. Mr. Bartholomew said that, in effect, this suggestion was followed, although the tax would be in the form of parking requirements rather than as a special tax. Mr. Bartholomew further indicated that the plan envisaged large parking lots in the outlying areas where people could transfer to buses and subways.

Mr. Bartholomew pointed out that there was no existing agency capable of acting in the two States and the District, and the President indicated his willingness to recommend legislation which would develop some kind of interstate authority.

The President concluded the meeting by reminding the members of the Committee of the necessity of keeping the value of the dollar stable so that the estimated cost of this program would not skyrocket.

Robert E. Merriam

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 76-50#221
By J.W. Date 9-20-78

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 5 (B) (1)(2)(3)
State 3/17/77; NSC 8/31/78
NLE Date 9/20/78

~~TOP SECRET~~

July 13, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
July 9, 1959

Others present: Secretary Herter
General Goodpaster

Mr. Herter came in to see the President to discuss with him his outlook toward the negotiations resuming in Geneva on July 13th. He said he proposed to probe the Soviets immediately on one item as to which they have shown some sensitivity.

The President referred to a phone call he had made to Mr. Herter. He said what he is thinking of is suggesting to Khrushchev that he visit the Russian exhibit in New York and spend a day or two here in Washington. The President would then visit the U. S. exhibit in Moscow and have a day or two's talk with Khrushchev. Really what he would have in mind saying is that we would like to negotiate improved arrangements and relationships but we could not ever do so with a gun pointed at our head. He would recall that the United States and the USSR had won the war together and had jointly taken on obligations thereafter. Under our obligations, we cannot and will not abandon two million West Berliners or the West Germans.

Mr. Herter said he saw reason for such a course of action. Although the public around the world does not seem much concerned, it is evident that in the "chanceries" a feeling of tension and uneasiness is arising. A conversation between the President and Khrushchev would do no harm and might do some good. The key point is to find a way of doing it without appearing to be kowtowing or weakening. Timing will have to be very carefully studied.

Mr. Herter next referred to the nuclear test talks. These are at a difficult point. The Soviets are insisting upon the acceptance of the principle of quota, leaving the exact number to be haggled over as a political question. It is clear, and becoming clearer, that inspection against underground tests is a very uncertain and expensive operation. Mr. McCone and many others would much rather start with a ban of atmospheric tests only. He added that the inspection systems being discussed would be very costly and of doubtful efficacy. Within the State Department there is division of opinion regarding the continuation of the talks. He thought there was a consensus, however, that they should not be broken off. We then come to the question, "how long should they be allowed to drag on?" [redacted]

The President reverted to the question of a talk with Khrushchev. He indicated he was prepared to say he was ready to negotiate on any subject, but had to make it very clear that we would not let down our friends. He commented that the creation of the feeling that these issues can only be decided at summit meetings plays into the Soviet hands, since they can exploit the flexibility available to a dictator.

Mr. Herter said he would be leaving on Saturday, and would of course stay in very close touch with the President. The President said he thought there had been complete success between himself and Mr. Herter in exchanging views during the earlier session so that each knew the thinking of the other. He said he tries to avoid holding press conferences at times when they could embarrass Mr. Herter's negotiation. In addition, he strives to make clear that Mr. Herter has real authority to negotiate.

With regard to the summit meeting, Mr. Herter said there are two related questions to be considered. One is the timing of the possible visit with Khrushchev. The second is a meeting of the President with de Gaulle. Regarding the latter, diplomatic channels have just/been exhausted in doing anything constructive.

just about been

The President said that the itinerary he was thinking of would be Paris (where he could see de Gaulle), Moscow, Karachi, New Delhi, perhaps Japan, and then home. Mr. Herter said he understood that Khrushchev would be invited here on an informal basis. The President confirmed this, stating that the meeting would be without agenda and without communique, unless they happened to come to some agreement. Mr. Herter said there is a feeling worldwide that no one in the world other than President Eisenhower would have so much influence on the situation, and this would seem to be an effective plan to bring that influence to bear.

The President said he would like to see some study as to the sequence of events. Mr. Herter said that the British are very anxious to have the summit meeting before the election -- which seems to mean late August or early September for the summit meeting. He doesn't fully understand this, since it would seem that a promise of holding a summit meeting shortly after the election might in fact be much better than one which turned out to be inconclusive. The President said he could go to Moscow about the first of August, and then to the summit about the first of September. He would be in Moscow about a week after the Vice President under this plan. In any case, the President said Khrushchev could be told that if he were to come over here for two or three days, the President would return the visit some time later in the year. Mr. Herter said there might be a good possibility of having the summit meeting in Quebec, with

Khrushchev coming to the United States a day or two in advance. The President asked Mr. Herter to think about the matter and visit him in the Mansion late in the afternoon on Friday if he came up with any ideas.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

The Dwi[illegible] Eisenhower Library

staff notes

July 9, 1959

Mr. President:

During the past four years, the National Capital Planning Commission and the National Capital Regional Planning Council, have been working diligently on the preparation of a comprehensive Mass Transportation Plan for Washington and the surrounding metropolitan area.

Today we have 2,000,000 people making approximately 3,000,000 daily traffic trips within the area. By 1980 there will be about 3,000,000 people making approximately 6,000,000 daily traffic trips. This plan, which I now have the pleasure to present to you, anticipates provision for this enormously increased traffic load in the most efficient, economical and practical manner. We have determined specifically what part of the total load can best be accommodated by the automobile, by the express bus and by a rapid transit facility. This is the most complete analysis and integrated plan yet prepared for an American City.

In terms of cost it should be stated first and most significant that this is a 20-year program; secondly that it is comprised of highways, rapid transit and parking areas. The largest part of the program is for highways that is based on present prices, will be $1,800,000,000 of which $1,300,000,000 would be undertaken in the normal process of Federal Aid procedures, assuming present highway programs are continued to 1980, thus leaving $500,000,000 additional financing to be provided for. The total cost of the express transit facilities (rail and bus) is $525,000,000. The total cost of parking facilities at suburban stations and in Downtown Washington is $150,000,000. Thus while the total cost is $2,500,000,000, only about $1,000,000,000 new financing will be required.

THE FOLLOWING ORIGINAL PAGE(S) IS (ARE) OF POOR QUALITY. UPA HAS MADE EVERY TECHNICAL EFFORT TO PROVIDE THE BEST POSSIBLE REPRODUCTION.

Of much significance also is the fact that numerous diverse agencies of Government, Federal, State and local, have been able to work together cooperatively on an endeavor to solve a common problem of metropolitan area wide concern.

Respectfully submitted,

Harland Bartholomew
Chairman

Prepress briefing, July 8, 1959

Before I entered President's office some of international questions had been taken up.

Kozlov - Mayor of Detroit not meeting him; Mayor's business.

Sukarno, largely dictatorship now.

Ben Gurion - has established a caretaker government in controversy over selling munitions to Germans. Elections in September.

George Allen made a speech in Paris on June 29th which was construed by the French as announcing a change in American policy on Algiers. The President said nonsense, that our policy was largely hands off, and he added that all Mr. Allen did was to hope that the French would be able to put forward a plan that would be acceptable and bring about peace -- that is no new policy.

NATO withdrawing planes from France and sending some to Germany and Britain. Has been announced. Does not represent "argument" with France, merely as result of discussions. Countries to which planes are going are agreeable.

Dr. Kistiakowsky reported that progress was being shown on nuclear test discussions in Geneva and that agreement was expected in a few days. The President said there was progress on technical requirements and monitoring of such tests, and Dr. K. agreed.

German elections - nothing new. Jim thought if the President got a chance it would be a good time to point out that free elections had been held despite Soviet objections.

Venezuela and Cuba statement saying they wanted no intervention by OAS. OAS is working out a medium position -- that is to have a Foreign Ministers' meeting to consider the situation.

Batista is applying for a visa to come to the United States. President knows about application, but actual papers have not yet been received here. When such documents are received, determination has to be made whether his entry would jeopardize best interests of the U.S.

Ex-Chief of Cuba Air Force (who has charged that Communists are in control). Actually this man is in the United States and will be subpoenaed to appear before one of the Senate Committees.

DOMESTIC

Veto of housing bill -- the President will refer to veto message. When said the opposition was trying to make statement stick that this was a "political" veto, the President said "I would assume from my amateur knowledge of politicals that whatever advantage would be would be in signing a bill that would spend but not tax." He will also say that he has no political interest because of course he is not going to run again. Hagerty suggested not putting emphasis on inflation in this case, but on fact that there are 100,000 units already authorized and not yet constructed. We have an extremely healthy housing industry right now. Sparkman is using different figures than the Administration, he does not include in his figures all expenditures for public housing.

Criticism of Leon Keyserling. Mr. Keyserling says we are handling things all wrong. Dr. Saulnier said Mr. Keyserling's philosophy was to spend when there was a recession, and to spend when the economy was good so that it would expand. Someone pointed out that even Senator Proxmire had joined the side of the angels.

Steel negotiations. The Vice President met yesterday with both sides, separately, listened, but said that the government was not taking sides. He reported this to Secretary Mitchell who reported to the President. The President said he wanted to correct misapprehension that was current -- he did not ask the two sides to observe a deadline of two weeks for the continuance of negotiations.

Defense Department. Senate cut in funds for military assistance. The President said "these individuals say they are concerned about the safety and security of the United States and areas where our vital interests are threatened -- how are they going to support those vital areas without expenditures"?

Symington charged that the Administration had done nothing about integration of Defense Department. Bryce pointed out that there were several specific accomplishments and that progress is being constantly made -- he mentioned (1) unified commands, (2) joint staff established,

(3) Dr. York Research and Engineering for entire Defense Department. More integration is unquestionably needed. The President said he still thought we ought to be able to get public relations and congressional relations departments integrated. General Persons said he did not understand why Defense was so backward about this.

Steel statistics -- the President was reminded of question of Pete Brandt some two weeks ago as to the discrepancy between statistics issued by the industry and the unions. He was shown (I did not see) a prepared statement on this.

Lewis Strauss successor. The President will say that it is hard to find a man of his qualifications and we don't want to lower our standards. He does not want to hurt Mueller by that statement however. He mentioned in passing the particularly strong recommendation from Mueller that he had had from Dr. John Hannah.

Interest rates. Status is that that proposal that the President could regulate interest rates at his discretion was stalled by the Mills Committee, but the hearings will be resumed this week. Our position continues the same.

BOAC - whether they can have stop at Tokyo. Being studied in White House.

Military lobbyists for munitions. Gates testimony of yesterday. Such people represent small segment. Will refer to Defense Department.

Rockefeller Fallout Report. President is gratified that one state has taken the initiative, which is what he has recommended. Will not go all-out -- being studied by Governor Hoegh.

Quinn - question of whether the Governor of Hawaii, who is in the political race to be governor after Hawaii becomes a state, is violating the Hatch Act. Letter from Senator Murray questioning matter is here, being studied.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 8, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. WHITMAN

9:06 a.m. - 9:20 a.m. Wednesday, July 8, 1959

I accompanied Congressmen Utt and Wilson of California in to see the President. They discussed with him in some detail the problems presently confronting the tuna industry in the San Diego area of California. The discussion is outlined in a memorandum for the President which they left with him.

They also gave him a recent article from the Wall Street Journal and a picture of Mrs. Zeluff,, President of the Fishermen's Wives Emergency Committee and Mrs. Diamond, Vice President of the same organization.

Mr. Utt also handed to the President a letter from Mrs. Zeluff to which I understand the President has responded.

The President then directed me to discuss the subject with Don Paarlberg and ask Don to see Secretary Dillon about the matter. This will be done.

J.Z.A.

Jack Anderson

Mrs. George N. Zeluff
3238 Goldsmith Street
San Diego 6, California

Mrs. Franklin A.Diamond
990 Manor Way
San Diego, California

Staff notes.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Problems of Tuna Fisheries of United States

The chief problem of the tuna industry today is that of maintaining the American tuna fishing fleet. Importation of frozen Japanese tuna at prices below those of domestic catches are spelling doom to the modern and efficient tuna fleet that has been operating primarily out of Southern California ports. Tuna clippers have decreased in numbers from 214 in 1952, 170 in 1955, to 125 today. No new boats are being built to replace those lost by fire, sinking, and old age. In addition, other boats are transferring to Puerto Rico and Peru where they can hire cheaper labor. Employment on tuna boats has decreased from 2,730 in 1952 to 1,550 today.

Ironically, the processors of tuna are temporarily benefiting from the imported frozen tuna. The tuna canneries are running full blast, using the frozen imported product. They welcome the steady and cheap supply of such tuna.

We feel the canners are shortsighted. Once the American tuna fleet has disappeared, Japan will either greatly increase the price of frozen tuna or process the catch in her own canneries, which she prefers to do.

Escape clause relief is not possible because much of this commodity is not covered under the Reciprocal Trades Act. Tariff or quota legislation seems to be out of the picture because of the State Department and Congressional opposition.

The industry is now pinning its hopes on government-to-government discussions of the problem, hoping that such meetings might result in voluntary restrictions by the Japanese. We are urging you to endorse the current State Department-Interior Department negotiations for such government-to-government meetings.

July 8, 1959.

Dear Chris:

Herewith a few papers handed to me by Congressmen Utt and Wilson of California, when they visited me this morning. In accordance with my telephone conversation with you, I am sending these papers to the State Department, including a copy of a reply I have sent to the writer of the attached letter (sent on behalf of the Tuna Fishermen's Wives Emergency Committee).

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Christian A. Herter,
The Secretary of State.

July 8, 1959.

Dear Mrs. Zeluff:

I have your letter, brought to me by Congressmen Utt and Wilson, who visited me this morning to discuss the general problems besetting the American tuna industry. I am directing immediate action on the part of government to explore possibilities that might be helpful. I shall ask the State Department to keep your two Congressmen informed of developments.

Problems such as this are always difficult -- they are never wholly one-sided. But I assure you that I am completely sympathetic with the situation as you have outlined it in your letter, and I am hopeful that some reasonably satisfactory solution can be found.

I appreciate your attitude in making certain that I would have a personal opportunity to look into the matter.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mrs. George N. Zeluff,
Chairman,
Tuna Fishermen's Wives Emergency Committee,
3238 Goldsmith Street,
San Diego, California.

cc The Secretary of State

COPY

Washington, D. C.
July 8, 1959

Dear Mr. President:

As representatives of the families of American tuna producers -- farmers of the sea -- we are in Washington to convey the hopes and fears concerning our future to you.

We are facing now complete, swift, and final oblivion as a climax to the years of deterioration which have whittled the tuna fishing industry to a mere shadow of its former vigorous self.

The problem can be stated simply. We are being forced out of business by the unrestricted importation of frozen tuna from Japan. Unless help comes soon, the domestic tuna fleet will shortly be a thing of the past. Once the American producer is gone, the disappearance of the domestic processing industry will be rapid.

The fisherfolk have taken every conceivable step to lift themselves into a competitive position. None of their efforts have been enough. There is no protection under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act which is available to the tuna producer. Legislation which would give protection has failed to be enacted. The control of the American tuna industry is exclusively in the hands of the Japanese.

We therefore respectfully ask you to initiate an early conference between the government of the United States and that of Japan, with advisors from the tuna industry of both countries. The purpose would be to discuss the total tuna problem, and to arrive at mutually beneficial understandings. We believe that this conference would be consistant with both foreign and domestic policies in that the interests of both nations could be considered.

At a time when Russia is encouraging and rapidly expanding its fishing industry, it would seem not in the best interest of our nation for her to allow herself to be deprived of a valuable source of protein food, of the source of intelligence which fishing fleets historically have provided, of the well-trained and ready crews and ships which have valiantly defended this country before and would willingly do so again.

We would like to express our devotion to our country, our belief in the principles which have made her strong and free, and of our confidence in your integrity and concern for all the people of America.

Very respectfully yours,

Frances L. Zeluff

Tuna Fishermen's Wives Emergency Committee
Mrs. George Norman Zeluff, Chairman

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By DC NLE, Date 12/2/77

CONFIDENTIAL

NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

July 7, 1959

8:30 a.m. -- 10:28 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Sen. Dirksen
Sen. Bridges
Sen. Saltonstall
Sen. Kuchel
Sen. Morton

Rep. Halleck
Rep. Arends
Rep. Byrnes
Rep. Allen
Rep. Taber
Rep. Hoeven

Dr. Saulnier, CEA
Mr. Stans, BoB
  Mr. Staats
  Mr. Hughes
Mr. Thomas S. Gates, Defense
  Mr. W. J. McNeil
Sec. Seaton, Interior
Mr. Wilber M. Brucker, Army
Mr. Bradford Morse, VA
  Mr. William Driver
  Mr. R. P. Bland

General Persons
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Kendall
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Hagerty
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Harlow
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Anderson
Mr. Gruenther
Mr. Chesney
Mr. McPhee
Dr. Paarlberg

SUMMARY

Defense Appropriations - The discussion emphasized the absence of any need for the new carrier to be a nuclear one, the importance of wide discretion in the use of military funds, the importance of anti-submarine warfare and the need to avoid floors under force levels. Efforts will be continued in Conference to improve the pending bill.

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By DC NLE, Date 12/2/77

Public Works Appropriation - It was noted that both the House and the Senate were adding "new starts" for both the Corps of Engineers and the Reclamation Bureau.

The President expressed an interest in establishing a single agency responsible for all of these projects.

TVA - The Administration opposes the proposed arrangement which would limit the President's role in TVA budgeting. The Administration would not object to the Vinson amendment prohibiting further expansion, but has taken no position on the proposed 2-1/2% expansion provision.

Veterans Peacetime Benefits - The undesirable features of the Yarborough bill were noted.

Highway Program - The President affirmed his support for a 1-1/2¢ gas tax increase but expressed a willingness to accept some reasonable compromise.

Miscellaneous - There was brief discussion of mutual security, reorganization plan number 1, housing, health research, and the program and progress committee.

* * * * *

Defense Appropriation - Sen. Saltonstall reported that the Senate Subcommittee had recommended $345 million over the Administration budget, that the Nuclear carrier is included and Mace is excluded, and that military strength floors are excluded except for the Marine Corps. He hoped that the bill written in conference would emerge at about what the President recommended.

The President commented that the business of fixing manpower floors for National Guard-Reserve was bad enough, but to do it for regular forces is to lose one's common sense.

As for the nuclear carrier, he felt there is no question but that a carrier is one of the most valuable instruments in a limited war, hence the Administration decided several years ago to put a new carrier in every third year. But since they are for a limited war, it need not be nuclear. He noted that a carrier isn't going to destroy Russia and couldn't be designed to do so.

The President ascertained from Sen. Saltonstall that additional money was not put in for Atlas, but that they gave the Secretary of Defense wide discretion with regard to how the ballistic missile money will be used. The President greatly favored granting such discretion since

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 12/2/77

we don't know for sure how missiles are going to work -- for example, Atlas has been grounded for 6 months, and Titan may prove to be a much better missile.

Mr. Taber still felt that what the House put in for anti-submarine warfare, which the Senate Subcommittee took out, was more needed than the carrier. The President said he also was concerned whether we are doing enough in that area, and that just last week he saw a brand new ASW system. Sen. Saltonstall said that question is wide open for the conference on the bill. Mr. Gates pointed out that this should not be considered on a one year basis -- that Defense asks for ASW fund in the years when it doesn't ask for a carrier for in the year it requests a carrier, 1/3 of the ship-building budget goes for that. The President noted that the cost of the nuclear carrier which was estimated in January to be $380 million is today estimated at $435 million. Mr. Saltonstall said this question would be worked out in conference.

Sen. Saltonstall told Mr. McNeil that the $205 million in new money was designed to give the Army additional procurement authority to meet obsolescence. The President remarked that all armies and military forces in the world are always obsolescent -- they can't be trained, etc., at a pace with new developments, so Congress couldn't expect to set that problem right in any one year by money. He repeated that he was for a carrier but against a nuclear carrier, and the conferees would have to carry the fight.

Mr. Harlow understood Lyndon Johnson and Dick Russell would lead the fight for floors on military strengths, so the bill would probably pass the Senate in this way and the problem would then be up to House in conference. Mr. Taber believed the House could prevail.

The President stated that in going ahead with push-button war, it is necessary to calculate desirable strengths every six months or so and that floors are inconsistent with this theory.

Public Works Appropriation - Sec. Seaton stated that $215 million had been provided by the House instead of the $212 million in the budget, but new starts would increase the 1961 budget by $10 million over what we anticipated and $12 million over for '62. Responding to the President, Mr. Seaton said we are now at the highest public works level in our history but the Reclamation Bureau itself is not at a record high. He added that because of the 11 new starts authorized last year (less three which the House would discontinue) and seven proposed for this year, there is not enough money to go around and thus all will be slowed down. Mr. Seaton reported rumors that new projects will also be added in the Senate.

Sec. Brucker said that the House kept the Corps of Engineers budget figure but cut projects previously authorized (some that are already

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By DC NLE, Date 12/2/77

underway) and replaced them with new starts involving $28 million. He understood the Senate would add $40 million in unbudgeted new starts.

The President thought the Administration should consider setting up one central place in the Executive Branch to give Congress the whole picture on all public works projects, for the Corps and the Reclamation Bureau understandably have vested interests in their own operations.

Sen. Dirksen thought that coordination suggestion to be worthy of further exploration. The President said that some departments don't agree with him but he felt sure he was right. He thought it might be done in Budget Bureau which now does some coordination but doesn't have this as its special job.

TVA Bill - Mr. Staats explained that under the Senate bill the TVA budget with the President's comments, not the President's budget, would be submitted to the Congress and after 90 days would be automatically approved if no amendatory action were taken by the Congress. Also, 2-1/2% of the present TVA area (about 8,000 square miles) could be added without further Congressional authorization but must be "peripheral." He said Rep. Vinson is unalterably opposed to any addition to TVA's area. Sen. Bridges knew that the Administration is opposed to the first provision; he ascertained from Mr. Staats that the Administration has said the Vinson amendment (no area increase) is OK but has taken no position on the Senate 2-1/2% area provision.

Veterans Peacetime Benefits - Dep. Veterans Administrator Bradford Morse summarized the provisions of the Yarborough bill now before the Senate (see Fact Sheet).

The President recalled that two years ago we had put through a new pay bill to keep people in the service -- now this bill provides a powerful incentive to service people to get out of the service through its education and housing provisions, with no requirement of a service-connected disability.

Mr. Morse said VA objects to the bill for (1) taking men out of service as the President has said, (2) diluting the war preference theory, and (3) costing $97 million the first year and $523 million the fifth year. He said that VA, DoD and HEW have opposed the bill, the American Legion hasn't taken a position, the Disabled Vets favor the vocational rehabilitation item, and the American Veterans favor the education and home loan items. Sen. Dirksen noted that Lyndon Johnson is trying to help Yarborough further his campaign for Governor of Texas.

Highway Program - Sen. Dirksen felt Congress could not merely adjourn and let this program dry up -- it had to come to grips with it somewhere along the line. Rep. Byrnes said that Wilbur Mills is

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By DC NLE, Date 12/2/77

against a 1-1/2¢ gasoline tax increase but might take a smaller amount, that hearings are starting, that the President has recommended a program and now it's up to the majority party in Congress.

Mr. Stans noted two compromises under discussion: 1-1/2¢ for two years and cut the program from 2-1/2 billion to 1-1/2 billion a year, or 1¢ for two years and waive the Byrd amendment. He said it would be possible, by marshalling resources, to get by, and then the new administration could deal with it again.

Rep. Byrnes felt the trouble to be that no real public interest in this situation had been aroused. The President said it would be if the program slows down. He affirmed his recommendation for a 1-1/2¢ increase in the gas tax, but said he would accept a compromise if a satisfactory one could be worked out.

Mutual Security - Sen. Dirksen noted that Sen. Green has offered an amendment providing within 90 days after enactment for submission to committees of detailed country by country budgets, and that this was co-sponsored by Allott, Byrd, Johnson and about 20 others. The President thought that impossible, for these international agreements just cannot be made overnight.

Program and Progress Committee - Mr. Halleck emphasized the importance of doing this right; to have Republicans in Congress objecting to it could do more harm than good.

Reorganization Plan No. 1 - Mr. Halleck said this would undoubtedly be disapproved and he asked if a roll call vote was necessary. Mr. Harlow thought a Presidential plan should not be rejected on a voice vote.

Housing Bill - Mr. Halleck hoped it would be vetoed.

Murray Metcalf Bill - Mr. Halleck thought the Rules Committee would not report this.

Health Research - The President noted a clipping he had just seen, "Too Much Cash Worries NIH". He repeated that money alone isn't going to keep him or anyone else from having a heart attack and that we must not just spend money.

LAM
L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
✓Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

SECRET

July 7, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
July 7, 1959

Others present:
Chairman McCone
General Starbird
General Loper
Mr. Morgan, Mr. Harlow
General Goodpaster

This meeting was held to take up with the President the scope of information on atomic weapons that should be provided to the Military Sub-Committee of the JCAE in response to Senator Jackson's recent letter to General Loper. General Loper said that this letter enumerated three categories of information: current status of nuclear weapons posture, including types and numbers of weapons in the stockpile, their deployment, and state of readiness; the future status of weapons posture, including requirements, and types and numbers of weapons planned for the future; and the effects of nuclear war, specifically the effects of all-out attack by both sides. Regarding the latter, General Loper said this information would be similar to a presentation the President recently received, and also to some of the material recently presented to the Holifield Committee; its provision would not seem to raise any major questions. With regard to future posture, the information would cover gross capacity, output, and stockpile at dates five and ten years in the future (detailed stockpile information would not be available for the latter date). The first type of information -- the stockpile and its deployment -- seems to raise much more difficult questions.

The President questioned giving information on the present stockpile and on future needs, since we should not "freeze" our future plans with the Congress and since these are matters involving extraordinary need for security. He did not feel it would be proper to give this kind of information, because the risk of leaks would be too great.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 Sec. 11
Authority NLE 76-58, II 14
By J. W. NLE Date 7-8-77

SECRET

THE DIVISION OF CLASSIFICATION, U.S. ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION, HAS DETERMINED THAT THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NO RESTRICTED DATA OR FORMERLY RESTRICTED DATA. ERDA HAS NO OBJECTION TO ITS DECLASSIFICATION.

J. Hartsock 5/12/76
REVIEWED BY DATE

General Loper said that the Joint Committee received stockpile information in 1951, after a good deal of debate, and again in 1955. He added that they have, so far as is known, kept this information secure. The President said he would prefer to see them given more general information, for example on the rate of growth of the stockpile, and prefer to avoid giving them specific information as to numbers of weapons of the various types. General Loper said it was planned to give them present stockpile information aggregared in four broad categories: strategic, tactical, anti-submarine, and air defense weapons. The President reiterated that he would be dealing with people who do not feel the same inhibitions as members of the Executive Branch about maintaining the secrecy of security information.

Mr. McCone recalled that there had been a great deal of controversy in 1951 over the question of providing the stockpile information. The Committee demanded it and finally received it. They then received it again in 1955 and in more gener al terms in 1956.

The President said that it looked to him, in light of the foregoing, as though it is too late to lock the barn door on this type of information.

Discussion next turned to the question of deployment. The President said that we cannot possibly give them information on deployment, since this is a function of the Commander-in-Chief, and a matter for his decision and adjustment, under his command function.

Mr. Harlow raised a question about projections into the future. Mr. McCone said that these must be regarded as very tentative and not "freezing" the position of the Executive Branch. For example, for 1968, only an estimate of amounts of fissionable material was developed; no specific numbers of weapons were established.

The President said that, whatever information is given (and this must exclude deployment information other than the broadest indication, on a classified basis, of locations in which atomic weapons are deployed -- without indicating the number of weapons) the staff of the JCAE must be excluded from the hearing, and no record must be kept. On this basis, General Loper could indicate that he is in position to speak more freely than would otherwise be the case.

G.
A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

Subsequently, Mr. McCone phoned me to say that a further review of his files, and Defense files, had disclosed that staff members had been given substantially all the information now proposed to be given the Committee. In light of this, he recommended that the President agree that the information could be given with staff members present. I spoke to the President, and he agreed that, in light of the fact that this had already happened, he seemed to have no choice and that this could be done.

G.
A. J. G.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

July 8, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
July 7, 1959

Others present: Mr. McCone
General Starbird
General Goodpaster

Following an earlier meeting, General Starbird and Mr. McCone stayed on to see the President and take up with him the proposal of the AEC for production of fissionable material and its allocation as among various military and non-military uses for the coming year. After considering and discussing the proposal, the President approved it, signing an endorsement to this effect and initialling the basic letter to which the endorsement pertained.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 80-192 #4
By DJH Date 1/16/81

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS MEETING

Tuesday, July 7, 1959 - 8:30 A. M.

AGENDA

1. Defense Appropriation (8:30 - 9:00)	Senator Leverett Saltonstall Deputy Secretary of Defense Thomas S. Gates, Jr. Assistant Secretary of Defense W. J. McNeil Representative John Taber
2. Public Works Appropriation (9:00 - 9:30)	Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton Secretary of the Army Wilber M. Brucker Senator Styles Bridges Representative John Taber
3. Peacetime Veterans Benefits (9:30 - 9:45)	Senator Everett M. Dirksen Deputy Veterans Administration Administrator Bradford Morse
4. Status Reports (9:45 - 10:30)	
a. TVA bill	Deputy Budget Director Elmer Staats
b. Highway Program	Senator Everett M. Dirksen Representative John Byrnes
c. Mutual Security Authorization	Senator Everett M. Dirksen

No. 54
June 29, 1959

H. R. 7509, PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS BILL
As Passed by House

Direct appropriations included in the 1960 Public Works Appropriations Bill passed by the house totaled $1,177,177,000, an increase of $500,000 over the total amounts included in the 1960 budget.

The relatively small difference in total appropriations does not reflect the significant changes made in the construction programs of the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation. The bill as passed includes about $41 million for 44 unbudgeted new starts: 35 new river and harbor and flood control projects, 7 new reclamation projects, and 2 new reclamation loans. These have an estimated total cost of about $500 million. About $80 million would be required to continue work on these projects in 1961, with larger amounts in succeeding years. The House-added starts are listed in the following tabulation.

These new projects were added without a corresponding increase in the total budget estimates by reducing estimates for going construction and related activities by about $24 million, and by anticipating $17 million additional savings and slippages on going construction work.

H.R. 7509, Public Works Appropriations, FY 1960
Corps of Engineers - Bureau of Reclamation
New project starts in bill as passed by House
($ in thousands)

	Estimated total cost	Estimated 1960	Estimated 1961
CORPS OF ENGINEERS			
Construction, general			
Beaver Reservoir, Ark (MP) (resump)	$ 56,100	$ 1,500	$ 5,000
Mill Creek, levees, Calif (LP)	1,740	500	1,133
New Hogan Dam, Calif (Res)	19,300	1,500	6,000
Redwood City Harbor, Calif (Chan)	1,380	1,378	-
Hall Meadow Brook Res, Conn (Res)	2,210	250	1,790
Mad River Res, Conn (Res)	5,970	275	3,400
Apalachicola Bay, Florida:			
Channel at eastpoint (Chan)	39.1	39.1	-
St. George Island (Chan)	43	43	-
Drury drainage dist, Ill (LP)	1,520	540	896
Henderson River diversion, Ill (LP)	1,750	550	750
Hunt & Lima Lake drainage dist, Ill (LP)	5,420	1,000	2,500
Red Rock Reservoir, Iowa (Res)	71,400	1,113	5,000
Council Grove Reservoir, Kans (Res)	12,700	300	1,000
No. 2 Barren River Res, Ky.(Res)	23,500	1,000	4,000
Jefferson-Plaquemine drainage dist, La (LP)	1,420	1,420	-

	Estimated total cost	Estimated 1960	Estimated 1961
CORPS OF ENGINEERS			
Construction, general (continued)			
Boston Harbor, reserve channel, Mass (Chan)	$ 829	825	-
Westville Reservoir, Mass (Res)	7,450	1,800	4,600
Grand Marais Harbor, Mich (Chan)	1,020	300	695
Pascagoula Harbor, Miss (Chan)	1,248	1,242	-
Des Moines & Miss. R levee dist #1, Mo (LP)	1,690	500	447
Gering & Mitchell Valleys, Nebr (LP)	1,400	350	500
Two Rivers Res, N. Mex. (Res)	6,900	75	500
Ohio St Bridge, Buffalo, N. Y. (Bridge)	4,520	2,000	2,520
Hudson R Chan to Albany, N. Y. (Chan)	36,300	500	5,000
Wilkesboro Reservoir, N. C. (Res)	8,350	1,000	2,500
West Branch, Mahoning R Res, Ohio (Res)	6,940	525	1,500
Brookville, Pennsylvania (LP)	1,340	500	500
Shenango River Res, Ohio & Pa (Res)	28,000	500	3,000
Proctor Reservoir, Texas (Res)	17,100	300	2,000
Channel to LaQuinta, Texas (Chan)	959	954	-
Pound Reservoir, Virginia (Res)	17,700	2,500	5,000
East Rainelle, West Virginia (LP)	840	500	270
Summersville Res, West Virginia (Res)	46,800	2,000	6,000
33 projects	$393,878.1	$27,779.1	$66,501
Mississippi River and Tributaries			
Wolf River and Tributary, Tenn	2,025	300	300
West Tennessee Tributaries, Tenn	8,400	200	200
2 projects	10,425	500	500
Total Corps of Engineers 35 projects	$404,303.1	$28,279.1	$67,001
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION			
Construction & Rehabilitation			
Greater Wenatchee Div, Chief Joseph Dam project, Wash	$ 7,579	$ 724	$ 2,080
Missouri River Basin:			
Cedar Bluff Unit, Kans	4,625	700	1,900
East Bench Unit, Mont	20,597	1,000	2,600
Red Willow Dam & Reservoir, Nebr	6,597	525	2,850
4 projects	39,398	2,949	9,430
Upper Colorado River Basin Fund			
Smith Fork Project, Colorado	4,420	730	1,700
Hammond Project, New Mexico	3,280	500	1,400
Seedskadee Project, Wyoming	37,885	1,554	3,500
Upper Colorado, 3 projects	45,585	2,784	6,600
Total, construction starts, 7 projects	84,983	5,733	16,030
Loan Program			
Chowchilla Irrigation Dist, Calif	2,633	2,633	-
Saucelito Irrigation Dist, Calif	4,384	4,384	-
Total, new loans, Reclamation	7,017	7,017	-
Total, new Reclamation starts	$ 92,000	$ 12,750	$ 16,030

No. 45
June 8, 1959

PROVISION OF READJUSTMENT BENEFITS FOR POST-KOREAN CONFLICT VETERANS

Background

The Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs, has been considering pending proposals to provide readjustment benefits to veterans of military service since the termination of the Korean conflict. Among the bills are S. 270 and S. 930, dealing with educational benefits, and S. 1138, which would provide the full range of benefits available to Korean conflict veterans.

Reports have been submitted to the Senate Committee by the agencies concerned opposing these bills and with advice from the Bureau of the Budget that their enactment would not be in accord with the program of the President.

Discussion

With the exception of actual disability, the handicaps resulting from peacetime service are less extensive than the problems associated with wartime service. Therefore, a more limited structure of benefits is appropriate. In addition to reduced hazards and shorter specific periods of service, peacetime service does not interpose itself in the personal, educational, and career plans of individuals with the drastic and preemptory conditions which obtain in wartime. Military service can be incorporated in individual plans and Selective Service policies now promote reasonable integration of schooling with military service. Also, peacetime military service offers wide opportunities for education and training while in uniform. The demand for skilled personnel in the Armed Forces has increased the scope of in-service training and many of the skills thus developed are highly transferable to civilian occupations. As a result, peacetime service does not create serious educational inequities.

Extension of special educational benefits to peacetime exservicemen has frequently been urged as a means of fulfilling this country's growing need for more highly skilled personnel. In this connection, it is noted that the 85th Congress enacted the National Defense Education Act which provides a general program of assistance and encouragement to the youth of our country in the field of higher education.

The Veterans Administration has estimated with respect to S. 930 that its cost would grow from approximately $150 million in 1960 to about $500 million by 1963.

Addendum to No. 45
July 6, 1959

PROVISION OF READJUSTMENT BENEFITS FOR POST-KOREAN CONFLICT VETERANS

S. 1138 was ordered reported to the Senate July 1 with amendments. It is understood that, except for the elimination of a mustering-out pay provision, these are relatively minor.

No. 54
June 29, 1959

H. R. 7509, PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS BILL
As Passed by House

Direct appropriations included in the 1960 Public Works Appropriations Bill passed by the house totaled $1,177,177,000, an increase of $500,000 over the total amounts included in the 1960 budget.

The relatively small difference in total appropriations does not reflect the significant changes made in the construction programs of the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation. The bill as passed includes about $41 million for 44 unbudgeted new starts: 35 new river and harbor and flood control projects, 7 new reclamation projects, and 2 new reclamation loans. These have an estimated total cost of about $500 million. About $80 million would be required to continue work on these projects in 1961, with larger amounts in succeeding years. The House-added starts are listed in the following tabulation.

These new projects were added without a corresponding increase in the total budget estimates by reducing estimates for going construction and related activities by about $24 million, and by anticipating $17 million additional savings and slippages on going construction work.

H.R. 7509, Public Works Appropriations, FY 1960
Corps of Engineers - Bureau of Reclamation
New project starts in bill as passed by House
($ in thousands)

	Estimated total cost	Estimated 1960	Estimated 1961
CORPS OF ENGINEERS			
Construction, general			
Beaver Reservoir, Ark (MP) (resump)	$ 56,100	$ 1,500	$ 5,000
Mill Creek, levees, Calif (LP)	1,740	500	1,133
New Hogan Dam, Calif (Res)	19,300	1,500	6,000
Redwood City Harbor, Calif (Chan)	1,380	1,378	-
Hall Meadow Brook Res, Conn (Res)	2,210	250	1,790
Mad River Res, Conn (Res)	5,970	275	3,400
Apalachicola Bay, Florida:			
Channel at eastpoint (Chan)	39.1	39.1	-
St. George Island (Chan)	43	43	-
Drury drainage dist, Ill (LP)	1,520	540	896
Henderson River diversion, Ill (LP)	1,750	550	750
Hunt & Lima Lake drainage dist, Ill (LP)	5,420	1,000	2,500
Red Rock Reservoir, Iowa (Res)	71,400	1,113	5,000
Council Grove Reservoir, Kans (Res)	12,700	300	1,000
No. 2 Barren River Res, Ky (Res)	23,500	1,000	4,000
Jefferson-Plaquemine drainage dist, La (LP)	1,420	1,420	-

	Estimated total cost	Estimated 1960	Estimated 1961
CORPS OF ENGINEERS			
Construction, general (continued)			
Boston Harbor, reserve channel, Mass (Chan)	$ 829	825	-
Westville Reservoir, Mass (Res)	7,450	1,800	4,600
Grand Marais Harbor, Mich (Chan)	1,020	300	695
Pascagoula Harbor, Miss (Chan)	1,248	1,242	-
Des Moines & Miss. R levee dist #1, Mo (LP)	1,690	500	447
Gering & Mitchell Valleys, Nebr (LP)	1,400	350	500
Two Rivers Res, N. Mex. (Res)	6,900	75	500
Ohio St Bridge, Buffalo, N. Y. (Bridge)	4,520	2,000	2,520
Hudson R Chan to Albany, N. Y. (Chan)	36,300	500	5,000
Wilkesboro Reservoir, N. C. (Res)	8,350	1,000	2,500
West Branch, Mahoning R Res, Ohio (Res)	6,940	525	1,500
Brookville, Pennsylvania (LP)	1,340	500	500
Shenango River Res, Ohio & Pa (Res)	28,000	500	3,000
Proctor Reservoir, Texas (Res)	17,100	300	2,000
Channel to LaQuinta, Texas (Chan)	959	954	-
Pound Reservoir, Virginia (Res)	17,700	2,500	5,000
East Rainelle, West Virginia (LP)	840	500	270
Summersville Res, West Virginia (Res)	46,800	2,000	6,000
33 projects	$393,878.1	$27,779.1	$66,501
Mississippi River and Tributaries			
Wolf River and Tributary, Tenn	2,025	300	300
West Tennessee Tributaries, Tenn	8,400	200	200
2 projects	10,425	500	500
Total Corps of Engineers 35 projects	$404,303.1	$28,279.1	$67,001
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION			
Construction & Rehabilitation			
Greater Wenatchee Div, Chief Joseph Dam project, Wash	$ 7,579	$ 724	$ 2,080
Missouri River Basin:			
Cedar Bluff Unit, Kans	4,625	700	1,900
East Bench Unit, Mont	20,597	1,000	2,600
Red Willow Dam & Reservoir, Nebr	6,597	525	2,850
4 projects	39,398	2,949	9,430
Upper Colorado River Basin Fund			
Smith Fork Project, Colorado	4,420	730	1,700
Hammond Project, New Mexico	3,280	500	1,400
Seedskadee Project, Wyoming	37,885	1,554	3,500
Upper Colorado, 3 projects	45,585	2,784	6,600
Total, construction starts, 7 projects	84,983	5,733	16,030
Loan Program			
Chowchilla Irrigation Dist, Calif	2,633	2,633	-
Saucelito Irrigation Dist, Calif	4,384	4,384	-
Total, new loans, Reclamation	7,017	7,017	-
Total, new Reclamation starts	$ 92,000	$ 12,750	$ 16,030

No. 57
July 6, 1959

BASIC HOUSING LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED BY ADMINISTRATION DURING THIS SESSION OF THE CONGRESS [1]

Program	Present Status	Administration Recommendation
Extensions of expiring authority		
1. FHA insurance of home improvement loans	Expires September 30, 1959	Make permanent
2. FHA insurance of armed services family (Capehart) mortgages	Expired June 30, 1959	Extend one year
3. Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program	Expires July 31, 1959	Extend two years
Additional authority required		
1. FHA mortgage insurance	Agreements to insure already exceed unused authority by more than $3 billion	Remove limits. Estimated need for next year is $8 billion
2. Urban renewal capital grants	Virtually exhausted	$350 million for 1960; $250 million annually for 1961 and 1962; $200 million annually for 1963-5
3. Urban renewal loans and loan guarantees	$1 billion borrowing authority almost fully committed	New language (a) reducing charges against authority to reflect heavy use of guarantees and (b) permitting borrowing in excess of $1 billion at discretion of President
4. Urban planning grants	Remaining funds will be committed in next few months	Authorization for appropriation of additional $10 million
5. College housing loans	Conditional commitments exceed remaining authority by about $140 million	$200 million recommended for FY 1959
Interest rates on FHA-insured mortgages	Private mortgage financing inadequate for some programs at present interest rates	Increase maximum interest rates from 4½% to 5½% on Capehart, rental, and management type cooperative housing; and from 5% to 6% on sales type cooperative housing

---

[1] Excludes large number of recommendations of lesser immediate consequence.

o. 58
July 6, 1959

ANALYSIS OF SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION ON THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960 (H. R. 7454)

Breakdown by Service

The Subcommittee on Department of Defense Appropriations of the Senate Committee on Appropriations recommends a net increase of $345.7 million of new obligational authority over the President's Budget (for items other than military construction). In addition, Subcommittee action included an increase of $110 million in proposed transfers from certain revolving funds. Consequently, the net program increase is $455.7 million.

(In millions)

	President's Budget (as amended)	H.R. 7454	Senate Subcommittee	(+ or -) President's Budget
Department of the Army	$ 8,985.0	$ 9,206.9	$ 9,428.5	+$443.5
Department of the Navy	11,107.8	11,025.1	11,262.5	+154.7
Department of the Air Force ..	17,767.2	17,228.5	17,530.1	-237.1
Office of the Secretary of Defense	1,388.2	1,387.8	1,372.8	-15.4
Total new obligational authority	$39,248.2	$38,848.3	$39,593.9	+345.7
Amounts to be derived by transfer from revolving funds ...	340.0	421.0	450.0	+110.0

Breakdown by functional categories

The Subcommittee agreed to the proposed new arrangement of Defense appropriations in main functional headings. Amounts by title are as follows:

(In millions)

	President's Budget (as amended)	H.R. 7454	Senate Subcommittee	(+ or -) President's Budget
Title I - Military Personnel .	$11,624.9	$11,614.6	$11,618.3	-$6.6
Title II - Operation and Maintenance	10,503.0	10,403.4	10,485.0	-18.0
Title III - Procurement	13,348.0	13,003.0	13,719.1	+371.1
Title IV - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation .	3,772.3	3,827.3	3,771.5	-.8
Total new obligational authority	39,248.2	38,848.3	39,593.9	+345.7
Amounts to be derived by transfer from revolving funds ...	340.0	421.0	450.0	+110.0

Analysis of increases proposed by Senate Subcommittee

Increased strength for Marine Corps -- to maintain strength of Marine Corps at 200,000 instead of 175,000. In addition to the new obligational authority, another $9,000,000 was proposed for transfer from the Marine Corps Stock Fund	+$34,100,000
Increased strength for Army Guard and Reserves -- To maintain strengths of Army National Guard at 400,000 instead of 360,000 and Army Reserve at 300,000 instead of 270,000	+147,200,000
NIKE-ZEUS program and/or increased modernization of Army equipment -- The Subcommittee agreed with the House in adding $200,000,000 for acceleration of the NIKE-ZEUS anti-ballistic missile program and/or the modernization of Army fire power, such as the new 7.62 rifle, machine-gun, and Davy Crockett. The Subcommittee added an additional $205.3 million for further procurement of items for Army modernization. Moreover, language was included to authorize the use of $117.8 million of prior year funds made available by reprogramming NIKE-HERCULES in connection with the revised air defense program	+405,300,000
Increased Navy antisubmarine warfare capability -- Additional funds were added for an antisubmarine submarine	+18,000,000
Navy super aircraft carrier -- Funds were added to construct a nuclear powered aircraft carrier at a total cost of $380,000,000. The President's Budget requested a conventional aircraft carrier, House action removed it entirely and Senate Subcommittee action adds a nuclear powered carrier. Latest estimated cost of such a carrier is $435,000,000 ..	+120,000,000
ATLAS ICBM program -- Additional procurement funds to provide a down payment on 8 additional squadrons costing substantial additional funds in subsequent years	+85,000,000
MINUTEMAN ICBM program -- Acceleration of research and procurement phases	+87,000,000
F-27 aircraft -- Funds to procure 11 of this new type aircraft	+11,000,000

Analysis of major decreases proposed by Senate Subcommittee

Military Personnel -- Reduction offset to the extent of $81,000,000 by increased transfers from the Army Stock Fund and $20,000,000 by increased transfers from the Air Force Industrial Fund. Actual program reduction of $2,000,000 applied to change of station activities in the Air Force	-$103,000,000
Operation and maintenence funds -- Overall reductions of civilian employment; day-to-day operating costs of bases, camps, posts, and stations; proficiency flying; carrying mail to Alaska and Hawaii; maintenance and operation of active fleet. Also, elimination of Army-Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Arkansas, and of senior officers indoctrination courses in jet aircraft	-67,911,000
MACE missile program -- Denial of funds for the procurement of MACE ground-launched tactical missiles	-127,500,000
BOMARC anti-aircraft missile program -- The House had reduced the budget for this item by $162.7 million. The Department of Defense requested restoration of $129.9 million and the Senate Subcommittee reduced this by $50 million, making a net reduction from the budget of $82.8 million	-82,800,000
NIKE-HERCULES -- This reduction was offered by the Department of Defense in presenting the revised air defense program	-10,800,000
Procurement of passenger-type jet aircraft -- Disallowance of funds for procurement of 10 jet-propelled cargo aircraft	-53,500,000
Aircraft modification -- Reduction of funds on the belief that amounts requested were excessive	-50,000,000
Radar improvement procurement programs -- Reduction in funds for replacement of existing radars with improved radars having a longer range capability ..	-50,000,000
Procurement funds -- 1% reduction in Marine Corps Procurement appropriation	-1,350,000

Dwight D. Ei Library

Contingencies -- Reduction of funds for Department of Defense contingencies .... -15,000,000

General Provisions

Ten percent transfer authority - The Senate Subcommittee proposed a new general provision giving authority to the Secretary of Defense, with approval of the Bureau of the Budget, to transfer up to 10% of amounts programmed for research, development, test and evaluation, procurement and production, or operation and maintenance of missile systems or continental air defense programs for the purpose of accelerating any ballistic missile program.

"Buy American" - Senate Subcommittee did not agree with the President's proposal to eliminate the "Buy American" general provision from the Department of Defense appropriation bill.

Commercial airlift - The President's Budget requested elimination of a general provision requiring that of the funds available for the services of the Military Air Transport Service, a specified amount be spent for commercial airlift. The Senate Subcommittee retained this provision and increased the specified amount from $80 million to $150 million.

Mandatory strengths -- The Senate Subcommittee added language to make mandatory increased strengths for the Army National Guard (400,000), Army Reserve (300,000) and Marine Corps (200,000).

KEY CONGRESSIONAL ITEMS--July 7, 1959

Public Laws

1. Hawaiian Statehood
2. Temporary Unemployment Compensation
3. Second Supplemental
4. Draft Extension
5. Bretton Woods Agreement
6. Federal Airport Act
7. Railroad Retirement
8. NASA Authorization
9. Appropriations (4)
10. Insurance Tax
11. AEC Authorization

*12. Excise Tax Extension

*13. Veterans' Direct Loans

*14. Debt Limit Increase

VETOED

1. REA Reorganization 4/27/59 (Sustained 4/30/59)
2. Tobacco Supports 6/25/59
3. Wheat 6/25/59

REJECTED BY SENATE

1. Secretary of Commerce Nomination(6/18/59)

AWAITING PRESIDENTIAL ACTION

1. Housing

*2. Renegotiation Extension

3. Appropriations (4)

CONFERENCE

*1. Military Construction

2. Appropriations (4)

PASSED

SENATE

1. Area Redevelopment
2. Unemployment Commission
3. Labor Reform
4. Nuclear Ban Resolution
5. International Health

HOUSE

1. Keogh-Simpson Tax
2. TVA Financing
3. Reorganization Act Extension
4. Water Pollution Control
5. Veterans' Pensions
6. Appropriations (3)
7. MSA
8. Federal Preemption

REPORTED

SENATE

1. Industrial Use Farm Products
2. Reorganization Act Extension
3. Nominations
4. MSA
5. TVA Financing

*6. Inter-American Bank

*7. Health Insurance Benefits

*8. D.C. Home Rule

HOUSE

1. Area Redevelopment
2. Aid To Education
3. Fair Trade
4. Omnibus Public Works
5. Highways - Toll Roads
6. Price Stability-Employment
7. Reorganization Plan No. 1

HEARINGS

SENATE

1. Aid to Education
2. Civil Rights
3. Agriculture Legislation
4. Minimum Wage
5. Nominations
6. Department of Science
7. Immigration
8. Keogh-Simpson Tax
9. Fair Trade
10. Appropriations (4)

HOUSE

1. Labor Reform
2. Civil Rights (Reported by Subcommittee)
3. Agriculture Legislation
4. Appropriations (2)
5. Community Facilities (Reported by Subcommittee)
6. Impacted areas - Schools
7. Inter-American Bank
8. Health Insurance
9. Unemployment Compensation clean bill
10. Interest rate-Treasury Bonds

*11. International Health

NO ACTION

1. Gasoline Tax
2. Postal Increase
3. International Wheat Agreement

*Status Change Since Last Report

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 7 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

7/2/59

Bobby Cutler reported that he had had a good conversation with Bob Anderson, and that Mr. Anderson was going to get in touch with him later.

Bobby says there seems to be some possibility in connection with the World Bank, which intrigues him because of the travelling it would entail. There doesn't seem to be a vacancy on Federal Reserve System. And he is also talking about AEC.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 2, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR ANN WHITMAN

From 11:55 to 12:17 today, Senator Hugh Scott visited with the President. This visit followed an earlier meeting at which he, Secretary Seaton, and others participated with the President in a ceremony for the new 49-star flag.

Scott urged the President to sign S. 57, the pending housing bill, calling particular attention to its importance to the urban renewal program. The President made no commitment, but did voice his own concern that urban renewal programs be maintained at a proper level.

Senator Scott told the President he will oppose a proposal to be made in the Senate Commerce Committee -- to send a Subcommittee into Red China. The President endorsed Scott's stand and Scott agreed he would make this stand a vigorous one in Committee, but would not attribute any views to the President, nor would he talk of their discussion of the matter this morning.

In connection with the housing bill, the Senator showed the President a letter from Dick Mellon of Pittsburgh, and cited Mellon's wish that the bill be approved. The President said he would have Dr. Saulnier prepare an analysis, showing the long-range effect of this and several other spending programs, so that Scott could relay this to Mellon. The President said he was anxious that Mellon have a thorough analysis of the effect on our economy, should we continue Federal spending at an increased rate in the years ahead. I have asked Dr. Saulnier to follow through on the President's request.

EAM
Ed McCabe

Copies to:
General Persons
Bryce Harlow
General Goodpaster

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 2, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR ANN WHITMAN

From 11:27 to 11:47 this morning, Senator Javits met with the President. He reported the Senate discussion of July 1st on civil rights, and said he defended the President against Democrat charges that there was no enthusiasm behind the Administration's civil rights program. The President said he would find an appropriate occasion soon -- possibly in an early Press Conference -- to reaffirm his own position on his civil rights bill.

Javits urged the President to approve S. 57, the pending housing bill. The President made no commitment, but did voice displeasure with programs such as housing which have the tendency to grow larger each year.

In discussing the budget, the Senator urged the President to personally enter an effort to sell what would be called "Peace Bonds". He told the President he has written Secretary Anderson about this. The President asked me to have Secretary Anderson discuss Senator Javits' letter with him, and I have asked the Secretary to do this.

E. A. M.
Ed McCabe

Copies to:
General Persons
Bryce Harlow
General Goodpaster

DZ
Staff notes
7/2/59

A Summary of Pros and Cons on the Housing Bill of 1959 (S. 57)

CONS

1. Under S. 57, budget expenditures would be significantly higher than under the present program and recommendations of the Administration:

    a. Fiscal 1960 expenditures would be higher by $70 million;

    b. Expenditures in the four fiscal years 1960-63, inclusive, would be higher by $400 million;

    c. In addition, S. 57 creates certain new programs which, while not necessarily expensive today, are an open invitation to rising expenditures tomorrow. These programs are:

        (1) Direct loans for housing for elderly persons authorized at low interest rates, long maturities and high loan-to-value ratios;

        (2) Direct loans are authorized for construction of college classroom and related academic facilities;

        (3) Direct loans to co-operative owners of college housing are authorized within the existing college housing program;

        (4) The practice of paying "relocation expenses" to families and business concerns is extended beyond urban renewal displacements to any other public actions (local or Federal);

        (5) A scholarship program for graduate training of city planning and housing technicians is established.

2. The bill has several provisions that will encourage Federal lending activities. In most cases, the Federal activity will merely displace private lending:

    a. It reinstates par purchase by FNMA;

    b. Reduces the fees that FNMA may charge on special assistance purchases of mortgages;

    c. Establishes a new FNMA program of mortgage warehousing loans;

    d. Makes FNMA secondary market stand-by commitments available for loans on existing housing (now confined to new construction);

e. Raises the size of loan eligible for FNMA special assistance purchase, and removes the ceiling altogether for urban renewal project loans;

f. Fails to adjust the interest rate on college housing and military housing loans, and makes inadequate upward adjustment on FHA-insured rental and co-operative loans;

g. FHA is authorized to acquire insured mortgages that are in default on conditions that may tend to discourage private lenders from seeking independently to work out solutions to such situations.

3. The bill has additional provisions that enlarge Federal activity in ways that will tend, in most instances, to displace or to discourage the development of State and local responsibility:

a. It fails to phase-down the Federal share in urban renewal development costs;

b. Counts as part of the "local 1/3 share" in urban renewal development costs the expenditures on facilities in the urban renewal areas by local governments or universities at any time in the previous five years;

c. Waives altogether the requirement of local contributions on costs of land acquisition for public housing sites in urban renewal areas;

d. Uses Federal grants rather than Federal loans for urban renewal development of nonresidential areas;

e. Fails to bar tax-exempt institutions from participation in the Federal college housing loan program.

4. Several of the bill's provisions would impair the authority of Federal officials in administering programs of Federal assistance to local governments:

a. Restrictions are placed on the processing of applications for urban renewal capital grants;

b. Administrative controls on public housing rentals and income limits are reduced.

5. S. 57 further liberalizes Federal loan insurance programs, in some cases to a potentially dangerous degree:
    a. FHA downpayments are reduced (e.g., from 7 2/3 to 4 3/4 on an $18,000 house);
    b. FHA and VA maximum maturities are raised from 30 to 35 years;
    c. Savings and loan associations are authorized to invest in land development loans.

PROS

1. FHA loan insurance authorization is increased.
2. FHA Title I is extended one year.
3. FHA Capehart is extended 15 months.
4. VHMCP is extended two years.
5. New FHA loan insurance program for nursing homes is established.
6. FHA loan insurance program for housing for elderly is broadened.
7. FHA trade-in program authorized.
8. Profit-type sponsors made eligible in relocation housing.
9. Savings and loan associations authorized to increase their investment in participating mortgages.

ADDENDUM:

Among the "CONS" I failed to list the fact that S. 57 authorizes an additional 45,000 units of public housing. This is the usual 35,000 plus 10,000 which lapsed in an earlier year. But the 10,000 lapsed because cities have not been exercising their rights to such housing.

CONFIDENTIAL

Pre-press Conference 7/1/59

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Geneva Conference. Gromyko's 15-page statement was replied to by broadcast of Secretary Herter; there is no need to add to what the Secretary said. The British, French and ourselves are in full agreement, despite effort to find differences between us. Our position has the full support of the Federal Republic of Germany. Allied unity was maintained throughout the Conference. The President added that there was one additional thought; namely, that throughout the Conference we had constantly conferred among ourselves to see if any more constructive proposals could be made. As to the resuming of the session, the State Department recommends the President say they do not see any high hopes of progress, the Russian attitude has been such so far as not to raise any hopes.

Koslov visit. (The President was seeing the Deputy Premier of the USSR later in the morning.) There is no agenda for the meeting and the President does not know what will be discussed -- but he is, of course, ready to discuss Berlin if the subject is brought up. The subject of the C-130 which was shot down last September might come up. The President said that the Russians insisted they had found six bodies and no more. General Goodpaster said that something had come in from Ambassador Thompson within the last week to indicate that the Russians were "uneasy" about the matter. The President continues to urge them to try to find out about the other people aboard the plane, but the indications are the Russians themselves don't know what happened.

Balkans. Proposal that the Adriatic be "atom free" brought up. The President said the countries in question were the ones to be primarily concerned. The President said first thing would be: are those states ready to have this area inspected and controlled; and secondly, the question of the wisdom of the proposal.

German Presidential election. The President of course does not comment on elections in other countries. The Soviets are protesting holding the election and sent a note to us about it.

Conference on nuclear tests. Recent discussions have been on technical matters -- problem of high altitude, etc. It is expected that these technical discussions will be completed this week. John McCone, in Geneva, made a

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 76-49 Document No. 223
By Date 1/26/77

statement to the effect that he was impatient that the conference was taking so long to reach an agreement. The President said he did not know why Mr. McCone should make such a statement, and asked General Goodpaster to remind him to speak to Mr. McCone when the latter returns.

The Israeli ship in Suez Canal - stopped by Egyptians. A deliberate test case. Nasser says he does this in accordance with the 1883 Act -- the President said he really stopped the ship because he and Israel are "enemies" but he said that after all we could not say anything.

Far East - Japanese Security Treaty is making good progress. Japanese Korean - International Red Cross matter has produced some fireworks which General Gruenther will report on. The South Koreans are objecting to direct repatriation of North Koreans from Japan. Any repatriation should be entirely voluntary and free of coercion. As for military bases in Philippines, talks are still in progress and nothing can be said until they are completed.

Ambassador Bohlen. There have been reports in the newspapers that he is being returned to become a special assistant to the Secretary of State on Russian affairs. The Secretary says he knows nothing of how these reports started -- there is no truth in them.

Cuba's Dispute with the Dominican Republic: Reports are that Cuba may take its dispute to the UN (certain complaints that Cuba has against the Dominican Republic -- they are asserting that a counter-attack against Cuba is being formed. State recommends that the President say that we look to the OAS to follow this.

Frondizi - The President was reminded of his problems.

Brazil - Financial problems -- economic situation is very bad.

Jet Crash in Okinawa. Being looked into.

Moscow Exhibit Art Display. President exasperated by all this. Got a committee that was told was good, committee selected on basis of recognized competence. The President said his personal feelings had nothing to do with the matter, but he indicated he did not approve, after looking at the photographs, of some of the paintings. (He later amplified his feeling in press conference -- and how! -- and started another tempest in a teapot.)

DEFENSE. Navy reconnaisance plane. Burke getting report - nothing to say at moment except refer question to Burke.

Interest rate on bonds. President read statement prepared by Secretary of Treasury.

HEW appropriation. Arthur Flemming suggests the President say that the Federal appropriation for increase in cancer research is four-fold since 1954.

HR - 3. President heartily in favor; Attorney General objects on technical grounds.

Recent Supreme Court decisions. He was reminded of the final decisions of the Court for this year.

Wheat bill. President reminded of veto message, and that in appropriation bill limit of $50,000 to any individual farmer was included.

Cabinet Committee on Inflation. President reminded of statement at time report issued. He reviewed the recommendations (see report).

Governor of Hawaii. If asked, the President will say he has heard Governor Quinn was coming here on various matters he wanted to discuss with Administration officials; if request is made, he will undoubtedly see him. (It had been indicated in Hawaii that the President invited him; not true.)

Development Loan Fund. Suggestion made by Senator Fulbright that the "backdoor" approach to Treasury be used in this matter. The President indicated that if the "backdoor" approach ever should be used, this was the only one he would approve.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: July 1, 1959.

SUBJECT: Meeting of Governor Ahmed Bargach, Governor of Casablanca, with the President

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Si Ahmed Bargach, Governor of Casablanca
El-Mehdi Ben Aboud, Ambassador of Morocco
Mr. Joseph C. Satterthwaite, Assistant Secretary, AF
Ali Bargach, nephew and secretary of the Governor

COPIES TO:		
	S/S - 2	Amembassy, Rabat
	AF - 2	Amconsul, Casablanca
	U/PR	

The President received Governor Bargach most courteously at 10:30 this morning, and spoke of the pleasant memories he had of his trips to Casablanca during the war, of the meeting at Casablanca in January 1943 between President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, General de Gaulle and General Giraud which he attended, and also of his very pleasant memories of Marrakech.

Governor Bargach extended to the President the friendly greetings of King Mohammed, and the President in turn asked Governor Bargach to convey his most warm and friendly greetings to the King. He also said that he would like very much after his term as President was over to visit Morocco as a private citizen, drive along some of the beautiful highways following the coast which he remembered, as well as visit other parts of the country.

At the close of the interview, which lasted some fifteen minutes, numerous photographers were allowed into the President's office to take photographs. The Governor asked the President if he would be kind enough to send him an autographed copy of the group photograph which was taken. The President said he would be glad to do so.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Following the meeting a large group of correspondents spoke to the Governor, who told them what a courteous reception he had received and how pleased he was with his tour around the United States.

AF:JCSatterthwaite:ehd

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 9 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (1-pg)	7/28/59	A
2. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (2-pgs)	7/27/59	A
3. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President; 7/23 thru 7/25 (2-pgs) portions exempted, MR 81-87 #1	[7/25/59?]	A
4. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (2-pgs)	7/21/59	A
5. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (4-pgs)	7/20/59	A
6. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President; 7/15 thru 7/17 (4-pgs)	[7/17/59?]	A
7. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (2-pgs) portions exempted, MR 81-87 #2	7/14/59	A
8. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President; 7/10 thru 7/13 (3-pgs) portions exempted, MR 81-87 #3	[7/13/59?]	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 43

Folder: Briefings July 1959

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
9. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President; 7/9-10 (2 pgs) portions exempted, MR 81-87 #4	[7/10/59?]	A
10. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President; 7/7-8 (2 pgs) portions exempted, MR 81-87 #5	[7/8/59?]	A
11. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President; 7/6-7 (2 pgs). portions exempted, MR 81-87 #6	[7/7/59?]	A
12. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President; 7/2-6 (2 pgs)	[7/6/59?]	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 43

Folder: Briefings, July 1959

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

July 23 thru 25, 1959

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

LAOS

[redacted]

[redacted]

BERLIN

An attempt at interference by East German customs police with an American military train on 20 July -- the first time an American military train has been boarded by East German authorities -- is the latest in a series of incidents involving Western access rights to Berlin. Further such incidents can be expected.

American officials report that the outlook of West Berlin's political leaders is more pessimistic than at any time since the crisis began in November. Berlin officials are concerned that the Western powers may be forced to make concessions at Geneva, and would prefer a complete breakoff in negotiations rather than any modification of the

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR81-87 #1
BY jDH DATE 12/8/83

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a) (3)(4)
NSC 9/12/83; CIA 4/20/83
NLE DATE 12/8/83

~~TOP SECRET~~

Western powers' 16 June proposals. They fear new East German harassment of access to the city. Competent Western observers have also noted a marked decline in public morale since the recess in negotiations on 20 June.

GREECE

[redacted]

ARGENTINA

The naval crisis growing out of efforts to force President Frondizi to replace Navy Secretary Estevez is worsening. Some 100 top naval officers have tendered resignations. Frondizi, who is dependent on the support of the armed forces, will probably have to give in shortly -- as he did in the recent army crisis -- in order to avoid a larger threat to stability.

TUNISIA

Relations between Bourguiba and Algerian rebels appear to be deteriorating further in the wake of attacks on 19-20 and 22-33 July against Tunisian OP's in the border area.

IRAN

The Shah shows signs of discouragement with standing up to the propaganda barrage. He feels the Baghdad Pact may have to be reconsidered.

John S D Eisenhower

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

July 14, 1959

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

FRANCE - ALGERIA

[redacted]

LAOS

[redacted]

CUBA - HAITI

Castro has made his first anti-American speech since his trip to the U.S. He was angry over reports that the former Cuban Air Force chief, Diaz Lanz, would appear before a U.S. Senate committee. He said the Lanz case should be presented to the OAS and added that the OAS did not display any concern over the plight of the Cuban people under Batista. You will recall that the main points of friction as assessed by our Embassy

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4(b)
MR 81-87 #2
BY DOH 12/8/83

~~TOP SECRET~~

E.O. [illegible] 3.(4)
NSC 9/12/83; CIA 4/20/83
DATE 12/8/83

were (1) the Lanz case, (2) the Bridges-Johnston amendment to the Mutual Security Act (which suspends aid to countries seizing American-owned properties without compensation), (3) the Miami incident in which the Cuban Consulate was attacked, and (4) the American efforts to investigate the Cuban-Dominican situation in the OAS.

[redacted]

IRAQ

Baghdad Radio on 13 July announced the reorganization and enlargement of Qasim's cabinet to include four new members. Three of these, according to their backgrounds, are extreme leftists. Biographical information is not sufficient to determine whether the three are aligned with the Communist party.

John SD Eisenhower

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4(b)
MR 81-87 #3
DJH 12/8/83

~~TOP SECRET~~

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a)(3)(4)
NSC 4/12/83; CIA 4/20/83
DATE 12/8/83

July 10 through 13, 1959

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

De Ranitz, the Dutch NATO Representative, expressed to our Mission his concern at the idea of political consultation among the Community of Six countries, as referred to in the recent Franco-Italian communique. He felt that the idea was merely a cover for a French-Italian-German prestige move which would support de Gaulle's desire to speak for Europe to those who believe in European integration but who would not understand that de Gaulle is actually working for something quite different. He felt that the results for NATO unity would be unfortunate in the long run but that it would be unwise for the U.S. to seem opposed to the idea.

Our Mission generally shares de Ranitz's views. In spite of de Gaulle's motivations, we feel we must not take the initiative against the European move for greater consultation. If we are approached, however, we should not fail to point out the considerations, both good and evil, of such a proposal.

CUBA

The ChiComs have established a branch of their official news agency in Havana and are reportedly planning to publish a Chinese language newspaper. Meanwhile, Cuba shows interest in purchasing a light arms factory from Czechoslovakia as well as procurement of tractors from that country.

[redacted]

HAITI

We have studied the recommendation of our Ambassador Drew with regard to a U.S. naval patrol of the Haitian shores. In view of the Cuban

Foreign Minister's statement to the OAS and statements by Castro that no expedition will be launched from Cuba, we believe a patrol should not be established at this time.

BERLIN

The President read the paragraph entitled "USSR Seeks to Reassure West on Continuation of Allied Rights in Berlin," page 1, CIA Summary, 13 July.

Embassy London, in assessing British opinion, reports that the public is not alarmed about Berlin at the moment and both the government and the opposition believe that Gromyko's statements offer a promising avenue for a temporary Berlin solution. It is expected that the Foreign Ministers will arrive at some formula permitting a Summit conference.

ETHIOPIA

Moscow has agreed to extend a long-term, low-interest loan of about $100 million for the development of Ethiopian industry and agriculture. A trade and economic agreement has been reached. Khrushchev and Voroshilov have accepted an invitation to visit Ethiopia at a future date.

IRAQ

Anti-Communist elements have been further encouraged by the tenor of Qasim's speeches in the past several days. A number of high Army officers predict that Communist officials in the government will be purged soon after the 14 July celebrations and conservative former officials will be called to serve.

A serious riot involving Communists and security forces has been reported in a town in Southern Iraq on 10 July.

Iraq has apparently made devious overtures to reestablish diplomatic relations with Jordan. Jordan's reply through the same channel that it is not averse to such a resumption provided (1) Qasim expresses regret over the murder of King Faisal, and (2) certain possessions which the Hashemites have taken to Iraq be returned to Jordan.

BOLIVIA

[redacted] has reported that Czechoslovakia and the USSR have made a joint offer of $100 million to the Bolivian government primarily for agricultural purchases and to be dispersed in goods.

FLN - FRANCE

Hints have arrived that the FLN is prepared to establish contacts with the French. An Algerian representative has sought Malik's services as a go-between. [redacted] Malik feels the time is ripe for FLN in French negotiations provided the U.S. is willing to help. There is an item on the UN agenda sponsored by the Algerians, who claim that they are now assured of 2/3 of the votes in the General Assembly. [redacted]

LIBYA - MOROCCO

The blackmail proposal advanced recently by Libya was refused by the State Department. Jones has expressed disappointment at the eventuality and fears that the Kubar government will be forced to resign on an issue in which he has strong public support. Meanwhile, in Morocco, the French Foreign Ministry has reacted strongly on learning that Yost had already informed King Mohamed of our intention to evacuate Boulhaut and Y-11. We have pointed out to the French that they and the Spanish have evacuated numerous installations in Morocco without consulting us and without disastrous consequences. The Secretary confirmed with Alphand on 10 July that we had agreed not to take any action with respect to the two bases until after the meeting between de Gaulle and the King and that we do want to have a meeting of the minds with the French before that time.

John S.D. Eisenhower

July 9-10, 1959

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

MOROCCO-FRANCE

Relations between Morocco-France have been fairly good in recent months. This may be disturbed by the Moroccan financial crisis growing out of the establishment 1 July of the Moroccan National Bank of Issue. Up to this time Morocco has belonged to a franc zone and has had access to the franc zone foreign currency pool. France has been pressing Morocco since mid-June to agree to a ceiling on its future withdrawals from this pool. This the Moroccans have refused to do. Accordingly, on the establishment of the Moroccan National Bank, the French suspended Morocco's access to the franc zone's fund. An effort to conserve its meager foreign exchange holdings immediately prohibited all transfers of capital outside Morocco. Since then, developments have thrown the Moroccan commercial world in confusion. They have provoked some Rabat officials to withdraw from the franc zone. The free market rate for the Moroccan franc has fallen sharply. Devaluation of Moroccan currency which did not occur when the French franc was devalued last winter, now may be imminent.

[redacted]

VIET-NAM

The incident of violence in which 2 Americans were killed was reported to you yesterday at NSC. The Thailand government is undertaking full investigation and security measures have been tightened. This type of outbreak is the thing which Diem has been consistently warning about.

Meanwhile, Diem has been reported to have been delighted with your message of congratulations of last weekend.

HAITI

Haiti is instructing its Ambassador to officially request US help to

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 81-87 #4
BY DJH DATE 12/8/83

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356 SEC. 1.3 (a) (4)
NSC 9/12/83; CIA 4/20/83
12/8/83

preserve its neutrality and territorial inviolability during the present Caribbean crisis. Our Ambassador to Haiti, Drew, supports the request and feels we could make a good case for prompt and effective action to protect Haiti from threatened invasion.

The Haitian Army chief of staff has admitted privately that his country is virtually defenseless against any invasion attempt.

BRITAIN

The Labor party's moderate nuclear disarmament policy has been rejected by Britain's largest union. This may threaten Labor party unity and may also put further pressure on Macmillan to achieve a test-suspension agreement.

CUBA

A note has been delivered to our Embassy expressing strong indignation over the July 4 attack on the Cuban Consul General in Miami. Bonsal attempted to delay delivery of the note pending official investigation. Last night Bonsal was informed that the Cuban government had withdrawn its note of protest on this incident. However, the Embassy believes that four items which have obtained a high degree of publicity are influencing public opinion adversely toward the US. These issues are: (1) the Miami incident; (2) the amendment to our foreign aid bill providing for the suspension of aid to countries which confiscate US property without fair compensation; (3) asylum to Lanz; and (4) OAS discussion of the Caribbean situation.

INDONESIA

In the governmental reorganization resulting from Sukarno's decreed return to the 1945 Constitution, the Army has been given two key posts in the 10-man "nucleus cabinet," which is otherwise composed of communist technicians. There are only two leftists in the cabinet but they are non-communist.

NOTE: The President also read Item 1 in the Daily Staff Summary for 10 July, "Concern Expressed on US Geneva Position."

John S D Eisenhower

July 7-8, 1959

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

COMMUNIST CHINA

Peiping has apparently retreated on a fundamental feature of its communist system. A recent magazine article indicated that pheasants are no longer required to eat in communist messhalls.

IRAQ

Iraqi communists are reportedly planning a demonstration in Baghdad on the night of 9-10 July. If violence occurs this may well comprise a major test of determination and ability of Qasim to meet the communist challenge. Over the past few days Qasim has made some strongly worded speeches and open clashes between communists and anti-communists have occurred. Our Embassy has concluded that Qasim has decided to halt the communist party drive to increase its power and that there is some possibility that the Iraqi Communist Party will resort to desperate measures. The Embassy believes that more likely, however, the Party will refrain from forcing a final showdown.

Meanwhile, Qasim has requested 14 Canberra jet light bombers from the UK.

LAOS

Prince Souphannouvong has protested vigorously against governmental repression of his party. He has threatened to return to guerrilla warfare. Further protests from the communists can be expected over the introduction of American military personnel into Laos for [redacted] training of the Laotian Army. Ho Chi Minh of North Vietnam arrived in Moscow last week.

AUSTRIA

Chancellor Raab's decision to resign as Chancellor-Designate results from his failure to form a new government following the 10 May general election. There is a possibility of an unstable government and a drift toward the bitter partisanship of the prewar years.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 81-87 #5
DJH 12/8/83

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a)(4)
NSC 9/12/83; CIA 4/20/83
NLE DATE 12/8/83

TUNISIA

[redacted] protested yesterday on our arms offer to Tunisia. He objected primarily to the amount of ammunition, but also to the number of arms. The French had been notified of the transaction on June 16.

[redacted] told that the delivery will take months and that we can space out the delivery of ammunition. State Department is considering the latter course of action.

CARIBBEAN

Brazil, Columbia, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, the US and Uruguay drafted a brief resolution yesterday convoking a meeting of Foreign Ministers in accordance with Articles 39 and 40 of the OAS Charter to consider that situation. This action represents a compromise between the Dominican request for a meeting and the Cuban-Venezuelan insistence that the Dominican request be rejected before any other meeting is called.

UK

The British Embassy has informed us officially of the full acceptance by the UK of the redeployment of nine US squadrons. The NATO Council will probably be notified today of Norstad's decision to proceed immediately with the transfer. Thus the decision will become public knowledge through SHAPE in reply to press questions.

CUBA

Bonsal reports that various elements in Cuba believe that Cuba's problems could be solved and radical measures such as agrarian reform at least slowed down if the US would make ample credits available to Castro. [redacted]

John S D Eisenhower

July 6-7, 1959

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

THAILAND-INDONESIA

Thailand has expressed great concern over US P. L. 480 rice sales to Indonesia. The Indonesians have decided to cease buying Thai rice due to its high price. (We had assured the Thai that P. L. 480 sales would not affect the Thai rice market.) Johnson does not see how the present situation can be retrieved unless Indonesia changes its present intention with regard to Thai rice.

ISRAEL-UAR

The UAR has told Hammarskjold that they intend to take a double stand on the subject of Israeli shipping through the Canal. The "formal" position (for domestic consumption) is that ships flying the Israeli flag will not be allowed to transit the Canal nor will ships chartered by Israel. Israel commodities will not be permitted to pass through, irrespective of the nationality of the flag carried. However, the UAR is prepared to adopt an "effective" position that if a ship chartered by Israel carried no Israeli cargo, the neutral flag of the ship would be respected. Or if such Israeli-chartered ship carried Israeli cargo, the ship could be unloaded and then proceed (Inge Toft). The UAR would give special interpretation as to what constitutes Israeli commodities.

However, a member of the Israeli delegation to the UN Mission told Bunche yesterday that an unloaded Norwegian ship chartered by the Israelis is to sail today for the Suez Canal. This sailing was not covered by the "effective" UAR stand and was ruled out by its "public" stand. Bunche hopes through Norwegian shipping interests and US domestic interests that the Israelis can be prevailed upon to delay this sailing.

FRANCE

DeGaulle apparently envisages regular high level consultation among the six Common Market members to coordinate the "European" position in NATO of East-West discussions. This idea is receiving

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 81-87 #6
BY DJH DATE 12/8/83

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3(a)
NSC Letter 9/12/83
NLE DATE 12/8/83

high level attention in Italy in Rome and Bonn.

NATO

The concensus of a NATO Council meeting yesterday reflected confidence in the powers negotiating at Geneva and agreement on resuming the Geneva talks on the basis of the present Western position. Our delegation feels that this ended pressures for a ministerial meeting prior to July 13. The Council was unanimously of the opinion that any abandonment of the existing Western rights was inadmissable.

MOROCCO

Our Embassy in Paris is informing the French that Yost told Mohamed V that we will not take final action on the evacuation of Boulhaut and Site Y-11 until after DeGaulle meets with the King. Yost had stressed the importance of SAC bases and our desire to be helpful with Moroccan internal problems. The King reiterated that the prime necessity was we publicly recognize the principle of evacuation. Yost made no commitment.

CUBA

It is rumored that Castro has decided after much reflection that he does not have the qualifications to discharge the functions of the Prime Minister. He supposedly has decided to turn over this position to someone else and assume charge of a National Institute of Agrarian Reform. [redacted] Furthermore, we have no indication of what Castro's interpretation of the Prime Minister's job would be under these circumstances.

John S D Eisenhower

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Letter ~~76-49~~ 78-76, #3	DDE to Macmillan (1-pg) exempted, MR 78-76 #3	7/59	A
~~2. Message~~ 76-49	~~DDE to Acting Secy. of State~~ (1-pg)	7/27/59	~~A~~ 6/13/80, ke
~~3. Memorandum,~~ 76-50	~~DDE to Acting Secy. of State~~ 9/20/78-bc	~~7/27/59~~	~~A~~
4. Letter 76-50	DDE to Herter (3-pgs)	7/27/59	A
~~5. Memorandum,~~ 76-49	~~transm. message, DDE to Nixon~~ (1-pg)	~~7/27/59~~	~~A~~ 6/13/80, ke
6. Letter	DDE to Mrs. John Eisenhower (1-pg)	7/22/59	C
7. Draft Letter,	DDE to Macmillan (2-pgs)	7/22/59	A
~~8. Memorandum;~~ 76-49	~~transm. message, DDE to Herter~~ (2-pgs)	~~7/15/59~~	~~A~~ 6/13/80, ke

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 43
Folder: DDE Dictation July 1959 (1)

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry / of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

July 30, 1959.

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. Solomon:

When the Great Gruenther returned from Chicago on Sunday morning, I can assure you that he had a great deal of difficulty in explaining his low standing in the game with you Saturday afternoon. His explanations were not very convincing. Your very amusing telegram, which arrived this morning, will assist somewhat in restoring his shattered self-confidence.

I can well understand your failure to comprehend the Eisenhower-Gruenther System in a single session. We have been playing it for years, usually about twice a month, and we still don't understand it. I am inclined to think now that we should change to the Solomon System! At least I congratulate Mrs. Solomon and you and your other teammates on your fine victory.

Best of luck to you in the remaining events of the Summer Nationals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Charles J. Solomon,
American Contract Bridge League,
c/o Conrad Hilton Hotel,
Chicago, Illinois.

PERSONAL

July 29, 1959.

Dear Nelson:

Thank you for sending me the report of your Special Task Force on Protection from Radioactive Fallout.

I was gratified both by the content of the report, which conforms to the National Plan for Civil Defense and Defense Mobilization, and by your prompt action in support of its recommendations.

In recognizing your State's responsibility in the field of civil defense you have set a splendid example. Civil defense requires the combined effort of individual citizens and government at the Federal, State and local levels.

The problem of civil defense in the United States is a difficult one. We have been spared from warfare on our own soil for so long that the psychological climate in our country is not favorable to the voluntary basis for home defense. Nevertheless, the problem is there and must be faced.

You certainly have met the potential threat in your State forthrightly. Your action has done much to focus public attention on the vital importance of individual responsibility in civil defense.

I count on you to continue your efforts to help the people of your State and of the Nation to prepare themselves better for the possibilities of the future.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Nelson A. Rockefeller,
Governor of New York,
Albany, New York.

July 29, 1959.

Dear Bill:

Thank you for your letter outlining the details of the gift to the United States by the late Oscar B. Cintas of a holograph of President Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. This copy will be placed in the Lincoln Room at the White House, with a plaque denoting Mr. Cintas as the donor of this valuable historical document.

As you know, the copy is in magnificent condition, and will be carefully preserved by Mrs. Eisenhower and me during the remainder of our tenure in the White House. I am certain that the Presidents who follow will cherish equally this great document.

If there is anything further you feel I should do in connection with the gift, do not hesitate to let me know. I appreciate your efforts in the matter, and I assure you that I, too, feel satisfaction that this document, which means so much to all Americans, is placed for safekeeping and posterity in the room and in the building in which it so rightfully belongs.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable William P. Rogers,
The Attorney General,
Washington, D.C.

Copy - to Uhe -

THE FOLLOWING ORIGINAL PAGE(S) IS (ARE) OF POOR QUALITY. UPA HAS MADE EVERY TECHNICAL EFFORT TO PROVIDE THE BEST POSSIBLE REPRODUCTION.

Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D.C.

The President

The White House

My dear Mr. President:

I have the pleasure of delivering to you, to be deposited in the Lincoln Room of the White House, a holograph of President Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. This important and valuable historical document was bequeathed to the United States by the late Oscar B. Cintas, a former Cuban Ambassador to this country.

I am advised that five copies of the Gettysburg Address in Lincoln's handwriting are now known to exist. However, the instant copy is of unique interest because it may be said to be the definitive version of the address. It is the only copy which was titled, dated, and signed by Lincoln.

The document was written by Lincoln at the request of the eminent historian, Bancroft. Bancroft turned the document over to the Bliss family of Baltimore to -

have a facsimile included in a volume of reproductions of famous documents to be sold at a soldiers' fair in that city. The original was retained by the Bliss family until April 27, 1947, when it was sold at auction at the Parke-Bernet Galleries in New York City. Mr. Cintas purchased the document at the auction for $54,000. It has been recently appraised at $100,000.

In a will executed in Cuba in 1953, Mr. Cintas stated the document "ought not to remain permanently in private hands" and directed that it should go "to the White House in Washington to be deposited in the Lincoln Room with my compliments."

Litigation relating to the disposition of Mr. Cintas' estate is presently pending. However, the parties in interest have agreed that this copy of the Gettysburg Address should be disposed of as Mr. Cintas originally directed, and a stipulation has been entered into providing that the document shall be delivered to the President of the United States "to be deposited in the Lincoln Room of the White House in Washington, D. C., with some appropriate recognition to be given to Oscar

B. Cintas, as the donor of said document; * * * ." A plaque containing a statement that the document is the gift of Mr. Cintas would meet this requirement.

It gives me considerable satisfaction to have some part in placing this historic document in the White House.

Respectfully,

William P. Rogers

Attorney General

July 28, 1959.

PERSONAL

Dear Earl:

Your idea is a splendid one except for one thing. My Chicago engagement covers the middle of the afternoon, from two until something like five. This seems to rule out golf. Sorry.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. Earl Eisenhower,
The Suburban Life Newspaper,
19 East 31st Street,
LaGrange Park, Illinois.

PERSONAL

July 28, 1959.

MEMORANDUM FOR BRYCE HARLOW

This morning at Legislative meeting I mentioned briefly Ezra's suggestion about an additional letter from me to the Senate and the House on agriculture. As you know, Charlie Hooven reacted negatively.

Nevertheless, I think I owe it to the Secretary of Agriculture to place his detailed reasoning before the leaders to see whether they can discern any value in the Secretary's suggestion. Would you please have the appropriate members read the paper to see whether or not such reading would tend to change their minds?

D.D.E.

July 28, 1959.

Dear Senator Humphrey:

I assure you, and request that you transmit this assurance to your co-signers of the letter you sent me on July twenty-fifth, that your communication will receive the earnest consideration of the Executive Branch. I shall see also that you are further advised.

I appreciate this expression of your convictions on a most important subject.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Hubert Humphrey,
The United States Senate,
Washington, D.C.

July 28, 1959.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Ezra:

This morning I took up at the Legislative meeting your suggestion that I should once more send a letter to the Senate and to the House, restating the Administration recommendations affecting agriculture.

Charlie Hoeven said that this would be a completely futile gesture. He called it "shadow boxing." Others present seemed to agree with him. He further stated that the Committee was now trying to work out some kind of acceptable compromise. He definitely felt that a letter from me, at this moment, would serve to muddy the water rather than to clear it.

Nevertheless I shall have one of the liaison officers discuss the details of your letter with such people as Charlie Halleck, Charlie Hoeven and Les Arends, to see whether or not they can discern any advantage in following your suggestion.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Ezra Taft Benson,
The Secretary of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

lhb

July 28, 1959.

MEMORANDUM FOR BRYCE HARLOW

This morning at Legislative meeting I mentioned briefly Ezra's suggestion about an additional letter from me to the Senate and the House on agriculture. As you know, Charlie Hooven reacted negatively.

Nevertheless, I think I owe it to the Secretary of Agriculture to place his detailed reasoning before the leaders to see whether they can discern any value in the Secretary's suggestion. Would you please have the appropriate members read the paper to see whether or not such reading would tend to change their minds?

D.D.E.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL July 24, 1959

TO: The President

FROM: The Secretary of Agriculture

RE: Wheat Legislation

It is now obvious there is only a very remote possibility of corrective agricultural legislation at this congressional session. Even if corrective wheat legislation were passed now, it would likely be too late to affect the 1960 crop.

My testimony a couple of weeks ago before the House Agricultural Committee again made clear how urgent it is that the Congress face up to the basic problem of stemming the ever mounting agricultural surpluses by taking the steps recommended by this Administration. You, as President, have eight times, in one way or another, pointed out to the Congress the need to take steps to meet the agricultural issue, but the Congress has consistently refused to do so.

It is becoming increasingly apparent that even the proponents of the obsolete laws that have helped create the problem are now seeing the ruinous results; but either they cannot, or do not wish to, accept the responsibility of changing direction.

It is essential that the public direct its displeasure at those responsible for the situation we are now in and for the further build-up of surpluses that is ahead.

The development of mass communication and understanding is a slow and difficult process. While many individuals and groups have become increasingly aware of the danger this mounting surplus presents to our free agriculture and indeed to our economy, it is only recently that the threat has been widely recognized.

The responsibility belongs to both political parties. However, both Houses of this Congress are under the control of the Democratic Party by very wide margins. Therefore the failure to act must, in all fairness, be placed where it belongs on the Democratic leadership. But to convey this fact to the people in such a way that it will be fully understood by them calls for unusual measures. I therefore suggest the following procedure:

I. The President should again, for the ninth time, bring this matter to the attention of the leadership of the Congress. I would suggest that a letter be sent to Senator Lyndon Johnson, Majority Leader of the Senate, and Mr. Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House, in which you again reiterate our position and restate Administration recommendations.

II. If the Congress fails to respond, immediately after the adjournment you should make a televised address to the Nation reporting in effect on the failures of the Democratic controlled Congress to courageously meet and take action on pressing problems.

III. A convincing and clear statement of the facts, of the needs and of the proposed solution, will place the Democratic Congress in the unenviable position of taking one of two courses:

A. Pass a bill that is obviously unworkable and unacceptable and face a second veto.

B. Face up to the issue and do what the President requests, to his political advantage and not to theirs.

This strategy also has the following advantage:

A. It places this Administration squarely in the position of wanting to face an issue and making the facing of the agricultural issue a major factor in the coming campaign.

B. It would make it difficult for the Democratic candidate, whoever he may be, to dodge the responsibility of his party on this issue.

C. It would make it difficult for the Republican nominee, whoever he may be, to equivocate on the agricultural policy espoused by you and your Administration.

I am convinced that only by measures along these lines can the political responsibility in agriculture be laid squarely on those who are responsible for the mess we are in and are facing.

I am fearful that failure to take such extreme measures will "fuzz" the issue in the public mind to the extent that, in the coming campaign, demagogues will point to the ever mounting surpluses and lay the blame for them at the door of this Administration.

The fact is, of course, that the President, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Republican Party in the main, have tried heroically to take constructive steps to handle the farm problem. Although much progress has been made, compromises forced by political power of the opposition, plus technical advances in agriculture, have been a bar to full success.

These facts can, and should, be vividly impressed upon the public mind.

July 27, 1959

Dear General Persons:

Rarely have I had such a pleasant task as that of delegating my good friend and long-time associate -- your brother -- as the individual to carry to you, on the occasion of your retirement, my warm greetings and best wishes.

I know that you have for over forty years dedicated yourself to the art of flying, to the Air Force and to our military establishment -- and I am confident that you have derived real satisfaction from those experiences. Certainly our country has received from you a full measure of devotion, a contribution of time, skill and talent that can never be repaid. I know that you feel both pride and privilege that you have had a significant part in the development of our mighty United States Air Force, a development that seems almost miraculous as we contemplate the evolution of the last forty odd years.

To you and Mrs. Persons I send, by the able and competent hand of your brother, my good wishes for much happiness and contentment in many future years.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Major General John W. Persons, USAF
Commanding General
Fourteenth Air Force
Robins Air Force Base
Georgia

ja

July 27, 1959.

~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE

Please send the following message -- or a similar message containing the sense of the below -- to our Ambassador in Moscow, in reply to incoming cable EUR 310 addressed to you, for attention of Washburn:

> "Some weeks back the President gave Mr. McClellan on a personal loan basis a painting of his production for use in McClellan's office during the period of the Sokolniki Fair. Sometime thereafter there developed a public argument in this country concerning the character of the American Art Exhibit at the Fair. The President immediately ordered Mr. Washburn to direct the return of this particular piece at the earliest possible date in order that there could be no possible involvement of this personal matter in an exhibit that was arranged by recognized artists and art critics.
>
> "From the telegram received today, it appears that nothing has been done to comply with this directive and the situation has become further complicated by the fact that unwarranted leaks have generated a number of requests for viewing the picture. To prevent further confusion and misunderstanding in the matter, the President again directs that the picture be properly and promptly packed up and, as soon as convenient, returned to this office for delivery to him".

The message should of course be signed by you.

D. D. E.

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 76-49 #225
By DJH Date 6/12/80

July 27, 1959.

~~TOP SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM TO THE

ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE

The possible solution to the timing dilemma (assuming that within two or three days we get sufficient assurances from Geneva that we could begin the arranging of a Summit) might be as follows:

(a). Receipt of assurances from Herter.

(b). The fixing of a time and place by the Foreign Ministers in coordination with their several governments.

(c). The announcing of the date of such meeting as any time between August 25th and September 1st, or at the beginning of November.

(d). Immediately authorizing our Ambassador in Moscow to arrange details of personal visits after receipt of the information in (a) above, so that announcement could be made simultaneously or nearly simultaneously with the announcement on the Summit meeting.

What do you think?

D. D. E.

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR76-50 #226
By J.W. Date 9-20-78

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 4 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

July 27, 1959.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE

Please send the following message to the Vice President:
Secret.

"Dear Dick:

From all the reports I have received about your journey to the USSR, it is clear that you have so conducted yourself as to gain the respect and admiration of almost all Americans. I recognize many of the difficulties which you have to meet and I am grateful to you for the manner in which you are doing it.

It is my understanding that the State Department has been providing you with current information and so I have no additional suggestions to make.

Please give my warm greetings to Pat, Milton and to the rest of the party, and, of course, all the best to yourself,

As ever,

DE."

Thanks.

Ann Whitman

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 76-49 #228
By DJH Date 6/12/80

July 23, 1959.

Dear Cliff:

In something over eleven years of spasmodic telephonic, telegraphic and letter correspondence with you, I have just received the longest and best report you have ever sent to me. It covered friends, miscellaneous acquaintances, golf, cemeteries, jackasses, favorite hotels and eating places, perfume, and jet airplanes. On top of this, it was intriguing; but in view of your new status and interests I am just a bit astonished that your stationery was neither perfumed, embossed nor colored. Moreover, I am looking forward to your promised supplementary submission on the Trade Mart in Rome.

I was a little surprised to learn from your letter that Mamie had never met Laura Houghton. This is something that must be corrected as soon as possible. I endorse your opinion that she is a "grand gal."

To go back to the jets: most travelers have reported to me favorably about the operation of the jets, and I assumed that refueling was no more of a problem than it is on the conventional type of airplane. For example, Dick Nixon left here last evening at 9:05, and landed in Moscow at 8:05 in the morning -- our time. I think that eleven hours for the entire trip would be considered very fine time. In any event, I am quite certain that if passengers are unhappy about the jets, the manufacturers will get busy to make the necessary modifications. So far as noise and vibration are concerned, everyone I have talked to reports a vast improvement over our old planes.

It has turned off very hot here, but I am going to start out for Burning Tree now and begin a round of golf about four o'clock -- unless I feel it is just to darn uncomfortable. Tomorrow I think we shall go to the farm.

Give my love to Letitia and, of course, all the best to yourself.

As ever,

P.S.: Thank you for remembering my liking for French bread. I must tell you that when it got here it was so hard that when I insisted on having some for luncheon the major domo reported that he had to use an axe. However, I cannot give up this easily. To-night I shall have them wrap it up in a damp towel and see whether I can't use my aging teeth to make a dent on it. Of course I could just let it stay as it is and use it for a club!

July 23, 1959.

PERSONAL

Dear Bob:

Thank you for your note. I am delighted you experienced the same sense of personal gratification that I felt on the occasion of the launching of the N.S. SAVANNAH. Though, in positions of responsibility, frustrations may often be encountered, yet a positive accomplishment has the happy result of obliterating from the memory most of them.

I am more than grateful for your assurances of confidence in what I am trying to do.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. Robert McLean,
Publisher,
The Evening Bulletin and The Sunday Bulletin,
Philadelphia 1, Pennsylvania.

PERSONAL

July 23, 1959.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE

The Deputy Postmaster General, Mr. Sessions, is reported to me as being a very capable man and one who would like to end his official career in this Administration as an Ambassador. Should a suitable vacancy occur, will you look into his fitness for such a post?

D. D. E.

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 6 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 7 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

July 22, 1959.

PERSONAL

Dear C. D.:

Thanks for your letter -- and for the book on our friend. You may just possibly have gotten hold of a brilliant idea. Being considerably slower than you are, I shall have to churn it around in my mind for a few days.

I am grateful to you, as always.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. C. D. Jackson,
9 Rockefeller Plaza,
New York, New York.

PERSONAL

July 22, 1959.

PERSONAL

Dear David:

Thanks for the memorandum. I have read every word of it very carefully.

Within a reasonable time I ought to get the comments of the two or three individuals that I have asked to analyze your suggestions. When we have a meeting on them, I will inform you of the results.

I truly appreciate your courtesy in giving me an expression of your views and convictions.

Needless to say, I look forward to seeing you next Monday evening.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. David Lawrence,
1241 Twenty-fourth Street, N. W.,
Washington 7, D. C.

PERSONAL

(same letter to Aksel Nielsen, Eugene Holman and Stephen Bechtel)

RECEIVED
JUL 24 1959
CENTRAL FILES

July 23, 1959

PERSONAL

Dear Bob:

As you know, I finally decided to nominate Under Secretary Mueller to fill the vacancy as Secretary of Commerce. I was very anxious to find a highly qualified man and sought information from a variety of sources.

My action, of course, reflects my own confidence in Mr. Mueller, a confidence that I trust you share. I have no doubt as to his character, intelligence, dedication, and his breadth of experience in government. He is, of course, what is called a "small" businessman, but I am sure that this fact will not be a handicap.

Naturally I am anxious that he should get off on the right foot in the BAC, and if there is anything that you can do to be helpful in this particular aspect of his work, I would be grateful.

With warm regard,

As ever,

DE

x PP 353

x

Mr. Robert W. Woodruff
Chairman, Finance Committee
The Coca-Cola Company
310 North Avenue, N. W.
Atlanta 1, Georgia

PERSONAL

me

July 21, 1959.

PERSONAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE

Because of the enforced absence of Secretary Herter in Geneva, I am requesting you to initiate, on his behalf, the study indicated in the attached memorandum.

D.D.E.

July 21, 1959.

Dear Mr. Harr:

The attached memorandum to the Secretary of State is, I believe, self-explanatory. The President's request to you is contained in the final paragraph.

Sincerely,

Ann C. Whitman.

The Honorable Karl Harr, Jr.
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

July 21, 1959.

Dear Mr. Dulles:

The attached memorandum to the Secretary of State is, I believe, self-explanatory. The President's request to you is contained in the final paragraph.

Sincerely,

Ann C. Whitman.

The Honorable Allen Dulles,
Director,
Central Intelligence Agency,
Washington, D.C.

July 21, 1959.

Dear Mr. Allen:

The attached memorandum to the Secretary of State is, I believe, self-explanatory. The President's request to you is contained in the final paragraph.

I wish *I* were going to Moscow!

Sincerely,

Ann Whitman.

The Honorable George V. Allen,
Director,
United States Information Agency,
Washington, D. C.

July 21, 1959.

Dear Mr. Mills:

I had an extensive examination made of your idea of initiating a special fund for cancer research in memory of John Foster Dulles. The Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Dr. Flemming, is writing to you separately to tell you of his findings as to possibilities.

I personally want to make it clear to you that if there is anything in the program suggested to which you object, I shall immediately return your check so that you may use the sum in any other way that may appeal to you as more fitting.

In an event, I assure you of the appreciation of all of the late Secretary's colleagues of your very generous and thoughtful suggestion.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. Nelson Mills,
Bluff View Drive,
Largo, Florida.

July 20, 1959.

Dear Bob:

Jerry Persons told me about his telephone conversation with you on the T. V. A. bill. I shall study the final bill closely.

Frankly, there are many kinds of "pressure groups." When one begins to function in the legislative procedure, it strives to develop a bill that is all in its favor. Even if a particular bill contains features which would have adverse effects upon the whole country, but also contains clauses favoring the special group, the pressure is still applied in order to get the bill enacted.

No one has worked harder than I to stop the expansion of the area of the T. V. A. But at the same time no one has worked harder than I to make certain that through the medium of a law Congress does not, in fact, ignore the responsibilities of the Chief Executive and reduce him to a state of impotency in his power to act in the interests of the whole country.

When the bill comes to my desk, I shall study it both respecting the features I like and those I dislike.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. Robert W. Woodruff,
P. O. Box 1734,
Atlanta, Georgia.

July 20, 1959.

Dear Cliff:

I am properly impressed (though I suspect your bride's influence) to receive the program of an exhibition at the Royal Academy. When you return I shall expect a complete listing of all the Museums you have visited, and more importantly, a short concise, informative talk on the various schools of art and which one appeals to you most.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. Clifford Roberts,
120 Broadway,
New York, New York.

July 20, 1959.

Dear Ruth:

Your pre-anniversary party was a great success. Your Aunt Mamie and I had a wonderful time.

Now that you are completely emancipated from the disadvantages of childhood, I think you ought to buy something womanly -- that is, something that will be completely useless. Among such things I can list perfume, lipstick, nail polish, bath oil and spiked heel pumps.

Once again, happy birthday!

Devotedly,

Miss Ruth Eisenhower
Homewood House
Baltimore
Maryland

Ruth's 21st birthday - Enclosed with letter was crisp $50 bill.

July 17, 1959

Dear Colonel Olson:

From Captain Aurand I learn that your wife is ill. I hope you will be good enough to convey to her the best wishes of Mrs. Eisenhower and myself for her speedy and complete recovery.

At the same time -- since I understand you are being detached from your present assignment -- this note brings you my warm gratitude for your splendid services. You and your associates have made me a confirmed "fan" of the helicopter, and I am more than grateful for everything you have done to assure that every trip I have made in one of the "choppers" has been safe, comfortable and pleasant.

With every good wish for your future happiness and success, and warm regard,

Sincerely,

Lt. Colonel V. D. Olson, USMC

mg

small Begley

To: Lt. Colonel V. D. Olsen, USMC

with deep appreciation of loyal and efficient service as a helicopter pilot at the White House and with the warm regard of his friend.

Dwight D. Eisenhower.

July 17, 1959.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Understanding that my helicopter pilot, Lieutenant Colonel V. D. Olson, USMC, is to be reassigned, I take this opportunity to give you an expression of my opinion as to his abilities and capacity.

He has flown members of my staff and myself for almost two years. We have been provided with reliable and comfortable transportation which has saved a great deal of time for all of us and has allowed me to undertake trips which, otherwise, I might not have been able to make.

Colonel Olson and members of his squadron have also stood ever ready to evacuate key personnel of the White House in case of emergency. This duty and his constant readiness to perform it are not dramatic, but are far more important and onerous than the transportation flying.

Providing helicopter transportation for the White House has been a pioneering effort and, because of the exacting requirements for safety and reliability, it has taken a great deal of resourcefulness and ingenuity. I have flown with Colonel Olson on many occasions at places ranging from Los Angeles to Montreal, yet I cannot recall a hitch in the arrangements for any of my flights. I know that this was not done without a great deal of effort and ability on his part. For this I wish to express my deep appreciation. I add also that he has been a model of courtesy and deportment.

I trust that you will see that this letter is reflected in Colonel Olson's official records.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable William B. Franke,
Secretary of the Navy,
Washington, D.C.

July 16, 1959.

Dear Jim:

Your note of yesterday reminds me that, although I sent you some two months ago a formal letter telling of my appreciation of your work as Special Assistant for Science and Technology -- and regretfully accepting your resignation -- I have never told you personally, in a letter at least, how I value our association and our friendship.

At the time, almost two years ago, when millions, startled by sputniks, wanted to plunge headfirst and almost blindly into the space age, you assumed the complex responsibilities of trying to coordinate, for me, the governmental activities in this field and to help develop programs that, while adapted to requirements, were not dictated or designed in an atmosphere of panic. No one did more than you, in those early days, to bring reason, fact and logic into our plans for space research and adventure. I shall never cease to be grateful for the patience with which you initiated me into the rudiments of this new science and the part the government should play in its development, and for the skill with which you assembled a capable scientific group of people to take over the many resulting responsibilities.

More than all this, every contact with you has been, for me, interesting, informative and often inspiring. I shall forever be in your debt for your willingness to interrupt your important work at M. I. T. long enough to assume the difficult post you have so successfully filled.

With the hope that Mrs. Eisenhower and I will see you often in the future, even if you are moving the base of your operations, and warm personal regard to both you and Mrs. Killian,

As ever,

Dr. James R. Killian

July 16, 1959

PERSONAL

Dear Milton:

I have just read your draft. If there is a statement in it with which I disagree, it has escaped my notice.

Of course, by the time the date of the dedication rolls around, I may have an urge to talk about something else! But certainly you have well explained and amplified the simple idea that I had of the inseparability of foreign and local news, as well as the obligation of the American citizen to inform himself on the great issues of the international world.

With many thanks for your splendid exposition, and warm regard,

Sincerely,

Dr. Milton Katz
Director
International Legal Studies
Law School of Harvard University
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

PERSONAL

July 16, 1959.

Dear Sid:

As you know from my letter in which I invited you to a stag dinner some time ago, I am quite interested in the development of a National Presbyterian Church Center here in Washington. One of the trustees is Tom Clark, a Justice of the Supreme Court. I am quite sure you know him well.

Justice Clark is to be in Texas in the near future and he hopes to talk to you about the project -- I am sure you would like to hear about it in more detail than I could possibly send in a letter.

It has been far too long since I have seen you. I trust that your health and your convenience will both permit you to make us a visit one of these days.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. Sid Richardson,
Fort Worth Club,
Fort Worth, Texas.

July 16, 1959.

PERSONAL-EYES ONLY

Dear Chip:

Rarely have I seen the Washington press in such a state of confusion and misunderstanding, and indulging in so much misinterpretation amounting to some distortion, as they have over the question of your possible return to Washington for duty in the State Department. Because you are an old hand in government, you expect some of this all the time -- and normally I know most of us shrug off this kind of thing with a chuckle, even though at times it may be a rueful one.

A headline on a little story in the STAR last evening annoyed me enough that I felt the urge to set the record partly straight, at least, as between you and me. The headline said: "Eisenhower Cool to Idea of High Job for Bohlen."

I do not have to go through the history of our relationship ever since the time I met you in Algiers to assure you again of the admiration and respect with which I have always regarded your qualifications and capabilities. So far as I know, I have never missed an opportunity to give appropriate public expression to these views and, after all, I have twice nominated you -- and you have been confirmed -- for the post of Ambassador.

All this merely is a preliminary to saying that I still hold these convictions. I am anxious that you remain in the Foreign Service and I am quite ready to approve any recommendation of Herter's that might possibly make it more feasible for you to continue in the Service and still make it easier for you to discharge obligations toward your own family.

To some extent there was reason for misunderstanding on the part of the press corps. I had not been aware of certain conversations, some weeks or months ago, between you and Chris

PERSONAL - EYES ONLY

Herter, regarding the possibility of your coming to Washington. Because Herter had decided that at least for the present you could not be spared from Manila because of the complexity of certain negotiations in which you are now engaged, he had said to me in reply to my query something to the effect that "there were no discussions now going on touching on this possibility." Consequently when I, in a later press conference, said that there was nothing whatsoever to this story -- and I had been so informed by Herter -- the press representatives made their own interpretation of the matter since they were of course aware of the fact that these conversations had taken place. This is all there is to the story.

Of course as usual some Senators injected themselves into the matter with expressions of opinion -- favorable or unfavorable. This is something that is none of their business. They are aware of the fact that foreign relations are the responsibility of the President and his Secretary of State, and except when confirmation of an appointment is involved, you might suppose that they would avoid comment. In any event, to these comments I have paid no attention at all -- in fact, in one case I let the man personally know how I felt about such interference.

This unusually long letter is prompted only by the feeling that I myself may have contributed a little bit to the misunderstanding that has arisen. I hope only that it has caused you no embarrassment.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

The Honorable Charles E. Bohlen,
The American Ambassador,
Manila.

July 15, 1959.

Dear Mr. Meany:

Thank you very much for your letter of yesterday. For a long time I have been keenly aware and appreciative of the firm stand taken by the AFL-CIO in support of the government's refusal to abandon either the free people of West Berlin or our rights and responsibilities respecting that city.

Your present letter should convince everyone, including the Soviets, that in the United States labor is free -- and because it is free, it is part of the decision-making process in our country. When free citizens form their conclusions and convictions on matters that affect America's international position, they cannot be divided on the basis of vocation, creed or partisan politics. The efforts of any outsider to divide America are bound to fail when the basic beliefs and the vital interests of this nation are at stake.

I am grateful for your letter because even though I have had no doubt in my own heart or mind of AFL-CIO solidarity in this matter, I salute your entire membership for reaffirming this solidarity before the entire world.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. George Meany,
President,
American Federation of Labor
and Congress of Industrial Organizations,
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.,
Washington 6, D. C.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

GEORGE MEANY
PRESIDENT

WM. F. SCHNITZLER
SECRETARY-TREASURER

WALTER P. REUTHER
WM. C. BIRTHRIGHT
DAVID DUBINSKY
EMIL RIEVE
MAURICE A. HUTCHESON
L. S. BUCKMASTER
RICHARD F. WALSH
JAMES A. SUFFRIDGE
PAUL L. PHILLIPS

GEORGE M. HARRISON
JAMES B. CAREY
CHARLES J. MACGOWAN
WM. L. MCFETRIDGE
A. J. HAYES
JACOB S. POTOFSKY
LEE W. MINTON
O. A. KNIGHT
PETER T. SCHOEMANN

HARRY C. BATES
WM. C. DOHERTY
DAVID J. McDONALD
JOSEPH CURRAN
JOSEPH D. KEENAN
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
JOSEPH A. BEIRNE
KARL F. FELLER
L. M. RAFTERY

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

GEORGE MEANY
WALTER P. REUTHER
GEORGE M. HARRI[illegible]
JAMES B. CAREY
HARRY C. BATES
DAVID J. McDONALD
DAVID DUBINSKY
WM. F. SCHNITZLER

RECEIVED
JUL 16 1959
CENTRAL FILES

815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

July 14, 1959

Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower
President of the United States
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

According to press reports, Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev has told Mr. Averell Harriman that, though the leaders of both parties supported your position in regard to the Berlin crisis, the American workers did not.

In view of the reconvening of the Foreign Ministers' Conference at Geneva, I deem it necessary, Mr. President to write you regarding the above.

Mr. Khrushchev's statement is a deliberate misrepresentation of the facts rather than a mere misconception "concerning the United States." Khrushchev knows very well that several months ago, American labor publicly pledged its support of every effort by our country and its NATO allies to save the freedom of West Berlin. On February 20, 1959, the AFL-CIO Executive Council considered the Berlin crisis and unanimously adopted a statement declaring in part:

> "The Executive Council welcomes the fact that the United States, Britain, France, the German Federal Republic and the other NATO powers have rejected unequivocally the Soviet ultimatum that the Allied Forces get out of Berlin...Neither the freedom of West Berlin,

nor the freedom of the 50 million people of West Germany, can be objects of international bargaining. In the interest of their own security and self-preservation, the democracies cannot accept any re-unification of Germany which is not re-unification in freedom, through U.N.-supervised free elections."

In line with this assessment, the AFL-CIO Executive Council presented a six-point program and called for "the strongest Western unity and preparedness for any eventuality..." to "preserve world peace, save Berlin's freedom, and hasten the day when the German people will be united in freedom."

Arrogance rather than ignorance also explains the Soviet dictator's telling Mr. Harriman that the American "working class" had no voice in the political affairs of the United States. Only last November, the Soviet press recognized the important part played by American labor in the last United States Congressional elections. Khrushchev knows that through its independent political activities American labor has become increasingly influential in the political life of our nation--not only in regard to social and economic legislation but also in respect to foreign policy. Surely, Khrushchev has not forgotten that it was American labor which prompted the United Nations-ILO Condemnation of forced labor behind the Iron Curtain. Nor has he yet forgotten the vital role played by American labor in the U.N. condemnation of the savage Soviet aggression against the Hungarian people.

When Khrushchev speaks of the American "working class" he thinks of the Communist Party in the United States. Despite its enjoying all the privileges and rights of democracy, the Communist Party in the United States has been declining and is of no serious consequence in the American labor movement or political life of the nation. When Khrushchev made the above false assertions, he undoubtedly had in mind the insignificant Communist organization in the United States and not the American working people.

Furthermore, no American citizen or organization has authorized or requested Mr. Khrushchev to speak in behalf of labor or any other section of the American people. In fact, we are completely convinced that free elections in the U.S.S.R. would show that Mr. Khrushchev does not speak even for the workers of his own country.

Mr. President, it is not so much ignorance or misconception of our democratic way of life and its free institutions which prompts the Kremlin to wage the cold war against us and to threaten humanity with an atomic conflagration. Khrushchev and his Communist regime fear and hate democracy because they know and understand it to be the obstacle to their drive for conquering the world and remolding it on the Soviet pattern.

In this critical situation confronting our country and all mankind, I assure you, Mr. President, that American labor is solidly with you in seeking to rally our own and all other liberty-loving nations for joint all-out efforts to preserve the freedom of the people of West Berlin, to promote the reunification of Germany in freedom, and just and lasting world peace.

Sincerely yours,

George Meany

President

July 15, 1959.

~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE

Please send the attached message to the Secretary, in Geneva.

"Dear Chris:

"I am interested in your observation about the general feeling at Geneva, to the effect that a Summit Conference some time this fall is inevitable. The existence of such a feeling must mean that our Allies are convinced that there will be sufficient progress at Geneva to justify such a meeting on the part of the Western Powers. Unless they do have this confidence in some progress, then they must be assuming that the West will surrender to pressure from the other side.

"You and I have long ago agreed that we have no idea of being either belligerent or unnecessarily rigid. But we have stood and intend to stand on principle. Moreover, we have made it abundantly clear that we are ready to interpret progress at Geneva in a liberal manner. It would be most unfortunate if our associates should assume that regardless of the absence of progress, this government will consent to attend a Summit Conference. For us this would be such an unacceptable retreat that it would virtually spell surrender. This we will not do.

* * * * *

NEW SUBJECT. As a result of my press conference this morning, there was an assertion on the part of some press representatives that you and I were giving different answers to the same question, that of the possibility of bringing Bohlen to Washington. I had not previously read the transcript of your most recent press conference and so I answered a query put to me on the basis of the two discussions you and I had in my office

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 76-49 #229
By DJH Date 6/12/80

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

"during the past ten days or two weeks. Twice I brought up this subject and you said that there were no plans of any kind to bring Bohlen to Washington and that the matter was not now under discussion. It was in this sense that I answered.

"A reporter then called attention to your press conference. I have since read the applicable excerpts. A careful reading shows that while you discussed this matter, you were not talking about any current plans or negotiations looking toward such a move, but on the contrary pointed out that Bohlen was so busy that we could not even consider his transfer now. However, since I did not know about the conversations that you said started some months ago, my answer was completely negative, and it was because of these different answers that the interest of the press was aroused.

"I have had Mr. Hagerty explain the matter to the reporter who asked the question, and I doubt that any great damage has resulted. But I do regret that I had no inkling of the complete situation as described in your press conference.

* * * * *

"I know that your Geneva task is wearisome but, as you say, there seems to be nothing to do but keep on plugging. All of us admire your performance.

"With warm regard,

As ever,

DE"

Thanks!

~~SECRET~~

DDE Dictation July 1959 (2).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

case

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
~~9. Letter~~	~~DDE to Lt. Gen. Paul (2 pg)~~	~~7/14/59~~	~~C~~
~~10. Letter~~	~~Paul to Thomas Stephens (1 pg)~~	~~7/9/59~~	~~C~~
~~11. Letter~~	~~DDE to Mrs. John S. Doud (2 pg)~~	~~7/13/59~~	~~C~~
~~12. Copies of~~	~~identical letter; DDE to Earl, Edgar and Milton Eisenhower (1 pg; 3 copies)~~	~~7/13/59~~	~~C~~
13. Memorandum,	DDE to Leo Hoegh (1 pg)	7/7/59	A
~~14. Memorandum,~~	~~DDE to Herter (1 pg)~~	~~7/7/59~~	~~C~~

9-12, +14, Opened on Re-rev, RL, 4/20/84

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 43.
Folder: DDE Dictation July 1959 (2)

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

July 14, 1959.

PERSONAL

Dear David:

Thank you for sending me a copy of the article from the SATURDAY EVENING POST that you wrote more than forty years ago. I am struck by the fact that now, as then, the real problem in this country is to make certain that there is an informed public opinion. The techniques of mass communication have been vastly improved; nevertheless it often becomes painfully clear that the public is not as fully informed concerning basic problems as it should be.

Regardless of the need for observing secrecy in those areas where to reveal information would give a great advantage to potential enemies, I believe that -- except for this single restriction -- government should not obstruct the flow of news and information. Indeed, it has a positive duty of communicating the facts, concerning vital issues, to as much of our population as can be reached.

With personal regard,

As ever,

Mr. David Lawrence,
1241 Twenty-fourth Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL

July 14, 1959.

PERSONAL

Dear Stewart:

There seems to be some misunderstanding -- at least on my part -- about your more than generous offer to provide, in the Gettysburg College, an office suite for me after 1961.

A suggestion -- which was by no means an expression of a definite intent -- was brought to me by General Nevins who, I understood, was speaking with the authority of the Chairman of your Board. The suggestion was to the effect that Gettysburg College would like to provide for me a suite of offices after I had left the Presidency.

I told Nevins that I was most grateful for the offer. At the same time I informed him that my future activities and preoccupations were so uncertain that I would not feel it fair to the College to ask them to reserve or to design any space for my use.

As of this date I am not sure what I will be doing after January, 1961. I do not know whether I shall be able to keep my principal office in Gettysburg, nor what amount of space I may need, regardless of its location. I simply do not have the facts nor even the probabilities on which I could now make a decision. For this reason I hope that you will again assure the Board of my very great appreciation of their kind offer, together with the

PERSONAL

PERSONAL

conclusion I reached, as above recorded. I may say, also, that after I have been relieved of the responsibilities of my present office, I hope to show a lively interest in the affairs and progress of Gettysburg College.

With many thanks and best wishes,

Sincerely,

Lt. Gen. W. S. Paul, USA (Ret.),
President,
Gettysburg College,
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

Electrostatic reproduction made for preservation purposes by the Eisenhower Library for replacement of a deteriorating manuscript item.

THE FOLLOWING ORIGINAL PAGE(S) IS (ARE) OF POOR QUALITY. UPA HAS MADE EVERY TECHNICAL EFFORT TO PROVIDE THE BEST POSSIBLE REPRODUCTION.

Gettysburg College
GETTYSBURG
PENNSYLVANIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

July 9, 1959

Mr. Thomas Stephens
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Tom:

I am enclosing a copy of our latest blueprint on Old Dorm. For this project I would appreciate your help to expedite our work and plans in setting up an office on our campus for the President.

As you know The Farm is not set up for him to do business and we are going to present him with an executive suite at the college when he leaves the White House. He has given us the green light on this but we are now ready to have him see the plans and approve them before we can go forward. We want to incorporate his ideas and desires so the office can be ready for his use in January of 1961.

The entire area of the third floor labeled Executive Suite is at Ike's disposal. He can divide it anyway he wishes. It is rather large and if he feels it is too large for his purposes we can use the balance for conference rooms and other college uses.

I know he is busy and he may want to delegate this, perhaps to Glen Edgerton, or some others on his staff.

It is important that we get a roughed-in-layout, or, better yet, an appointment for our architect to meet with some one with the delegated authority to make decisions in this matter. Whatever you can do to help will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely

Lt. Gen. W. S. Paul USA (ret)
President, Gettysburg College

WSP:kk

Electrostatic reproduction made for preservation purposes by the Eisenhower Library for replacement of a deteriorating manuscript item.

July 13, 1959.

Dear Min:

I think I mentioned something in my last letter that you probably already knew from Mamie -- namely, that John and Barbara and the children had moved permanently to Gettysburg. They seem to like it very much, and last weekend most of the family came down to Washington to stay with us. John and Barbie had a number of social engagements (very late ones, to John's disgust); Anne stayed with a girl friend somewhere nearby; and the two younger girls were at the White House. It was great fun.

John and Barbie seem to feel that the move to Gettysburg was a good one. Susie loves the horses and spends every moment she is allowed with them. I had worried somewhat that John might feel the commuting too much of a strain (as a general rule he goes up one evening during the middle of each week), but outside of the common complaint that all Washingtonians have about the traffic, he seems to enjoy his new routine.

We had a nice note from David last week, saying that he was hunting and fishing -- and climbing mountains. I don't believe Mamie feels the latter was any too healthy an experience for a growing boy, but I am sure such expeditions are thoroughly supervised. I understand he will be coming back through Denver in a couple of weeks or so, and I know he wants to come in to see you again.

Outside of my constant problems, everything is going reasonably well. We have no "vacation" plans, and await signs from Congress as to when they will decide to adjourn. To date the amount of worthwhile legislation that has been passed is disappointing, but as usual they will, I imagine, put on a big spurt when the end is in sight.

Needless to say, Mamie and I think and speak of you constantly, and only wish we could be closer to Denver so that we could see you frequently.

With affectionate regard,

Devotedly,

Mrs. John S. Doud

July 13, 1959

Dear Earl:

You will remember that our brother, Paul, who died in infancy, is buried in the Belle Springs Cemetery (some eight or ten miles south of Abilene). In this same cemetery are also buried our great-grandfather and grandfather.

I understand that the church in Belle Springs has been abandoned, although the cemetery is cared for by someone. It has been suggested to me that we have Paul's remains removed from Belle Springs and brought to Abilene, to be buried in the family lot behind the graves of our parents. I have no convictions about this proposition one way or the other, but I rather think it might be nice to have him buried in Abilene because we would be certain that the grave would have perpetual care. If you think the idea is a good one, I imagine the Cemetery Association in Abilene could make the necessary arrangements. I would appreciate having your reaction to this matter.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. Earl D. Eisenhower
19 East 31st Street
La Grange Park, Illinois

mg

July 13, 1959.

Dear Al:

I am, of course, complimented by Dr. Sachar's suggestion that I come to Waltham some time this fall to dedicate the Library at Brandeis University. My schedule for the remainder of the year is still in a tentative state, but it is bound to be one that will keep me fairly busy. On top of this, I am anxious to get a few weeks of relative rest and recreation.

As well you know, there are also the uncertainties of international activities and these, of course, could take precedence over everything else.

In view of all this, I do not feel that I should undertake any additional commitments, even though Dr. Sachar has been kind enough to leave the exact date to my own determination.

I hope you will assure him that I am grateful, but that I cannot undertake this chore.

With warm regard,

As ever,

General Alfred M. Gruenther,
President,
American Red Cross,
Washington, D.C.

July 13, 1959.

Dear Bob:

In my first note of today to you, I forgot to tell you that I am trying the portrait of Ben Franklin, although I have nothing but a steel engraving as my guide.

The engraving was made when Ben was a rather old man and I do not know whether he was ruddy complexioned, sallow, or just old and gray. Also, do you know the color of his eyes?

Don't say anything to Ben, but my effort may be quite miserable.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. Robert W. Woodruff,
P. O. Box 1734,
Atlanta, Georgia.

July 13, 1959.

PERSONAL

Dear C. D.:

Whenever you get steamed up on any subject which you make the topic of a letter to me, your communication is bound to be interesting, even provocative. So far as my first hasty reading of your letter gives me an opportunity to understand your purpose, I assure you that I have no disagreement with what you say. Further, I would be delighted to have the kind of meeting that you suggest; I think a small stag dinner would provide the best possible opportunity for the kind of conversation you envision. Moreover, I believe that we should have present, in addition to those you name, George V. Allen and probably young Mr. Harr, who is quite a student in this field. Beyond this, I would like one or two of my own staff present to make an informal record of the conversation.

I assure you also that neither I nor any of the State Department officials you mentioned have ever for a moment forgotten the cold war. We are spending a great deal in its waging.

As I understand your letter, your concern is to get our targets more specifically outlined and the methods we use greatly improved.

If Herter is to be with us, we cannot have the meeting for some time, but I shall not allow Ann to let me forget the matter. Indeed, if you think we could proceed without Chris, I would be quite ready to set up the dinner within the next couple of weeks. Should you think that desirable, just give Ann a ring.

With warm regard,

As ever,

C.D. JACKSON
9 Rockefeller Plaza
New York

July 10, 1959

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. President:

The following has been boiling up in my mind over quite a number of months. Possibly you wish that I would sit on the lid and forget about it; conceivably you may wish to do something about it. My chief reason for bubbling over now is what went on recently in Geneva and what seems to be about to flow therefrom.

Early in February, I wrote a letter to Foster which happened to arrive just as he was to enter the hospital for his final illness, and which was therefore something on which he was unable to take any action. I won't attempt to quote the whole letter, which more or less covered the waterfront, but will simply quote the opening section:

> "...My concern has to do with the attitude of the Administration toward this thing we call 'political warfare'.
>
> "Over the last eighteen months I have become increasingly aware of either lack of interest, lack of understanding, or even positive dislike of the practice of political warfare...
>
> "Please do not confuse my term 'political warfare' with your or the Department's activities in diplomacy. These are two totally different things working in close coordination, but not necessarily working the same side of the street.
>
> "If you have indeed decided that it would be preferable for the United States not to conduct political warfare, particularly with respect to the Eastern European satellite countries and Russia, then the Free Europe Committee and Radio Free Europe, and the Committee for Liberation, should go out of business forthwith, except for the care and feeding of a handful of unfortunate, unemployable exiles.

> "If, on the other hand, you decide that you do want to conduct political warfare, then quite a few characters, including your Iron Curtain Ambassadors and your Ambassador to the United Nations, have got to hear from you about the basic difference between diplomacy and political warfare."

This appeal to Foster was actually against a paradoxical Eisenhower backdrop. After all, it was you, first in North Africa and later in SHAEF, who almost alone among our top military characters understood that psychological warfare was a positive weapon to be used along with the other weapons in your arsenal. It was you, in NATO, who appreciated the importance of political warfare, and in discussions with Chuck Spofford and occasionally with myself, discussed what might be done to use political warfare to bolster your serious military problems. It was you who after election, and before inauguration, set up the so-called Jackson Committee (Bill Jackson, Chairman) to explore the problems and possibilities of political warfare, and as a result separated the U.S. Information Service from the State Department, abolished the Psychological Strategy Board and substituted the Operations Coördinating Board. It was you who, after inauguration, created the post of Special Assistant to the President with a portfolio in political warfare. And it was you who time after time, frequently in defiane of the diplomatic traditionalists, appreciated the value of this somewhat unorthodox weapon and used it effectively.

In other words, from the very beginning, you have understood the fundamental difference between political warfare and diplomacy, and have appreciated the fact that skillfully conducted political warfare, while ostensibly "making trouble" for diplomacy, actually sets up the situations for diplomacy to score its points.

I feel as I have never felt before that the "moment of truth" has come in political warfare, and although our side appears to be in a very difficult position, it is still possible for political warfare to play a major role, to serve as the catalyst, assistant and helper to your diplomatic arm.

But in order for this to come about, I believe it is necessary that certain key people hear the same thing at the same time -- hear the decision that political warfare is not a nuisance, but a most needed weapon.

I could go on for quite a number of pages as to what I personally think are operational details with respect to various areas of the world, but that is completely secondary to the basic decision -- "to be or not to be" in political warfare.

While Foster was alive, and, if you will forgive the immodest statement, while I was wandering around Washington with the velvet needle, this decision could be left hanging in the air. Today, with very little time left, I am afraid it has to be made explicit -- by you.

If you were to ask me what I would recommend, I would say that a quiet out-of-office-hours evening or breakfast meeting, chaired by yourself, to include Chris Herter, Douglas Dillon, Bob Murphy, Allen Dulles, Neil McElroy, and Gordon Gray, should be called together to address itself to the simple agenda item: "Do you, or do you not, want to conduct political warfare?"

Probably such a group would not want outsiders present; but if recommendation of "outsider" names was wanted I would be glad to help.

If the group decision is affirmative, and wholeheartedly subscribed to by those present, the indians in the Departments will quickly understand, and a lot of things can be done. If the decision is negative, then let's stop expensively fanning the air on a lot of things that we are now doing.

A footnote to all of this is that for the past six months I have been wandering around the U.S., and find great interest in this field and urgent desire for decision on the part of the Government. Two months ago I lectured at the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, and discovered a most intelligent awareness of the problem and a great bloc of the curriculum set aside for the study of political warfare -- something that did not exist five years ago. I understand that the same thing is true at the Air War College in Alabama, where a whole series of lectures on this subject has been scheduled. At the National War College in Washington, where I also lectured a few months ago, the tempo is somewhat different, but the interest is just as great. You are probably aware of the Bills introduced in the House and the Senate calling for the creation of a Political Warfare Academy, on which Senator Dodd of Connecticut, Chairman of the Subcommittee studying the Bill, recently heard testimony, and heard it very sympathetically.

There is a real ferment in this country today in favor of concerted action in this sphere. But the action cannot be effective today if it is piecemeal. It will be effective if it is the decision of the Administration.

Sincerely yours,

C. D. Jackson

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

P.S. On re-reading this letter, I am afraid I have given the impression that nothing whatsoever is being done. Obviously, that is not so. Allen Dulles and his associates have been and are extremely active and effective in many areas, and I would not want to give any contrary impression. What I am really talking about is Eastern Europe and Russia, the real Achilles' heel.

C.D.J.

July 10, 1959.

Dear Pete:

Like most grandfathers, I have always been rich in excuses as to why I have failed to tell my grandchildren bedtime stories. Distance, evening movies, television, social engagements, a book to read -- all provide what seem, at the moment, to be valid reasons for neglecting a practice that could, conceivably, have an influence -- possibly a good one -- on a youngster's thinking throughout all the years during which he or she may live.

There is one story that I am sure every grandfather, indeed, every father, should tell to those who are still young enough to enjoy or, at least, endure stories that are told to them by their elders.

The particular one which I propose for telling and re-telling is entitled, "How you are supporting me!"

The words and phrases of story-telling are all individualistic, but the bare-bone facts of this particular story are quite clear and easily understood. They are:

(1). I am one of the people who has lived for many years under the American government. I and my fellow citizens want and often get a number of things from the Federal government.

(2). All of these cost something -- some a great deal.

(3). While we want and will insist on getting these things, we are not willing to pay for all of them. So we borrow money.

(4). We have borrowed so long and so much that we have piled up huge debts -- a mortgage on the future.

(5). When you were born, your first present was a notice from the Federal government that your part of this mortgage was more than $1,600.

(6). The mortgage grows larger and since we will not pay it, we are bequeathing it to you.

(7). Some day you must start gradually to pay it off. If you don't, it will continue to grow and eventually our American system of free, competitive enterprise will not work. This means that you will not know the great value of free competition and individual liberty.

(8). Until you begin to pay for what I and my generation have bought you will not be a truly free man or woman.

(9). Since I don't want you to look back at your grandfather as a self-indulgent, improvident and dishonest individual who, in effect, stole from his own grandchildren, I have resolved to pay for everything I get through the Federal government, and to reduce regularly and by a little bit, the mortgage you are inheriting from me.

(1). If the story finally ends this way, it will be one on which you can go to sleep happily.

* * * * *

* * * * *

Possibly grandchildren will not always understand or be interested in such a prosaic bedtime story. But the retelling of it may at the very least remind ourselves of our own duty. And if fathers and grandfathers would tell and retell the story, this country would be a stronger, happier and more prosperous one.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. W. Alton Jones,
60 Wall Tower,
New York,
New York.

Spyros P. Skouras
President

444 West 56th St.
New York

July 10, 1959

Dear Mr. President:

Allow me to express my deep gratitude for your kindness in seeing me on Tuesday, June 30th and permitting me to express my views and fears concerning the oncoming Communist competition in the commercial and industrial field.

Up to now we have been very successful in winning the cold war, notwithstanding criticisms from time to time from various political opinion makers among many columnists and commentators here and abroad. But under your leadership since 1953 a climate of confidence has been established throughout the world and the fear and tension generated by Communist policies has been ameliorated.

During your administrations only two serious events have unfortunately disturbed the world. These were the Hungarian Revolution and the Suez incident which came almost simultaneously and, because the western front was not united, the opportunity was lost for the Hungarians to free themselves from the Communist yoke.

All the free world now feels confidence that from a defense viewpoint we are in the strongest position we have ever occupied in our history or the history of any other nation in time of peace. With the strengthening of NATO and SEATO we are able to hold the peace and help small nations from being attacked by the Communists. This has created a better sense of security throughout the world.

Russia, too, is quite aware of this and its leaders have admitted that militarily and economically we are the most powerful nation in the world.

While we still hold the leadership in commerce, in mass production, in industry and in technical advancement in every field, the Russians proclaim that they intend to surpass the United States. They have announced that the seven year plan of the USSR has as its aim and goal the attainment of economic ascendancy over the United States. This, Mr. President, should be a source of great concern to us, particularly since you above everyone else have warned our people and the world regarding it many times.

Everywhere I have visited in the last three years, particularly since Russia's achievements in space exploration and their propaganda effect, the present Communist ambition to achieve economic domination has been regarded as an effort to strike at another vital part of our defense.

The Russians have made it plain beyond doubt that they have dedicated themselves to the aim of surpassing us as an industrial nation. If they are even able partially to reach their goal and undersell us in any substantial way this will naturally have a damaging effect.

But I hate to think of a day when they might be able to meet us 100% in competition on all of the commodities we are now exporting, since they have a formidable advantage because of the Russian regimentation of their labor forces and their limited standard of living, in contrast to our free labor system and high standard of living.

If this happens, our economic system will be crippled and the Russians will have achieved their purpose of bankrupting us. This would be as important to them as military conquest.

Under these circumstances my anxiety is greatly heightened because of the continued rise in prices in this country. I am not speaking of inflation as such, but of a concrete condition, as well as a state of mind, which, I believe, is forcing us toward a well calculated action in holding down prices, such as we were compelled to take during the war.

What disturbs me even more is that we are unmindful of this competitive danger when we should be doing everything possible in every way to maintain our leadership in industry and in commerce as an export nation and remain unchallenged as a nation that cannot be undersold. Yet our complacency allows a constant increase of prices in every field.

We do not realize fully the unrelenting nature of the economic warfare the USSR is waging against us, although everybody knows that the Russian exhibits in Brussels last year and at the New York Coliseum this year demonstrate the progress the Russians have been making in all types of industry, heavy and light, in their effort to surpass us both in quantity and quality.

Of course, the Russians need time in which to gain on us, but time is passing and we must approach the danger they present to our ascendancy in the same way we have approached our defense problem and have taken measures to put ourselves in such strong defensive position I have mentioned. This problem is just as vital as that of defense because if we are economically bankrupt we will be militarily vulnerable.

Our labor is constantly trying to increase its compensation to meet the cost of living and the cost of living has constantly risen as the demands of labor have increased. As the greatest industrial nation, have we not failed to wake up to the new menace confronting us? If we do not discipline ourselves and stop these price increases by fully understanding this new threat, we may be confronted by a national emergency compelling us to stabilize these runaway prices by Government action. Therefore, we should think now of this possibility.

Is it necessary for this continual thirst for higher prices and higher profits and higher salaries and wages to persist and for all of us, the large corporations and individuals, to demand greater increases and greater profits year in and year out?

To give you an idea of the extent to which this condition exists in this country I would like to call your attention to the table attached, showing that the 25 leading corporations in the United States had a net income in 1958 of $5,631,361,000, in comparison to a net income for 1948 of $3,164,101,000, an increase of 78% or 132%, if allowance is made for the difference in the tax rate. The same corporations paid $28,514,004,000 in dividends during this period, without considering the tremendous amounts of dividends paid in stock, which may conservatively be estimated at over five billion dollars.

Of course, these corporations are confronted by insatiable demands from investors for larger profits and higher dividends and more stock dividends, whether these investors be bankers, groups or individuals.

It must be preached to our people in all walks of life again and again that this insatiable trend is dangerous and destructive to the safety and security of our country and to the world and must be curbed, if not by voluntary action, then by more drastic steps.

Let me also mention interest rates as a part of our problem. As you so well know, part of the commerce of America, especially that of small business and particularly new business ventures, is financed by money lenders and when the interest rate is increased this helps to create higher prices. The United States has held an advantage over all other nations because our official rate of interest is lower than theirs and this, together with our mass production and our other technical advances, has enabled us to undersell them, in spite of our high scale of wages and salaries paid to labor and management.

Therefore, our interest rate must remain low so that industry and especially small business can generate greater sales and greater income.

We will be in a better position to meet the oncoming economic onslaught of communism if we take whatever measures are necessary to stabilize our costs and our prices and ourselves. If prices are stabilized, labor will have no reason to demand higher wages as at present, when the rising cost of living gives labor and all the other people, whether they belong to unions or not. the excuse for demanding higher wages which they need or sometimes think they need.

Unless we remain able to meet all competition, Russia will become more effective in underselling us.

We must, therefore, rigidly discipline ourselves. It would be folly for the American people to fail to read the signs which show that the Russians are dedicated with the highest fervor to a campaign to surpass us in any way open to them. Their policy is first to outdo us in the military way - and they have not succeeded so far. So they will try to do it economically.

But they have not overlooked other fields and indeed have adopted a commendable policy of promoting their arts of all kinds and of developing their prowess in sports. These are things that it is most important that we also do.

In the arts we are still supreme and particularly in the motion picture field. But the Russians covet this important instrument of global influence and would like to capture it. We must not lose our position of superiority in any field, whether it is in the military field or in the field of sciences, economics, arts or sports. We must make a strong effort in behalf of all the arts and we should foster development in sports.

My point, Mr. President, is that all of the efforts we have so successfully made to give the world a feeling of security and all the billions we have spent for defense will be in vain unless we can apply an economic discipline which will prevent the Russians from eventually bankrupting us by gaining or approximating economic and industrial equality with us.

As you know so much better than anyone else, they have great versatility in their modes of attack. Under this danger of economic aggression, the American people must apply self-restraint towards stabilizing profits and prices and salaries, in order to adjust to the trend or else come to the point of Government controls.

This self-restraint in any plan that can be formulated must be our gospel. It must be uniformly applied to all of us, everyone who sells goods or services, from the highest executives of corporations who should set the example, to labor and everyone else. We must induce a spirit on the part of our whole nation toward moderation in the demands we are making.

I am writing this on the eve of my departure for Russia. When I come back I will give you a report on the basis of my actual experiences.

In writing to you, Mr. President, I thank the Almighty that our destinies are in your hands because you have made it so unmistakably clear that you are so forcefully and irrevocably determined that freedom shall prevail against despotism.

With heartfelt good wishes,

Respectfully,

The President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

SPS:lv
Enc.

25 LEADING INDUSTRIALS 1948-1958

(000 omitted)

Company	Net Profits 1958	Net Profits 1948	Accumulated Dividends 1948-1958 Inclusive
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	$952,305	$222,416	$4,208,856
General Motors	633,628	440,448	4,961,599
Standard Oil of New Jersey	562,475	365,605	3,047,085
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.	341,249	157,445	2,547,898
Gulf Oil Corporation	329,533	153,539	578,731
Texaco Inc.	310,168	165,981	1,064,413
United States Steel	301,303	129,628	1,389,414
Standard Oil of California	257,759	161,492	1,033,022
General Electric Co.	242,943	131,594	1,309,543
Sears Roebuck & Co.	165,788	107,740	801,929
Socony Mobil Oil Co.	156,786	132,800	792,148
Bethlehem Steel Corp.	137,742	90,348	690,469
International Business Machines Corp.	126,192	28,100	176,169
Union Carbide Corp.	124,937	102,335	854,620
Standard Oil Indiana	117,775	140,079	527,798
Shell Oil Co.	116,563	111,396	526,853
Eastman Kodak	98,912	55,494	392,237
Ford Motor Co.	95,742	96,000	898,283
Western Electric Co. (ATT)	85,936	50,858	445,572
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	85,310	27,339	487,024
Phillips Petroleum Co.	84,237	72,631	418,549
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.	78,326	34,617	298,486
Union Pacific RR Co.	77,782	67,290	372,932
Westinghouse Electric Corp.	74,773	52,656	351,003
Proctor & Gamble Co.	73,197	66,269	339,371
	$5,631,361	$3,164,101	$28,514,004

July 9, 1959.

PERSONAL

Dear Ward:

I have read with great interest the excerpt from your correspondent that was attached to your note to me of the third of July. It is most informative -- and I must confess that I was not aware of the astonishing industrial progress made by Hungary.

Readily admitting that your correspondent shows capacity for keen observation and reporting, I am yet constrained to comment on an allusion he makes toward our State Department. He says that the "State Department would soon have to change its stony attitude toward Hungarian trade," and in the next paragraph, "For years American State Department officials and propagandists have been belittling the industrial developments of Hungary."

I am certain that the State Department has no misconceptions as to the capacity of Communist dictatorships to produce goods of high quality and in large quantity. However, the attitude of this government is based on other considerations. It flows from our revulsion over the brutal and murderous suppression of freedoms in Hungary.

We like the Hungarian people, as we have proved by our concern for the refugees from Communist tyranny, and because of a long history of friendly association with them. We would of course like to trade with them, but we do not seek to encourage our contacts and relations with oppressors.

PERSONAL

PERSONAL

What I have written is not meant as a criticism of your correspondent. I merely mean that he has overlooked a very important point in his anxiety to set our thinking straight on the purely material aspects of Hungarian development.

Again my thanks for your thoughtfulness in sending me the paper.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. Ward Canaday,
The Overland Corporation,
Toledo 4,
Ohio.

PERSONAL

July 9, 1959.

PERSONAL

Dear David:

I was interested in the idea you suggest that we could find more effective ways to use the power of public opinion in our struggle against the Soviets. Not only will I be grateful for the memorandum that you have offered to prepare, but I assure you that I shall study it personally and will have it examined by those parts of the Executive Branch that are most concerned with such subjects. Thank you very much for your readiness to put on paper your thoughts on this matter.

With personal regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. David Lawrence,
1241 Twenty-fourth Street, N. W.,
Washington 7, D. C.

PERSONAL

DAVID LAWRENCE

1241 TWENTY-FOURTH ST. N. W.
WASHINGTON 7, D. C.

July 8, 1959

The Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

Thank you ever so much for your kind letter and for your thoughtfulness in writing about my article in the Herald Tribune. Oddly enough, the inspiration for it dates back to the time I was a student at Princeton when Woodrow Wilson, as Professor of Constitutional Government, expounded the same idea — the power of a President through public opinion.

This leads me to mention something to you that has been on my mind ever since I got back from Geneva where I spent three weeks in connection with the Foreign Ministers' Conference there. I came to the conclusion that diplomacy has to have either one of two pieces of leverage. It either has to be based upon a potential use of force — which we all abhor —or else on the persuasive power of public opinion, which most of us feel is a truly American instrument.

I am one of those persons who listens at night on his shortwave radio to most of the broadcasts that come out of Moscow and the captive countries. Naturally, I also read intensively each day the news of what is happening around the world.

I have come to the conclusion that we have not yet begun to use the power of public opinion vs. the Soviets. I noticed the other day that General Sarnoff on his return from Europe said something along the same line.

Usually mention of this type of thing is taken to mean that we must increase our propaganda. It isn't as simple as that.

To me, propaganda by itself is valueless. It has to have its inspiration in action, sometimes dramatic, sometimes unspectacular, but nevertheless aimed at a particular target in the battle.

I thought of asking to see you so as to discuss it, but the more I thought about it, the more it seemed to me that this is the kind of thing that has to be put on paper if it is to be given thorough consideration.

If the idea appeals to you, I would like to set forth in a momorandum some of the things that might be done on the public opinion side to strengthen our position.

I must confess that my concepts have been fortified by reading recently the Russian Journals of the Marquis de Custine, entitled, "Journey for our Time." It was written in 1839 -- just 120 years ago. Some of the passages in it might have been written yesterday, and we are preparing to publish soon in "U. S. News & World Report" some extracts showing that the Russian clings to certain traditions and fetishes and one of them is a slavish acceptance of absolutism.

Incidentally, "Beedle" Smith wrote an introductory foreword to the book, which was published in 1951 but didn't get wide circulation. It is now being republished as a "paperback."

Even in 1839 there were expressed by the French author some thoughts on what a revolution could do some day in Russia. I believe that a revolution in ideas is possible in and around the Soviet Union, and I can't help but think that even the Soviet Government has a respect for the decent opinion of mankind. Otherwise, it would not have sent Gromyko to the Dulles funeral.

I will be glad to hear from you at your convenience.

Faithfully yours,

DL:D

July 8, 1959.

Dear Lewis:

Although you may not belong for the moment to the official family, I sincerely trust that you will not absent yourself from the circle of friends that so much value your presence. I do hope that either by phoning Mrs. Whitman or Tom Stephens you could drop in for a few minutes occasionally -- at the very least once a week.

With warm greetings to Alice and all the best to yourself,

As ever,

The Honorable Lewis L. Strauss

July 8, 1959.

Dear Sherm:

This note has no purpose other than to make inquiry as to the health and happiness of you and Rachel. I have had no direct news about you for a long time -- the only thing I know is that you cannot possibly be out on the ski course this time of year.

Needless to say I -- as well as many others -- continue to miss you. Among these others is Mamie, who frequently speculates as to your preoccupations and state of well-being.

I assume that you shared my enthusiasm for Lewis Strauss -- his character, his dedication and high abilities. Therefore I am sure that you must have shared my amazement upon finding that so many people were ready to make him a victim of personal animus and partisanship. With the loss of Foster Dulles, Don Quarles and Lewis Strauss from the intimate circle, I have been deeply disturbed and upset.

Do let me have a word from you when convenient, and in the meantime convey my warm greetings to Rachel.

With personal regard to yourself,

As ever,

The Honorable Sherman Adams,
Pollard Road,
Lincoln, New Hampshire.

July 7, 1959

Dear T. J.:

I have delayed much too long an acknowledgment of your telegram of June eighteenth. Nonetheless, I assure you that I greatly appreciated your message and that I did read the cited editorial.

This retired pay problem has troubled me a great deal these past several months and I have had it reconsidered from various standpoints a number of times. How it reached its present state you probably know; it is, simply, the result of a transformation of active duty incentive pay into a general pay increase.

At the outset, the intention, two years ago, was exclusively to supplement the pay of certain military specialists. This, of course, would not have affected retired pay. But when this effort was shifted to a complete pay revision, we generated the retired pay questions you and others have brought to my attention.

Initially I felt that the 6 percent cost of living increase for the retired was an equitable adjustment; the act as passed so provided, and the Budget for FY 60 that I sent to the Congress early this year was prepared on that basis. Since then, however, I have concluded that the history of the relationship between active duty pay and retired pay has been such as to dictate the maintenance of the traditional formula, not only in the interest of equity among those retired but also because the active duty pay level has been governed at least in part by the anticipated level of retired pay.

This is to say I am now convinced that the adjustment you call for ought to be made. In recent weeks the possibility of making this adjustment by having the Department of Defense absorb the approximately $25 million a year added cost has been carefully studied. The Department is insistent that this additional cost cannot be absorbed within its personnel budget. I am not yet persuaded that this position is fully tenable, but for the moment I am thereby confronted with the decision whether to urge a supplemental appropriation to remedy this flaw, or to defer corrective action until next year's program which will be submitted to Congress six months hence.

I have determined upon the latter course inasmuch as I am confronted by an exceedingly difficult ~~struggle with the Congress.~~ situation created by numerous special interest groups~~, and indeed, with~~ which develop persistent pressures throughout the government to expand heavily all areas of public spending, with no comparable enthusiasm for providing additional revenues. My own breaching of my 1960 budget, at this juncture, by the submission of a supplemental appropriation request, would be a grave disservice to everyone by releasing the restraints that continued insistence upon budget balance impose upon inflationary pressures. I would add that the loss of this struggle against the continuing depreciation of our currency would inflict hardships falling most severely upon our retired citizens, including the military.

This reasoning leads me to the conclusion that we should ask for the authorization next January and in the meantime determine whether the Defense Department could absorb the cost from January 1st onward. If this is found impossible, then my next budget will include the appropriation item, as well as the authorizing legislation.

Mamie joins me in warmest greetings to you and Nina. We look eagerly to the time when we can all gather once again for a good visit.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Brigadier General T. J. Davis, USA, Ret.
450 Tophill Road
San Antonio 9, Texas

clw

July 7, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CALHOUN

SECRETARIAT, Department of State

Please arrange to have the following message delivered at whatever place is possible to Queen Elizabeth:

> "Mamie and I are highly delighted that you and your husband found your Chicago trip to be so enjoyable. You may be interested to know that your motor car driver in Chicago has reported independently that he had never witnessed greater enthusiasm among the crowds lining the streets. I cannot help but feel that you and Prince Philip have been influential in bringing closer together the sentiments of the people of Britain, Canada and the United States. With best wishes from us both,
>
> Dwight D. Eisenhower"

Many thanks.

Ann Whitman.

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 13-14 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

July 7, 1959.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE

Should there come in my Administration any intention of moving Bohlen to another post, I should like for you to inform me before any search for a successor is instituted.

D.D.E.

Note for files: The President wants to recommend General Swing.

July 6, 1959.

Dear Mr. Follis:

Thank you for your letter of the second, which is obviously thoughtfully and seriously written.

I assure you that I shall have the matter studied exhaustively by appropriate governmental officials. I shall also direct that an answer responsive to your complaint be submitted to you.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

Mr. R. G. Follis,
Chairman of the Board,
Standard Oil Company of California,
225 Bush Street,
San Francisco 20, California.

July 6, 1959.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

Attached is a letter from the Chairman of the Board of the Standard Oil Company of California, Mr. R.G. Follis.

Please have a study made of Mr. Follis' complaints, and send him a direct reply. I should like to see a copy of that reply.

Incidentally, I have heard comments similar to those of Mr. Follis from other individuals. It is possible that we have to have some change in policy. If that is true, I assume that the original Oil Imports Board would have to be reconvened.

D.D.E.

cc General Persons

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA
225 BUSH STREET • SAN FRANCISCO 20 • CALIFORNIA

R. G. FOLLIS
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

July 2, 1959

The President
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. President

May I ask your indulgence for the length of this letter, which is longer than I would ordinarily write; however the subject is of such importance that it cannot be treated with brevity. I refer to the administration of the mandatory oil import controls program.

The propriety of the program itself, which was instituted by Executive Order, is not at issue here. Our company has fully recognized the need for these controls and supports the principle of oil imports restriction as wholly valid. My deep concern at this time, however, is over the manner in which the program is being implemented by the Oil Import Administration.

It is my view that the present controls are having two serious consequences never envisioned under the objectives of the control program: (1) They are striking at the heart of your own vigorous program for the encouragement of American investment abroad; and (2) They are effecting a redistribution of income between certain elements of the oil industry, without a related benefit to the national security.

The program properly benefits the producing segment of the domestic industry by limiting total imports allowable. However, under the system for allocating the total allowable among individual companies, quotas are being granted only to refiners, even though many of the refiners thereby made eligible for an import license are actually physically unable to use foreign oil and, moreover, have little or no interest in the development of foreign oil resources. Further, these quotas are being granted to refiners in accordance with a formula that assigns disproportionately large allocations to smaller companies. Many refiners thus receive a windfall subsidy at the expense of the long-established importers.

I wish to emphasize that the refiners, both large and small, receiving these windfalls are generally not the same people as the domestic producers whom the program seeks to assist. Thus long-established importers are being penalized for the advantage of others who have no part in the problem which the program of import restrictions seeks to solve.

The long-established importers made sizable investments, in the United States as well as abroad, to develop and to insure the security of their foreign oil interests. These investments included substantial outlays for refining facilities in the U.S. designed specifically to process foreign oil. Now, in effect, these companies are forcibly required not only to give up part of their imports to make room for others who have no foreign obligations, but they are also prevented from using their refining facilities for the purpose for which they were intended---and all to no useful purpose since, as I have said, many of the beneficiaries have had up to now no basic interest in oil imports. This outcome does little to encourage further venturing of American capital in foreign areas. Moreover, it jeopardizes the relationships so carefully nurtured by many of the international companies with governments of foreign oil-producing states.

These are serious assertions, I realize, and I would not be raising them without most careful deliberation. I would therefore like to direct your attention to the provisions for the administration of the import controls program which I believe provide the valid bases for my objections:

(1) Initially, you are aware that the primary requisite established for qualifying for a license to import crude and unfinished oils is that the applicant be a domestic refiner. No consideration is given to the applicant's geographic location, i.e., whether the refiner can actually process the oil he imports.

(2) Having granted the exclusive privilege of importing oils to domestic refiners, the program adopts the principle of allocating individual import quotas in relation to the refinery runs of the licensees. The application of this principle is qualified, at least temporarily, by the provision that the quota of any established importer may not be reduced by more than 20%-25% from his last level assigned under the Voluntary Oil Import Program. But all other relevant considerations are ignored.

As a result of (1) and (2) above, import licenses have been assigned to a sizable number of new importers, many of whom have no direct use for their quotas and who are trading off their foreign for domestic oil at considerable advantage. Thus a program originally established to protect domestic producers has been transformed inexplicably into a program of subsidy for an entirely different segment of the petroleum industry, the smaller refiners without any previous involvement in foreign oil, either as investors or importers.

(3) The program than compounds this affront to equity by favoring smaller refining companies in its formula for the specific allocation of the total imports allowable.

By a series of regressive steps, this formula drastically reduces the amount of foreign oil a refiner may import as the size of his total refinery runs becomes larger. A smaller refiner is thus permitted to import a much higher proportion of his needs. This formula, established at the beginning of the mandatory program, was revised as of July 1 to favor smaller refiners in District V even more so than it did originally. The result of this is to further redistribute economic advantage among smaller companies, at the expense of larger companies and those which, through previous enterprise, have long-established interests and commitments in foreign oi

It may be contended that long-established importers have.n cause for alarm over this result, because of the limitation on the extent to which any one company's quota can be reduced. I do not feel, however, that this protection, which is subject to reduction or withdrawal at any time, justifies the violation of equity found in the key provisions of the program. One might not reasonably begrudge the redistribution of income accomplished by the program if such redistribution served its avowed objective, namely, the protection and encouragement of domestic production. But I fail to see how this objective is served by a system of allocation that grants disproportionate advantages to smaller refiners through an unearned subsidy which, once granted, may be very difficult to remove

(4) I am likewise disappointed by the denial of virtually all appeals filed before the Oil Import Appeals Board. Essentially no concession has been granted to our company and to others which have entered appeals, even though cases of substantial hardship have been demonstrated. The policy of the Board, as evidenced by its decisions thus far, offers only a dim prospect for the amelioration of the shortcomings of the control program. One can only conclude, on the basis of this experience, that there simply is no relief available, even through the appeals mechanism; and that our individual problems, however pressing, must remain unsolved.

In conclusion, I should like to make one summarizing observation on this whole matter. The last thing your Administration desires, I am totally certain, is to inhibit American venturesomeness abroad, or to have the oil imports control program used as the basis of an ideological redistribution of income. Yet those are the very ends which the program, as currently administered, is on the way to accomplishing.

In the light of the foregoing comments, I would appreciate your instituting a review of the present provisions of the program, to the end that the existing inconsistencies will be corrected and the program be redirected toward its proper objective.

Very respectfully yours,

July 6, 1959.

PERSONAL

Dear Allen:

Thank you very much for your note of June twentieth, enclosing the copy of the often-quoted letter written by Macaulay in 1857. Macaulay was of course a very shrewd observer. Nevertheless he could not have foreseen the great changes that would have come about in any democratic government, particularly our own, as a result of the achievement of higher educational levels than obtained a hundred years ago. On top of that we have developed numerous programs calculated to retard the progress of recessions and to lessen the danger than any such recession could speed rapidly into a catastrophic depression. Finally, I think it is fair to say that he thought of capitalistic nations as comprising mainly a few rich people with a great horde of exploited working men and women, with the relatively weak middle class helplessly caught between. Actually what Macaulay then wrote of as the "working class" is now the middle class.

Nevertheless free government will always have to be watchful and alert lest at times it fall prey to pressure groups. As each of these tries to better its own economic situation through political means, the cumulative effects could be most unfortunate and damaging.

As ever,

The Honorable Allen Dulles

PERSONAL

July 6, 1959.

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. de Saint-Phalle:

I appreciated having your thoughtful letter about our art exhibit at the American Exhibition in Moscow. While I personally do not believe that the pictures and sculpture that we have sent over there are broadly representative of America or what America likes in art, I do believe that it would be unwise, by Administrative action, to censor the work of the selecting Commission by withdrawing what the jury chose.

Whether it would be possible at this late date to augment what has already been chosen with pictures that will give to the Soviets a wider understanding of American life, I do not know. This is being explored.

In any event, I hope your daughter will be able to ignore the things she dislikes in this small portion of the American Exhibition, and find real pride in the important work she will do as a guide.

Again, many thanks for your letter.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. Andre de Saint-Phalle,
230 Park Avenue,
New York, New York.

PERSONAL

July 6, 1959.

PERSONAL

Dear Freddie

I can well understand that Alanbrooke, Alexander and Dempsey, because of reasons of health, could not consider the plan of a trip to the United States next year. Moreover, in view of what you say about Koenig possibly it would not be helpful to ask him.

Eisenhower Library Whitman File

Respecting the three men who were on your staff, would think it well worth while to find out whether at least two of them could not find it possible to come. I feel this would be important because only a very few of the people named in my former list accompanied you all the way from Cairo to the Elbe. I think it would be most helpful to you and to all the rest of us if at least, as I say, two of the three could make the trip.

The matter of the cost of transportation can, I realize, be quite important to some of the individuals about whom we have been thinking. As I told you, I would plan to have the entire party as my personal guests during the period that we would all be together at Camp David. Moreover, should the different individuals come to this country as a group, I could unquestionably arrange for their transportation from New York to the point of meeting and return. However, the overseas costs are another matter.

PERSONAL

PERSONAL

I shall ponder this particular problem a bit, but at the moment I cannot think of a worthwhile suggestion.

Nevertheless I think if you could, in the meantime, get together a list of the people that you think would be ready to participate, we could at least decide whether the project can be considered to have any feasibility whatsoever and, assuming that the answer to this one is yes, we might find some way of overcoming the financial difficulties.

With warm regard,

As ever,

DE

Major General Sir Francis W. de Guingand,
K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.,
Army and Navy Club,
Pall Mall, S. W.1,
London.

PERSONAL

July 1, 1959

Dear Dr. Teller:

Thank you for your letter. I personally and deeply appreciated your testimony before the Senate Committee on behalf of Admiral Strauss and, as you know, I share your feeling of shock and resentment concerning his ultimate rejection by the Senate itself. He has been an invaluable public servant whom I shall greatly miss, both personally and in the conduct of the business of government.

Personally, I agree with you and Admiral Strauss as to the desirability of replacing the English system of measurements by the metric. A program for doing so will have many critics and the way will be rough.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Dr. Edward Teller
Radiation Laboratory
University of California
Livermore, California

cmf

[illegible] August 1959

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Synopsis	of Intelligence material reported to the President (1-pg)	8/24/59	A
2. Synopsis	of State Department material reported to the President (1-pg)	8/19/59	A
3. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (1-pg)	8/5/59	A
4. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (1-pg)	8/4/59	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 43
Folder: Briefings August 1959

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

Aug. 1959 (1)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
	~~1. Notes on Legislative Leadership Meeting (2 pgs)~~ (portions excised by NLE staff)	8/25/59	~~A~~ 12/22/80, bc
76-49 #230	2. Memo of Conf., DDE, Norstad, Goodpaster, 8/24/59, re Khrushchev visit (4 pgs) portions exempted, MR 76-49 #230	8/25/59	A
	~~3. Memo of Conf., DDE, Herter, Goodpaster, 8/24/59 (4 pgs)~~	9/25/59	A&C
76-49 #231	~~4. Memo of Conf., DDE, Herter, Murphy, Merchant and others, 8/21/59,~~ re Khrushchev visit (4 pgs) portions exempted, MR 76-49 #231 7/17/81 [illegible]	8/24/59	A
	~~5. Memo of Conf., DDE, Benson, Hagerty, John Eisenhower re price supports, President's TV appearance (2 pgs)~~ DJH 6/18/82	~~8/19/59~~	A
	~~6. Memo of Conf., DDE, Dillon, Major Eisenhower re India-Pakistan (1 pg)~~ DJH 6/18/82	8/11/59	A
	~~7. Memo of Conf., DDE, Dillon, Major Eisenhower re appointment matters, some discussion of~~ Khrushchev ~~(2 pgs)~~ WITH PORTIONS EXEMPTED 6/18/82	8/10/59 PER NSC REVIEW 5/26/82	A&~~C~~
76-49 #232	~~8. Memo of Conf., DDE, Herter, Dillon, Hagerty, Major Eisenhower re DDE trip to Europe (2 pgs)~~	~~8/7/59~~ 6/13/80, bc	~~A~~
	~~9. Minutes of Cabinet Meeting~~ 12/2/77 - [illegible]	~~8/7/59~~	~~A~~
	~~10. Message re de Gaulle and Conference (2 pgs)~~	~~8/6/59~~ 8/30/82, bc	~~A~~
76-49 #233	~~11. Memo of Conf., DDE, Norman Cousins, Major Eisenhower~~ re USSR ~~(4 pgs)~~ 6/13/80, bc	~~8/6/59~~	~~A~~

FILE LOCATION
Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 43
Folder: Staff Notes Aug. 1959 (1)

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Aug. 25	Legislative Leaders meeting ...Khrushchev meeting, interest rates, highway legislation, public works, housing, federal health insurance, PL 480, Mutual Security, veterans pensions, the President's Message, Counterpart funds
Augus24	Gen. Norstad, Gen. Goodpaster ...Khrushchev visit ---
Aug. 24	Sec. Herter, Gen. Goodpaster ...miscellaneous items taken up with Sec. Herter
Aug. 24	Memo for the Pres. re Allegheny Reservoir
Augu21	Sec. Herter, Sec. Murphy, Sec. Merchant, Mr. Ivan White, Gen. Goodpaster, Maj. Eisenhower ...briefing before trip to Europe
Aug. 19	Sec. Benson, Mr. Hagerty, Maj. Eisenhower ...reviewing of farm situation
Aug. 15	meeting with Rep. Halleck, Mack, Gramer, Baldwin and Scherer, and with Gen. Persons, Gerald Morgan, Robert Merriam, and Bryce Harlow ...Public Works Bill -- TVA
Aug. 12	pre-press briefing
Aug. 11	Sec. Dillon, Maj. Eisenhower ...World Bank -- dispute betw. India and Pakistan over Indus waters
Aug. 11	Legislative Leaders Meeting ...Labor legislation, highway financing, interest rates, housing, civil rights, mutual security, public works approrpiation, HEW appropriation, Hawaii
Aug. 10	Sec. Dillon, Maj. Eisenhower ...Khrushchev visit
Aug. 7	Sec. Herter, Sec. Dillon, Mr. Hagerty, Maj. Eisenhower ...message from Adenauer
Aug. 7	Cabinet meeting ...federal fund raising program, international balance of payments, VP trip
Aug. 6	DeGaulle turns down four power conference in Paris
Aug. 6	Mr. Norman Cousins, Maj. Eisenhower ...Mr. Cousins trip to Soviet Union
Aug. 5	members of the 82nd Club

Aug. 5	... Operation SKY HAWK in timing with Khrushchev visit
Aug. 5	Sec. Dillon, Maj. Eisenhower ... query on trip to Paris Aug. 27, with re to DeGaulle
Aug. 5	... VP offered advice for Pres. forthcoming trip
Aug. 4	Dr. Kistiakowsky, Maj. Eisenhower ... military department contracts for space activities
Aug. 4	progress in global military communications; the problem of ICBM bases; and the problem of nuclear test suspension negotiations
Aug. 4	Sec. McElroy, Sec. Franke, Gen. Persons, Maj. Eisenhower ... commandant for Marine Corps; McElroy's travels
July 24	memo re wheat legislation
August 1	... discuss announcement and details of Khrushchev visit; west. sum.

~~SECRET~~

August 25, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 24, 1959

Others present:	General Norstad General Goodpaster

The President said the purpose of his meeting with Khrushchev is to bring about some lessening of tension, try to find some step toward disarmament, and bring some measure of confidence and relief to the minds of our people. Progress in these discussions has been miniscule to date, with only the Austrian Treaty to our credit. Some conflicts have been resolved over the last few years around the world, but generally not through negotiation. The President thought he personally might make an appeal to Khrushchev in terms of his place in history, point out that if he wants to gain such a place through making a change to improve the international climate, the President is confident that something can be worked out. If he does not wish to make such a change, then there is not much use in talking further. The President said by such a discussion he could try to satisfy his own conscience.

The President recalled that he had initially thought the other Western nations would recommend a Western summit, and in fact they did initially. De Gaulle then opposed it, however, saying it would look like a preparation for the President to speak for all of them. As a result he is having to visit the capitals singly. In addition De Gaulle is making his visit to France a State visit, in order to build up French prestige.

General Norstad said that De Gaulle is counting a great deal on this visit. He added that Adenauer wants the United States to give some gesture of support to France. He added that Adenauer's thinking seemed to be confused on the matter of a "tripartite directorate for the free world." Initially Adenauer said he supported De Gaulle's demands. When told that there exists no established joint organization between the United States and the United Kingdom, Adenauer changed his position. The President said he is ready to tell Adenauer and De Gaulle that we are quite ready to have the same consultations with the French as we do with the British. General Norstad expressed

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 76-49 #230
By DJH Date 6/12/80

opposition to a tripartite organization. He felt that de Gaulle would not push this too hard. Norstad said he had had a good talk with Joxe, and had stressed to Joxe that the meeting between the President and de Gaulle should be one of discussion and not demands by de Gaulle. [redacted] The President said he intends to stress that we are all partners in this operation, and that no one is trying to dictate to others.

General Norstad suggested a theme that we have two aims -- first to work with France, and second to do this without detracting from our relations with other countries. He said the outstanding item on de Gaulle's list is the Algerian situation. There are indications that de Gaulle is toying with the idea of making an explicit statement of his program for Algeria. He is going there on August 27th to take the pulse of the people and especially the young officers, and also to try to recondition their thinking away from "peace by force" and toward a liberal solution. General Norstad said he hoped that the State Department could find something the United States could say to support the French; however, first we must know what their policy and program are for Algeria. The President recalled that the French want to walk out of the United Nations General Assembly on the grounds that Algeria is an internal affair, but they want us to stay in the Assembly and fight their case for them. General Norstad said there is great bitterness that we are "helping France's enemies" as the French term it, by allowing the presence of Algerian representatives in the United States. He suggested the President might say that the American people have put great effort and expense into strengthening peace in the world, that they support the rule of law and accommodations through negotiation and that the United States is not supporting the use of force in Algeria.

The President recalled that Ambassador Dillon and others have stated that we would support France in anything peacefully agreed with its colonies. However, they must understand the depth of our anti-colonialism. There is the question of how to "square" the actions

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b)(d)
State 3/18/77; NSC 6/4/80
NLE Date 6/12/80

of French troops in Algeria with these statements. It can be said that they are there to maintain peace and order, but that the final solution must be a peaceful one.

General Norstad thought that the French would lay less stress on atomic questions than had earlier seemed likely, perhaps merely expressing regret rather than making demands for such weapons. He said that he personally thought that giving NATO atomic weapons might be a very good step although the French would not be keen on this, since they want them on a national basis.

General Norstad said he understood why the President is not going to NATO on this trip, since Heads of Government and Foreign Ministers would then come in and make a Roman holiday of the meeting. He said the Permanent Council would be most appreciative of a visit, however. The President said he would turn over in his mind the possibility of limiting his talk with Luns and Spaak to about thirty minutes and then going over with them to the Palais de Chaillot. He asked me to talk to Mr. Herter about this. As the President thought about it he said he liked the idea very much but there could be absolutely no advance notice.

The President then commented that we have stocks of soft currencies in many countries, including France, Germany, Belgium and others. He is very anxious to find ways of carrying on our overseas activities without draining our own gold reserves. He asked me to check with Treasury and Defense if they are finding every possible way to use these funds and save a drain on U. S. gold.

The President next told General Norstad that he felt there is strong reason for the United States to start pulling some of its forces out of Europe. We went there in 1951 to cover the period until the Europeans could form forces of their own. [redacted] General Norstad said he hoped this could be started within the next few years, probably in connection with disarmament steps. If effective control and inspection existed we could safely contemplate pulling some forces back. We sent our divisions to Europe to help them over an emergency. Now if we talk about taking out one division they claim we are deserting them. He said we are spending too many billions all around the world

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b)(d)
State 3/10/77; NLE 6/4/80.
NLE Date 6/12/80.

without the Europeans taking a commensurate load. General Norstad thought it would be quite appropriate for the President to stress this to de Gaulle. The President said he intends to talk to Adenauer also as to why the Germans are being so slow. He does not want to wait for disarmament. He thinks some of the countries should take some responsibility. General Norstad agreed with all of this but said it will be a most difficult job to carry out. The President said we must do something along these lines, since the United States lost $4.3 billion in gold last year.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 1 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 3 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

CONFIDENTIAL

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By dc NLE, Date 12/2/77

NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

August 25, 1959

8:30 a.m. -- 10:45 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Sen. Dirksen
Sen. Saltonstall
Sen. Bridges
Sen. Kuchel
Sen. Morton

Rep. Halleck
Rep. Byrnes
Rep. Arends
Rep. Allen
Rep. Hoeven

Sec. Mueller, Commerce (in part)
Mr. Norman Mason, HHFA
Sec. Flemming, HEW
  Mr. Richardson
Mr. Stans, BoB
  Mr. Staats
  Mr. Hughes
Mr. Roger Jones, CSC
Sec. Anderson, Treasury (in part)
AG Rogers, Justice
Mr. Douglas Dillon, State
Mr. Clarence Miller, Agriculture

Gen. Persons
Mr. Harlow
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Wheeler
Mr. Chesney
Mr. Gruenther
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Kendall
Mr. McPhee
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Siciliano
Mr. Hagerty
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Minnich

SUMMARY

Labor Legislation - The importance of retaining Section VII in this bill was emphasized.

Civil Rights - It was agreed that Rep. Halleck would press for a Rule for this legislation. There was considerable discussion of the difficulties of securing action and also of the unfounded allegations of Republican disinterest in civil rights as a means of securing labor legislation.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 12/2/77

Interest Rates - Sec. Anderson urged action to remove the specified rate of interest for savings bonds and to authorize certain technical amendments in this program.

Public Works - Emphasis was placed on the high level of public works expenditures and the undesirability of adding additional new starts at this time. Sen. Kuchel urged early decision as to generating equipment for the Trinity River Project.

Housing - The President thought this bill would be acceptable if it could be turned into a two year bill, and if the college classroom item were eliminated.

P. L. 480 - There was general agreement that the Food Stamp proposal in the P. L. 480 legislation should be opposed even though permissive, since it seemed unsound and could bring on subsequent efforts to make it mandatory.

Mutual Security - The President stressed the need for providing adequate funds for aiding the development of backward areas and he indicated the development of greater participation of our allies would be one of the objectives of his trip to Europe.

Miscellaneous - There was brief discussion of the Khrushchev visit, highway legislation, Federal health insurance, veterans pensions and counterpart funds.

• • • • •

Khrushchev Visit - The President commented briefly on the difficult task the Vice President had undertaken of appearing before the American Legion Convention and "selling" the need for this project -- and doing this in the face of the likelihood that the Legion would pass a resolution against the visit.

Labor Legislation - Sen. Dirksen reported on the stalemate in Conference and the possibility that the deadlock on Section VII might be broken by taking the House provision with some slight modification. Mr. Halleck emphasized that without Section VII the bill would have very little meaning and that it was really the essence of the big fight in the House. Sen. Dirksen assured him that there did not appear to be any intent to give up Section VII in Conference.

Civil Rights - The Attorney General reported that this bill is now before the House Rules Committee but with two of the President's recommendations having been knocked out. In the Senate, the Judiciary Committee is considering a bill with only two points; Mr. Rogers was

CONFIDENTIAL

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 12/2/77

doubtful that the Senate Committee or the House Rules Committee would act further.

Mr. Halleck took note of allegations that Republicans had made a "deal" with Southern Democrats to avoid pushing civil rights legislation in exchange for support on the labor bill. Mr. Halleck assured the President that he had not been involved in any such arrangement and knew of no one else doing such. The President commented on the difficulty of knocking down a lie once started.

Rep. Allen indicated a lack of interest in additional civil rights legislation at this time. The President was disturbed by this since the proposals he had submitted were moderate and decent, contained nothing of the controversial Section 3, and represented the Republican Party's moderate position traditional since the time of Lincoln. He recalled how Mr. Brownell and others had pressed for Section 3, with which the President had originally gone along, but he was agreeable to its omission subsequently when it became apparent how much it inflamed passions.

General Persons noted that the Civil Rights Commission would be terminated in several months lacking a new civil rights bill. The President felt that continuation of the Commission was a real necessity. Sen. Morton concurred in the Commission's importance. He noted the strong public interest in it, although Rep. Halleck tended to discount the political impact of civil rights matters. It was agreed that Rep. Halleck would press for a Rule for this legislation.

Interest Rates - Sec. Anderson said Treasury would be glad to have action on the savings bond problem provided the ceiling was taken off completely and certain technical amendments are authorized. He felt that establishment of a 4% ceiling on interest would be harmful since it would tend to be a rigid rate, whereas Treasury believed it possible to sell some bonds under that rate if it remained unspecified. He stressed the need for handling the whole question properly instead of in a halfway manner. Mr. Halleck thought that if savings bonds alone got action it would be more difficult to get the general interest change accomplished. Mr. Anderson felt the savings bond action had to be accomplished.

Highway Legislation - Sec. Mueller reported current thinking in the Ways and Means Committee, which he regarded as inadequate since it would require a two year cutback in the highway program. Mr. Anderson pointed out that the current thinking would result in a loss of $860 million in the general revenue account in FY 61. Sen. Dirksen thought the Senate would oppose any increase in the gasoline tax. Mr. Halleck opposed devoting any excise taxes to the highway fund so long as railroad excises were paid into general funds.

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 12/2/77

Rep. Byrnes noted that Committee Chairman Mills had unexpectedly called a special meeting. Mr. Byrnes felt Congress would have to act to save the program. Sen. Kuchel thought failure to act would justify calling a special session. The President added the urgent subject of interest rates as related to the possibility of a special session, then pointed out that of all years this would be the most inconvenient one for a special session. He was concerned also about Congressional efforts to load the 1961 budget far beyond $80 billion.

Public Works - Mr. Stans presented statistics on new starts and the level of activity at the present time and concluded by stating the Budget Bureau's recommendation that the bill be returned to Congress. He thought the new projects were good projects for some later time. The President commented on the apparent effort to make certain bills exceed anything he could accept, then he recalled how upset the opposition had gotten over his 1954 campaign reference to a "cold war". The current situation, he felt, fully warranted that prediction.

Sen. Kuchel called attention to the urgent need for reaching a decision as to generating equipment for the Trinity River Project since the time has come to install the equipment either on a partnership or on a purely Federal basis. Mr. Stans said that Sec. Seaton was giving the matter much attention.

Housing - Mr. Mason noted the new House bill passed by the Senate which still contains backdoor financing for several programs and also makes provision for a college classroom construction program. He felt that attention should continue to be focused on the undesirable things even though the bill contains some improvements that could be considered at time of final judgment.

Mr. Halleck was curious as to the acceptability of a college classroom program in another bill when it is deemed undesirable in this one. Dr. Flemming explained that the Defense Education Bill is designed to meet a specific need for a specific time and provides direct grants whereas the provision in the House bill would set up a new and continuing program based on the hidden subsidy of a special interest rate, something the Administration is trying to eliminate as it applies to college housing.

Mr. Harlow pointed out that the new bill nearly doubles the cost of the Administration bill. Mr. Stans added that the pending bill is for one year, which means another equally bad bill would be forthcoming next year.

Mr. Halleck, speaking on tactics, thought it might be possible to eliminate some provisions but that there was little chance of substituting a completely different bill. The President thought the bill would be acceptable if it could be turned into a two year bill, and if the college classroom item were eliminated.

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 12065, Section 1
By bw NLE, Date 12/19/80

Federal Health Insurance - Mr. Siciliano pointed out that this bill has been scaled down in total costs and that it is now on a 50-50 cost sharing basis rather than the previously unacceptable proposal for the Federal government to pay a preponderant share of the cost. He stated that these proposals, if carried through on the House Floor, would make the bill acceptable to the Administration.

P. L. 480 - Asst. Sec. Clarence Miller gave a long summary of the situation regarding this bill, concentrating particularly on the various proposals for a Food Stamp Plan, some of which could become very expensive. Mr. Hoeven criticized the Food Stamp Plan since that would put Agriculture in the welfare business which should be in HEW. Also, a similar plan had been tried in Philadelphia but was abandoned. He noted that the current proposal is permissive, but the opposition would probably press next year for the Secretary of Agriculture to activate it.

The President stated his opposition to the Food Stamp proposal and asked as to how much support there would be in the Congress for a veto since it would not seem that he should just let this become law even though on a permissive basis. There was general agreement among the Leaders that the Food Stamp proposal should be opposed.

Mutual Security - Acting Sec. Dillon stressed the need for securing during the Senate Committee markup some restoration of the cuts made by the House, particularly in view of the recommendations of the Draper Committee. He noted three bad amendments presently in the bill pertaining to cost-benefit ratios, employment rights of people leaving ICA and finally, availability of internal papers. He noted that the White House had taken the position that forced access to these papers is unconstitutional. Sen. Saltonstall thought there would be some difficulty in taking care of the papers question.

The President spoke with considerable feeling on the importance of carrying on the war against poverty and disease among nearly two billion people. Lacking progress in these areas, there might well be a great explosion leading to an absolutely desperate situation surpassing even World War II. He stated that one of the objectives of his trip to Western Europe would be to get our allies to participate more in this effort. The President could not understand how people could oppose the money for development programs when they were willing to vote incomparably larger sums for military defense. He would prefer to cut $5 billion from the latter to use for development in this vital field.

Sen. Saltonstall stated his concurrence with the President's views, and then spoke of the need for military assistance funds for maintaining NATO. The President replied in terms of how the U. S. got

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 12958, Section 1
By DC NLE, Date 12/19/10

into the Korean War because of lack of funds and the continuing need for supporting Rhee's divisions at present. He commented wryly on the willingness of Congress to put much money into other areas where it could not profitably be used, as in medical research.

Veterans Pensions - Sen. Dirksen inquired as to the President's action on this bill and whether it would be handled prior to the departure for Europe. The President said the reports had not come to him yet but he rather suspected that it would be "affirmative on balance" recommendation.

The President's Message - Sen. Saltonstall urged that the President split up into two or three messages the several subjects which he was about to call to the attention of Congress on the grounds that the interest rate matter would be complicated by being joined with the other two. The President was receptive to this suggestion and indicated he would consider if further.

Counterpart Funds - When Sen. Dirksen noted in passing a ridiculous study made on funds provided by the Foreign Relations Committee -- a study which ran counter to practically all our policies in the Middle East -- the President rejoined by suggesting that the Leaders might have some fun with the opposition by frequent raising of the question of use -- and misuse -- of counterpart funds.

LAM
L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
✓Mrs. Whitman (2)
✓Mr. Minnich

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DE

Public Works Planning **August 24, 1959**

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Allegheny (Kinzua) Reservoir
Allegheny River, Pennsylvania

Since my report to you on this project on September 23, 1958, the Supreme Court has refused the appeal by the Seneca Indians in the matter of their lands. The United States may now acquire their property in the same manner as that of any other citizen.

The Congress has included $1.4 million in the current public works appropriations bill for initiation of construction. This was done after extensive consideration of Dr. Arthur E. Morgan's attacks against the engineering plans and estimates of the Corps of Engineers. While there were valid arguments on both sides I believe we should accept this as terminating that line of argument.

There remains a question of further satisfying the Indians, if possible, in connection with their lands. Investigation of the possibility of providing substitute lands for the Indians was suspended awaiting decisions of the Courts and the Congress. The Chief of Engineers now informs me that the Corps is resuming exploration of this matter with the assistance of the Secretary of the Interior. He advised, however, that a settlement, involving the taking of sbustitute lands, would require the passage of additional legislation by Congress.

Since the Seneca Indians have in the past been opposed to accepting substitute lands, it is unlikely that any such arrangement can be made. It is pertinent to add that in the acquisition of their lands, they will no doubt be handsomely paid, as the actions of the Congress in similar cases have shown.

Summary:

The controversial aspects of this project have received extensive review and have been resolved by the decision of the Courts and by Congressional action.

There is now no reason why this project should not proceed subject to budgetary considerations.

I believe the situation concerning this project has developed sufficiently that you may consider the matter closed. I shall, however, continue to watch developments as to Indian lands aspect and will advise you of any outstanding features if warranted.

J Bragdon

J. S. Bragdon

~~SECRET~~

August 24, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 21, 1959

Others present: Secretary Herter, Secretary Murphy, Secretary Merchant, Mr. Ivan White, General Goodpaster, Major Eisenhower

The President expressed dissatisfaction with the draft reply prepared by State to a letter to him from Mr. Cola Parker criticizing the President's invitation to Khrushchev. He felt the draft was much too defensive and lengthy. After discussion it was agreed that Mr. Robert Murphy would seek to see Mr. Parker while visiting the Mid-West in the near future and set him straight.

The President then turned to questions relating to his trip to Europe. He said he had several things on his mind, starting with the bad deportment of the Russians in rigidly demanding a certain itinerary for Khrushchev while here. He thought they were trying to "bulldoze" us. Mr. Murphy agreed that they were being very arrogant. The President authorized the State Department to tell the Russians that Khrushchev could not go to certain places. On the question of whether Khrushchev should be treated as a Chief of State or Head of Government, the President wanted to wait for Khrushchev's reply. If we find that they are insisting upon unacceptable things, the President is quite ready to tell him that the trips will be cancelled.

The President next said that he had had word indirectly that de Gaulle was arranging for his own interpreter to be the only man with the two of them at the private meeting. So far as he is concerned this is quite unacceptable. He will have Walters at any such meeting.

The President added that in fact he has the impression he is rather being told what he will do by several of these countries,

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 76-49 #231
By DJH Date 6/12/80

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 80-192 #3
By DJH Date 7/15/81 ~~6/12/80~~

and does not plan to accept it. At this point the President told me that he would like me to read and be completely familiar with Kistiakowsky's latest study evaluating the need for further atomic weapons tests.

The President next said that the indications are that Adenauer, after showing reason initially, had since become very inflexible in his attitudes during the last couple of weeks. Mr. Herter said he is both inflexible and deeply suspicious. Fundamentally he is approaching his problems from a domestic political standpoint -- he is fearful of the large Socialist vote in East Germany. In fact, Mr. Herter believed that Adenauer for that reason does not want a reunified Germany even though he continues to call for reunification publicly, as he must.

The President commented that if Adenauer is really fearful of reunification, he should be favorable to steps short of full reunification. Mr. Herter said the West Germans would like to have contact with the East Germans, without recognizing them, limiting contacts to the technical level, and having the Western countries represented in any committee that is set up. The President asked Mr. Herter whether all this means that we are just going to take an adamant and negative stand. He asked what ideas we have.

Mr. Herter said that the crux of the matter is that the Soviets want to destroy our protection of West Berlin. He thought it might be useful for us to tell Khrushchev that we have no desire to stay in West Berlin in perpetuity. That is why we wish to find some solution in Germany. The President asked what can be done that Adenauer will accept. Mr. Herter thought we should try to get an arrangement which would carry us over the German elections in the fall of 1961. Thereafter, contacts between the West Germans and East Germans might prove possible to work out.

Mr. Herter said there are two matters of principle involved. The Soviets are trying by pressure to get us out of our rights in West Berlin. They are also trying by pressure to get us to reduce our troops in West Berlin. The President said that if Khrushchev wants to liquidate the occupation he should agree on free elections in Germany.

The President said he would like to meet with the State Department representatives on Monday or Tuesday and have from them a working paper that he can use for each of the capitals he is going to visit. Behind that there should be a paper indicating just what are the limits to which we can go in talking to Khrushchev. Mr. Herter said he really thought that for the time being the best thing for us to do is to get a two-to-three year modus vivendi. The President said we must have our own position with respect to the Soviets on Germany very clear and with this in mind consider how we can best talk with Adenauer, Macmillan and de Gaulle.

Mr. Herter said that Adenauer will in all likelihood make a plea for the United States to support de Gaulle on Algeria. The President said that we cannot abandon our old principles of supporting a national freedom and self-determination, and we cannot join the colonialists. In his opinion we are deep enough in Europe's troubles now, and must be tough in saying that we do not propose to go deeper. Of course we can say that we are ready to support any scheme that France can work out with the little countries on the basis of mutual agreement.

Mr. Herter said that Hammarskjold had had a talk with de Gaulle regarding Algeria. It is probable that the French are simply going to ask for a "blank check" support for themselves in Algeria. The President said he knows no reason why we should change our course at this time. Mr. Herter pointed out that the French take the stand that the Algerian question is an internal problem. They do not want to fight their own battle in the United Nations but want us to fight it for them. The President said that if a bad resolution were put forward in the U N we could of course help them to fight it. He asked why they did not put in their own resolution. Mr. Murphy said the French policy has been not to fight their own battles. In addition, they have never stated what their policy for Algeria really is. Mr. Herter said that the oil development by the French in the Sahara now makes mandatory an access route. Mr. Murphy suggested that the President might tell Adenauer that, regarding Algeria, he will be hoping to find out just what de Gaulle's policy is. The President recognized that there are dangers in this situation. It could cause the breaking

~~SECRET~~

up of NATO. He was confident, however, that we will not gain strength for the West by letting the French and the Germans walk on us. Mr. Herter thought this was especially true with regard to the matter of colonialism.

He recalled that de Gaulle will also raise the matter of tripartite over-all planning, envisaging some kind of formal committee for this purpose. The President said he had no objection to conversations, discussions, and even planning so long as there is never any agreement that the majority will rule. Mr. Herter thought we might be able to tell him that we will go as far with the French as we do with the British, pointing out that we have no formal institutions for this purpose. The President said that this would not of course apply to NATO (where there would be tremendous opposition to it) but could apply to interests outside of NATO. On these he would be willing to go pretty far in consultations.

As the meeting ended Mr. Herter told the President that he had a proposed announcement to extend the suspension of testing until December 31st, to be made public when a recess of the test suspension talks in Geneva is announced. He said it was an agreed proposal. The President authorized its release when a recess has been agreed upon.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

August 19, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 19, 1959 -- 12:00 noon (at Gettysburg)

Others present: Secretary Benson
Mr. Hagerty
Major Eisenhower

Secretary Benson said he asked for the appointment to review the farm situation, which will be a 1960 issue. We have reversed the trend of government price supports: corn is now free and we are making substantial progress on cotton and rice. Tobacco and peanuts remain problems, but they are, after all, small items. Our big problem is wheat. Secretary Benson said the overall problem has been 90% overcome. The best approach to a solution was represented by the President's recent farm message. He acknowledged that the desire to reduce price supports was a sentiment not entirely shared by Congress and stated his opinion that it is unthinkable for Congress to go home without doing something about the terrible problem of wheat storage.

The President said it will be interesting to see if he is as strong with the public next year as he is right now. If so, the Congress will probably copy his approach. Then they will claim that cutting back of supports was their idea. Perhaps, however, we can catch them in this activity.

Secretary Benson then mentioned PL 480 which is being extended. This reflects no change in the basic law on wheat. Congress will make no effort to pass another bill of this nature since the Presidential veto.

Secretary Benson then recommended that the President give a ten-minute talk on television sometime after Congress adjourns. This talk should tell the whole wheat story, to include the fact that there are 1.3 billion bushels in storage, which represent two to three years of consumption. We have spent $3.1 billion in price support,

Declassified/Released 5/25/82
By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12065
by BSR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

transport, and storage and will have reached $3.5 billion by next June. In other words, this comes to $1.5 million per day for transport and storage. The inequity of this fact is that whereas wheat represents only 6% of the receipts for agricultural products in this country, it receives 30% of government support.

The discussion then turned to the question of timing of a television address, particularly in the light of the forthcoming trip to Europe. Mr. Hagerty in particular felt that the spotlight should be on the European trip at this time. The matter of studying these dramatic figures at a press conference was also considered. The President felt that Secretary Benson might do this and in the conference promise a Presidential statement in coming months.

Secretary Benson then recommended that the President attend the Farm Bureau annual meeting in Chicago sometime between December 13th and 17th. He expressed great satisfaction with the response received from the President's talks and also expressed some wonderment that there had even been some response to the REA speech. He said that Mr. Ellis has been placed on the run.

John S D Eisenhower
John S. D. Eisenhower

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

August 11, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 11, 1959 -- 11:30 AM

Others present: Secretary Dillon
Major Eisenhower

Mr. Dillon told the President that the dispute between India and Pakistan over the Indus waters appears to be fairly well settled. The Vice President of the World Bank has announced that some settlement has been reached and a treaty will be signed next year. For now the World Bank requests assurance that outside funds will be available. The British and Canadians have already sent in their letters of assurance and a similar message is requested of the U.S. This would be done in conformity with NSC 1550. The costs will come to $278 million in hard money over ten years, and $238 million in local currency. This involves the U.S. putting up 45% of the hard currency. It will come from ICA and the Development Loan Fund. The Secretary of State and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget concur.

The President approved the writing of a letter of assurance. He said this expenditure is one of our more worthwhile projects. He mentioned also a complaint which he had received from the Secretary of Agriculture recently that other Departments of the Government fail to understand the problems of agriculture in disposition of surplus products. The President said he had pointed out that Agriculture is represented on many boards and that their viewpoint had not become known through these board actions. Mr. Dillon said that this feeling on the part of Agriculture had never been made known to him.

John S D Eisenhower
John S. D. Eisenhower

Declassified/Released on 5/25/82
By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12065
by BSR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 15, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

At 2:00 p.m., August 6, 1959, the President met in the Cabinet Room with Representatives Halleck, Mack, Cramer, Baldwin and Scherer, and with General Persons, Gerald Morgan, Robert Merriam, and the undersigned.

Representative Mack opened the discussion (the meeting being held at the request of the Congressmen), stating that the minority on the House Public Works Committee unanimously opposed the so-called Kerr-Case bill which would amend the TVA measure awaiting the President's signature and unanimously favored veto of the TVA measure. Mack stated that though the bill had certain desirable provisions, it weakened the President's and the Congress' control over TVA and therefore should be disapproved.

Representative Cramer pointed out that the House Republicans had presented and supported amendments urged upon them by the Administration to control TVA construction of new power-producing projects and that because the bill pending before the President did not contain these amendments the Congress and the President would lose control over such construction. He stressed also that the territorial limitation in the bill was ineffective, and that under present law Congressional and Presidential restrictions over TVA construction are stronger than they can possibly be under the new bill. Cramer added that if the President should find it necessary to approve the pending measure he should nevertheless refuse to accept the Kerr-Case bill and instead insist upon Budget recommendations as offered on the House Floor.

The President commented that he understood that the current issue on the measure awaiting his signature was between the Presidency and the Congress rather than between the President and TVA.

Representative Baldwin stated that the Kerr-Case bill would simply confuse the issue and fail to resolve the problem, in fact removing even the small Congressional control existing under present law.

The President pointed to the various gains made by the pending bill and stressed that under Supreme Court decisions the TVA is part of the Executive Branch. He stated that he doesn't quarrel with the argument that in the pending measure the Congress had divested itself of too much authority, but that so long as the TVA remains part of the Executive Branch if the TVA board members attempt to move in directions opposed by the President he can remove them from office. The President commented that although the Congressmen present evidently were lawyers, many other lawyers had advised him that the bill, with one part of it deleted, would acceptably accomplish his purposes. He stressed particularly that he wanted decent rates charged for the power in the TVA Valley, including a repayment of the Government's investment plus interest, and he mentioned the fact that the pending measure did limit future expansion of the TVA service area.

Representative Cramer repeated that the Congressmen agreed with the President as to the need to retain his executive control over TVA, but that they were equally insistent upon retaining as much Congressional control as possible.

The President commented that we (Republicans generally) have fought so long since the days of the Hoover Commission to get the TVA service area within reasonable limitation and to get TVA rates on a comparable basis with other parts of the country that he was deeply disturbed at the prospect of having to disapprove the pending measure which assured these results. He stated that the present situation was simply this: following the advice of his own people, he had advised the Congressional leaders that he would sign the bill if he were assured that the Kerr-Case measure would be passed.

Representative Cramer suggested that a Budget amendment be passed in lieu of the Kerr-Case bill, to which Mr. Morgan responded that this approach would be just as ineffective for it too would require affirmative legislation to keep TVA in line. Here the President commented in an aside that he would stand by while the lawyers argued, but that he would remind the group that every President has had to fight to protect the institution of the Presidency and that he had looked upon the TVA measure as simply a Congressional effort to reduce the powers of the Presidency rather than being seriously deficient in other respects.

Representative Scherer stated that it is precisely for this reason that the minority had fought so hard on this issue on the Floor of the House, but he insisted that approval of the Kerr-Case bill would make the existing situation worse. To this the President responded by repeating that he retains the authority to fire the members of the TVA board should it become necessary.

Mr. Morgan commented that the Attorney General, the Bureau of the Budget and the White House Staff were in complete agreement that if the Kerr-Case bill were passed the budgetary provisions of the Government Corporation Control Act would still apply, so that the TVA board would have to support that program or be insubordinate to the President.

Representative Scherer disagreed, asserting that this would be true only up to the point of using the revenues derived from the sale of bonds and that neither the President nor the Congress would have any control over the use of these revenues. Morgan emphatically emphasized that the Attorney General, the Bureau of the Budget, the White House and the TVA Board were all in total disagreement with Scherer's assertion.

Mr. Merriam stated that the Attorney General has held that the passage in the pending bill relating to bonds would not be subject to any other law was intended to relate only to the issuance of the bonds and in this case applies therefore to only one thing -- the apportionment of funds, not to budgetary supervision of the funds; and General Persons commented that the Attorney General also held that no statute can delimit the President's constitutional power over the decisions of the TVA board. The President stated that at least for the next 18 months, while he remained President, the Congressmen present would have nothing to fear because the TVA board would remain under his direct control. He added however that he would ask his legal advisors if they believed that the Kerr-Case bill should be changed in such fashion as to take care of the apprehensions expressed by the Congressmen. He said that when he signed the second bill (the Kerr-Case) he would probably state that the other corrections in the statute should be made.

Representative Baldwin then said that he thought the President should realize that the Members present would have to fight the Kerr-Case bill when it reaches the House. The President said that he appreciated that this possibility existed.

The meeting adjourned at 2:30 p. m.

Bryce Harlow

Notes on pre-press conference,
Gettysburg, August 12, 1959

Gasoline tax, The Administration will accept one cent a gallon increase. The President believes that the new highways will be a great spur to the economy and additionally, we need the roads for safety reasons. The safety record on some 4,000 miles of such roads is well worth it to the people.

Housing bill. The reason why the Senate was trying to override the veto was explained; there was an article in a paper saying that the President and Lyndon Johnson had made a "deal" and Johnson had instructed Sparkman -- where upon the committee blew up. Bryce said the reason was highly complex -- the Democrats were fighting with each other but not with Lyndon or the Administration. This was the day the Senate tried to override the veto (and failed). Charlie Halleck was on record as saying that if the Senate succeeded, the veto would be sustained in the House.

Civil Rights legislation and Little Rock. Faubus made a statement yesterday saying that integration would be accomplished only by Federal bombs. He appealed for law and order and non-violence. The School Board had done a fine job -- and so have the people of Little Rock.

Unemployment figures. Saulnier says steel strike is not reflected to an appreciable extent in the figures. Employment in numbers is the highest in history.

Khrushchev visit and steel strike. Some 30 Senators have signed a resolution calling for the end of the steel strike before Khrushchev's visit. The President said he didn't see any harm in having Mr. K. see democracy in action -- that it would certainly show him that we are a free country. The President if asked will say he happens to believe in collective bargaining.

Opposition of certain Catholic groups to Khrushchev visit. Letter to Archbishop O'Hara in answer to his protest brought up. General Persons expects to speak to Bern Shanley to see if any way of getting the Pope to express his approval of visit.

Air Force cutback on B-52.

Cuba. Castro seems to think that we are behind the "revolution" that lead to mass arrests, landings on Cuba and so on. Strictly internal matter.

Note; International matters were covered by Jim when he drove to the hotel with the President.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

August 11, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 11, 1959 -- 11:30 AM

Others present: Secretary Dillon
Major Eisenhower

Mr. Dillon told the President that the dispute between India and Pakistan over the Indus waters appears to be fairly well settled. The Vice President of the World Bank has announced that some settlement has been reached and a treaty will be signed next year. For now the World Bank requests assurance that outside funds will be available. The British and Canadians have already sent in their letters of assurance and a similar message is requested of the U.S. This would be done in conformity with NSC 1550. The costs will come to $278 million in hard money over ten years, and $238 million in local currency. This involves the U.S. putting up 45% of the hard currency. It will come from ICA and the Development Loan Fund. The Secretary of State and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget concur.

The President approved the writing of a letter of assurance. He said this expenditure is one of our more worthwhile projects. He mentioned also a complaint which he had received from the Secretary of Agriculture recently that other Departments of the Government fail to understand the problems of agriculture in disposition of surplus products. The President said he had pointed out that Agriculture is represented on many boards and that their viewpoint had not become known through these board actions. Mr. Dillon said that this feeling on the part of Agriculture had never been made known to him.

John S D Eisenhower
John S. D. Eisenhower

Declassified/Released on 5/25/82
By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12065
by BSR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

August 10, 1959 6

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 10, 1959 -- 3:30 PM

Others present: Secretary Dillon
Major Eisenhower

The President first brought up the problem of keeping in touch with the progress of the plans for the Khrushchev visit. He realized that we are pretty much committed to do what Khrushchev wants. He reiterated his desire that the trips be under public sponsorship, and said that he had two or three sentimental places he would be interested personally in Khrushchev seeing, such as Abilene and Yankton. In order to keep in contact, he asked that he receive a copy of the report of each of the talks and an account of the new recommendations being planned by Mr. Murphy the next day.

Mr. Dillon said they had already had one meeting, of which a memorandum would arrive this evening.

Menshikov apparently has not yet received detailed instructions.

The Dwight D. ... Library

The President said that Ambassador Lodge should be designated as his personal representative since the term "Ambassador" means nothing to the Soviets. He mentioned possibilities of a trip to Los Angeles in a helicopter, San Francisco or possibly Seattle or Portland. An invitation has been received from the latter city. He said New York City and Detroit are probably necessary. He warned that Khrushchev should be kept out of "gold plated" establishments. He thought that La Guardia would be the most logical place to land when Khrushchev goes to address the UN.

* * *

Mr. Dillon then asked about our tactics with regard to nuclear test talks. We planned to request a recess while Mr. Lodge was away and thought the Soviets would approve this recess since Ambassador Lodge would be accompanying Khrushchev around the U.S. There remains,

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
NSC Review 5/26/82
By BSR Date 5/26/82

~~SECRET~~

however, the possibility of suspicion that we are stalling to keep the talks at a minimum, pending the end of the moratorium on October 31st. The President said to request the recess and put off the end of the moratorium by fifteen days.

* * *

Mr. Dillon then brought up the matter of the Ambassador of Paraguay. Mr. Herter recommends that this post be filled by Harry Stimpson, who is now serving as his own Executive Secretary. Mr. Dillon outlined Mr. Stimpson's qualifications, but pointed out the embarrassment of his personal contact with Secretary Herter. The President disregarded this possible embarrassment, and said that if the post is now vacant, we should submit the nomination to the Senate immediately to avoid having to make a recess appointment.

* * *

The President mentioned the problem of exchange of letters between himself and Ambassador Folger. He must return to Brussels to make his devoirs, at which time we will announce his resignation. William Birden will succeed him.

* * *

Mr. Dillon then pointed out that there will be two vacancies for Ambassadors coming up soon, one in South Korea and one in the Philippines. Mr. Sessions is slated to fill one of the posts. The President pointed out the capabilities of General Swing with regard to the Philippines slot and the General's confidence that he could do well in this capacity. General Swing is somewhat of a local hero since, as a Commander of the 11th Airborne Division, he liberated many Philippines during that campaign. Mr. Dillon expressed some doubt as to the virtue of having a military man in this slot, since the most sensitive issue in the Philippines is that of base negotiations. The President said that General Swing has great confidence in himself on this issue. He said he will not insist on the General's appointment, but requested that Mr. Dillon talk with General Swing and seriously consider him. Mr. Dillon said he would, and that he would inform Senators Dirksen and

Bridges before announcing Bohlen's coming back to the State Department. They are anxious to get Bohlen back for a look-in on the Khrushchev trip and to allow him to make arrangements upon return.

* * *

Mr. Dillon then brought up the question of State visits and the summary which had been sent over several days before indicated the prospect of a visit on the part of the President of Colombia. Mr. Dillon thought he might take the place of the King of Afghanistan. He said that the President of Colombia is the best fellow in South America. The President expressed doubt as to the amount of mileage gained by entertaining small rulers. However, he is committed to Nepal. He is agreeable to seeing the President of Colombia, preferably in March. He went on to say he would like to have Lopez Mateos come to the U.S. on the 19th or 20th of October. He would like to use Camp David for his informal talks, but regretted that there is a minimum of entertainment at that location. He said further that for this particular visitor, a trip to the King Ranch would be perfectly proper.

* * *

PARTIAL EXEMPT from Declass. Per E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-4 Re-review - 1990

[redacted]

* * *

There was then a brief discussion of the possibility of a visit to Queen Elizabeth at Balmoral on the forthcoming trip to the U.K.

John S D Eisenhower
John S. D. Eisenhower

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 9- of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

~~SECRET~~

August 7, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 7, 1959 -- 11:15 AM

Others present: Secretary Herter
Secretary Dillon
Mr. Hagerty
Major Eisenhower

The President asked Mr. Herter and Mr. Dillon to come in to discuss the most recent message from Adenauer, which had been delivered via General Gehlen to Mr. Allen Dulles. Adenauer apparently had not shared de Gaulle's fear of a Western Summit, but now seems to be afraid that a visit to Paris and London, leaving Bonn out, would hurt Adenauer's prestige. The President said he was almost of a mind to cancel the trip. Mr. Herter agreed. Mr. Dillon pointed out the relatively cooperative attitude of Segni who will go anywhere in Europe in order to see the President.

The President and Secretary Herter discussed the schedule which State had drawn up, noting that a visit to Chequers would alter this somewhat. Mr. Herter pointed out that one difficulty in Adenauer's visiting London is that Macmillan and Adenauer are on a poor relationship, Adenauer distrusting Macmillan's firmness to some extent. Mr. Dillon pointed out that a trip to Paris, Bonn and London, leaving Italy out, would be extremely bad from Segni's point of view.

The President is concerned also over the timing of the announcement. In view of pressure from the French, he told Mr. Hagerty to make a release at 2:00 PM this afternoon (7:00 PM Paris time). He desires to avoid tempting the French to make premature announcements. The release on the visit to Britain should be made concurrently, without specifying dates.

The President then asked Secretary Herter to send a message to Adenauer, stating that he himself had been doing his best to keep everyone together and to avoid anyone's losing prestige. The message should

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 76-49 #232
By DJH Date 6/12/80

~~SECRET~~

point out the problem of Segni's feelings, and show the President's preference for going to Paris and London only. However, in view of Adenauer's attitude, the message should accede to his request to come to Bonn. The President said not to be too nice in the message. He also desired that Segni be informed that the President would be glad to see him in Paris. At this moment the President's plans are to fly straight to Bonn on August 27th, if necessary, lunch with Adenauer on Friday the 28th, and then proceed to London. This would allow him Tuesday the 1st to take a breather at the U.S. Embassy with nothing scheduled. He would then proceed to Paris on the 2nd of September. The President desires that de Gaulle not be allowed to mortgage all of his time. De Gaulle should be informed that their bilateral meeting would come to a close at noon on September 3rd. The President would need the afternoon and evening to visit with Segni, Luns, and Spaak prior to departure for the U.S.

John S D Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower

6 August 1959

DE GAULLE TURNED DOWN FOUR POWER CONFERENCE PARIS WITH ARGUMENT THAT SUCH CONFERENCE BEFORE EISENHOWER TRIP TO SOVIET UNION MIGHT GIVE SOVIETS IDEA THAT PRESIDENT ACTING AS SPOKESMAN FOR WESTERN POWERS. AT LEAST WITH REGARD TO FRANCE THIS NOT CASE IN VIEW STANDING UNRESOLVED QUESTIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND U. S. A. CHANCELLOR ADENAUER HAS MADE REPRESENTATIONS TO DE GAULLE AND MACMILLAN THAT FRENCH POSITION ENDANGERED DESIRABLE WESTERN UNITY AND FOUR POWER CONFERENCE IN PARIS STILL DESIRABLE. IN EVENT DE GAULLE MAINTAINS HIS NEGATIVE POSITION DESPITE ADENAUER COMMUNICATION FEDREP WOULD BE PLACED EXTREMELY DIFFICULT POSITION. PROPOSED PLAN WHEREBY EISENHOWER TO VISIT ONLY PARIS AND LONDON FOR BILATERAL CONSULTATIONS AND SEE ADENAUER ONLY IN COURSE OF OR AT CONCLUSION HIS CONSULTATION WITH MACMILLAN WOULD RESULT IN MORE THAN PUBLIC OPINION DRAWING CONCLUSION THAT FEDREP COULD BE SUBJECTED TO PRESSURE, IT WOULD ALSO GIVE RISE TO GENERAL IMPRESSION THAT PREVIOUS COOPERATION

DECLASSIFIED
Authority MR 80-199 #1
By bc Date 8/27/82

Electrostatic reproduction made for preservation purposes by the Eisenhower Library for replacement of a deteriorating manuscript item.

BETWEEN THREE WESTERN POWERS AND FEDREP ON BASIS COMPLETE PARITY HAD COME TO END AND THAT FEDREP REGARDED NOW ONLY MORE OR LESS POLITICAL FOOTBALL OF BIG THREE. SUCH DEVELOPMENT WOULD BE LESS THAN JUSTIFIED POLITICALLY SINCE GERMANY AND BERLIN QUESTION REMAIN AMONG MOST CRITICAL ISSUES IN WORLD WIDE CONFLICT BETWEEN EAST AND WEST. MOREOVER IT NOT POSSIBLE OVERLOOK FACT KHRUSHCHEV AS RESULT SUCH DEVELOPMENT COULD HAVE FEELING HE HAD ACHIEVED ONE OF MAIN POINTS HIS POLICY NAMELY BEGINNING OF ISOLATION FEDREP AND ITS REDUCTION TO SECOND CLASS POWER. SHOULD IT ACTUALLY NOT BE POSSIBLE ARRANGE FOUR POWER CONFERENCE THERE REMAINS ONLY SINGLE MEANS AVOID CREATING DISASTROUS IMPRESSION THAT THERE HAS BEEN COMPLETE REVERSAL PRESENT WESTERN POLITICAL COALITION: PRESIDENT EISENHOWER WOULD HAVE TO RESTRICT HIS TRIP TO STRICTLY BILATERAL CONSULTATIONS AND IN ADDITION TO VISITS PARIS AND LONDON ALSO INCLUDE VISIT BONN.

ADENAUER STILL MAINTAINS THAT FOUR POWER MEETING IN PARIS WOULD BE BEST SOLUTION.

END OF MESSAGE

Electrostatic reproduction made for preservation purposes by the Eisenhower Library for replacement of a deteriorating manuscript item.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

August 6, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 6, 1959 - 8:40 AM

6

Others present: Mr. Norman Cousins
Major Eisenhower

Mr. Cousins came to report what he had seen and done while in the Soviet Union for a month's trip. He had had priviliges considered rare for American tourists, and made three speeches on sensitive subjects:

a. Why We Feel as We Do - Here he stressed the U.S. complaints regarding the CPA, based principally on the fact that the party is not merely radical; it is the tool of a foreign power. In this connection, he observed that the Soviets will discuss any matters freely, if you talk to them as equals. In some matters, such as segregation, they gave ground. Their whole picture of the U.S. race issue has been based on Little Rock and has neglected the real progress in other places. They responded well to his thesis that Americans don't mind being criticized, so long as the criticism is based on facts.

b. Our Concept of Human Rights, and

c. Pasternak - Why we reacted to the Soviet treatment of this man as we did. Here Mr. Cousins went into Soviet habits in pirating U.S. literary efforts. They have printed over a million copies of American books per year without paying royalties.

Mr. Cousins said he was surprised by what he had seen in the USSR in the light of the profound changes which had occurred there since his visit five years before. He feels that any hope on our part that an uprising will occur in the USSR is unrealistic, particularly in view of the comparative prosperity which the people are experiencing now. Television sets and washing machines are becoming more common, and the people feel they are coming out of their drab existence.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 76-49 #233
By DJH Date 6/12/80

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The President agreed that morale in the USSR seems to be high, and hopes of an uprising would be baseless. He hopes, however, that the government will be forced to bend as people become capable of appreciating a better life, and read such writers as Tom Paine and Rousseau. As Soviet power becomes more diffused, we can gain confidence that they will show some sense. Mr. Cousins agreed, and said the challenge they face will come, not from a closed society, but from an open society which will be freer and stronger. The conflict is no longer ideological, but one of conventional balance of power. The Soviet Union is moving away from Marxism steadily, since to be strong they must be productive, and in order to be productive, they must provide incentives. Marxism is the state religion, but it is not practiced, as Christianity is often not practiced in the U.S. Provision of incentive results in different levels of income, which in turn creates classes of society, a condition abhorred by Marx.

The Soviet Union has its millionaires. Mr. Cousins told the story of a Soviet millionaire who told Mr. Rockefeller that he himself was receiving millions of rubles annually from royalties. On these, he paid 13% income tax. He then asked Mr. Rockefeller what were his problems.

Mr. Cousins visualized the Soviet Union now, not as an iron curtain, but as a red magnet. Russia is now ready to be showcased. Delegations from all over the world are flooding Moscow. The USSR wants world preeminence and feels it can get it only through an open society.

Mr. Cousins had asked some prominent Soviet theorists whether they still believe that war is inherent in the nature of a capitalist society. These theorists informed him that this was one of the profound changes which had occurred in their doctrine, that war is no longer considered inherent. The President pointed out that he described the Soviet system as a national capitalistic system some six months ago and had received such a reaction that he had dropped the matter. However, he feels that modern history shows that people want power diffused. We know the Soviet people do desire peace, but their fate is in the hands of a few who are such hardcore Communists that it is difficult to discuss affairs rationally with them. Khrushchev, in particular, takes the hard line. He has pirated statements of Nixon and used them as his own. The Soviet people want peace, but the President feels they do not know how to go about seeking it. The tactics and antics of Khrushchev are probably designed to keep us all guessing. The President pointed out that he and Secretary Dulles had agreed that evolutionary processes are at work in the Soviet Union, which must eventually change its nature.

The President then asked Mr. Cousins' opinion on how the Soviets can keep a closed society within an open society. Mr. Cousins said that they are trying to do this. While they are striving for a society open to the world, they still want to keep their Communist heirarchy intact. The Soviets were particularly resentful of the resolution passed by the U.S. Congress on "captive nations" because it applied, not only to Poland and Czechoslovakia, which the Soviets feel are open for discussion, but also to Turkistan and the Ukraine. Mr. Cousins went on to say that Khrushchev has reinstituted the Soviet Central Committee, which represents some diffusion of power. Khrushchev wants to be known as "the man who brought peace to the Soviet Union." He wants to be known as a Lincoln, a man of the people. He loves to be loved. The Soviet Union, however, is today looking both ways, East and West. Of the two, the Soviets' biggest challenge comes from the pure Marxists, namely, the ChiComs. Mao is the first pure Marxist theoretician since Lenin; but you find no books of Mao in the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union must find accommodation with the U.S. or China. By an accommodation with the U.S., the Soviet Union gains; by an accommodation with the ChiComs, they lose, since the pure Marxist theory will pull them back from the progress they have made.

The President then asked Mr. Cousins how he accounts for the Soviet attitudes toward Berlin. Mr. Cousins said that he has up to this time been talking in long-term trends, and in direct dealings, the Soviets can still be expected to be highly intransigent. Particularly, they fear a rearmed Germany. If the Soviets may be assured that a nuclear armed Germany will not become a fact, they will try to reach an accommodation with us. This is the "Rubicon" the Soviets face today. The President said that possibly this is right. However, Khrushchev's speech recently in Poland was quite antagonistic. It would be best if we could pull U.S. troops out of Europe. However, if we should do so, who would take their place?

Mr. Cousins' final point was his view of the President's role in history. We have now reached a point where our military capabilities have far outstripped our concepts and our diplomatic procedures. This calls for progress toward a supra-national government without at the same time necessitating surrender. An example of the action the President has taken which has moved us in this direction was his firm stand against our allies, the British and French, in the Suez crisis. He feels the President's efforts moving in this direction would be his major contribution.

John S D Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ DJH 9/7/75

NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

August 11, 1959

8:15 a.m. -- 10:00 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Sen. Dirksen
Sen. Bridges
Sen. Saltonstall
Sen. Kuchel
Sen. Morton

Rep. Halleck
Rep. Arends
Rep. Allen
Rep. Byrnes
Rep. Hoeven

Dr. Saulnier, CEA
Mr. Stans, BoB
  Mr. Sam Hughes
Sec. Flemming, HEW
  Mr. Elliott Richardson
Sec. Anderson, Treasury
  Mr. Julian Baird
Mr. Mason, HHFA
Sec. Mitchell, Labor

Gen. Persons
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Anderson
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Wheeler
Mr. Chesney
Mr. Gruenther
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Morgan
Dr. Paarlberg
Mr. Kendall
Mr. McPhee
Mr. Minnich

SUMMARY

Labor Legislation - It was agreed, after considerable discussion of the situation, that every effort should be made to secure approval for the Landrum-Griffin bill, and failing that, there would be no effort to get a uniform Republican vote on the Committee bill.

Highway Financing - While it is believed that House Democrats will not approve a gasoline tax increase, it is believed possible that the Senate might, by amendment to the House measure, provide for this increase. The Administration efforts will be continued along existing lines.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Interest Rates - Sec. Anderson stressed repeatedly the importance of removing the ceilings on interest on savings bonds and other marketable bonds. It was the concensus that it would not be desirable to attempt to accomplish this action by a rider on some other measure. Efforts will be continued to increase awareness of the importance of this action and Democratic responsibility should action not be forthcoming.

Housing - Every effort will be made to revise the new House bill which in its present form is as objectionable as the bill vetoed by the President. The President particularly stated his opposition to the college classroom provision.

HEW Appropriation - It was indicated that key Republican Representatives hoped the President would approve this bill but would not be greatly disturbed should he disapprove it. Mr. Halleck indicated that it would be almost impossible to sustain a veto.

Miscellaneous - There was brief discussion of the bills on civil rights and mutual security.

* * * * *

Labor Legislation - Mr. Halleck pointed out that the Landrum-Griffin bill should not be characterised as either a pro-management or pro-labor bill since it contained certain elements desired by each group and omitted certain provisions desired by each. He expected a very difficult time in getting it approved. There was some discussion of the position of some Republicans and the effort to win their support.

The President remarked on the vast margin by which his mail reflected support for the Administration position, but he cautioned against placing too much importance on this since his mail on the Khrushchev visit did not at all correspond to what public opinion polls showed the temper of the country to be. The President said he wanted no part of any labor bill that did not show definite improvement -- he wanted a "reform" bill, not a "surrender" bill.

Mr. Arends asked about the possibility of Rep. Powell offering a civil rights amendment and also about the alleged unconstitutionality of one of the provisions of the Landrum-Griffin bill. Mr. Halleck noted that Rep. Powell is presently absent because of illness. It was felt that no question of unconstitutionality existed.

Regarding what Republicans should do if the Committee bill prevails over the Republican substitute, Mr. Halleck stated his personal intent to vote against the Committee bill, and it was the concensus that Republicans must be free to vote their individual views.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Highway Financing - The President noted increasing pressure from the States to keep this construction program going even while pressure continued for avoiding deficit financing generally.

Sec. Anderson reviewed the recent Administration testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee in support of a 1-1/2¢ increase of the gasoline tax or some other tax. He characterized as "tolerable" a suggestion for the 1-1/2¢ addition to the tax for one year to be reduced to 1¢ thereafter. He noted how Rep. Byrnes' proposal for a 1¢ increase for two years was defeated only by a small margin, including two Republicans in opposition to it.

Rep. Byrnes noted the division among Democrats as to issuing bonds. He felt that if the outcome were to be a transfer to the highway fund of certain other existing revenues, it would be easier just to repeal the Byrd amendment since both would involve deficit financing. He felt that many members of the Committee would settle for a 3/4¢ increase but that would not be sufficient to allow any new allocations of funds for 1961.

Mr. Halleck drew an analogy between the gas tax increase and the customary 2¢ per mile toll for use of turnpikes, the latter showing how motorists are agreeable to paying for the convenience of fine roads.

Sen. Dirksen noted that this matter was on Sen. Johnson's "must"list. Sen. Kuchel thought that the Senate might give approval to a 1-1/2¢ increase on a new vote; this could be accomplished by amendment if the House sent a bill to the Senate.

Mr. Merriam reported that at the Governors' Conference there finally developed a full appreciation of the problem and that many Governors indicated privately they would forego opposition to the gasoline tax increase.

It was agreed that the Administration effort would continue for increased revenues.

Interest Rates - Sec. Anderson noted reports that the Democrats seemed to have agreed not to eliminate the ceilings on interest rates for savings bonds and other marketable bonds. He felt there was great misunderstanding of what was involved and he spoke at considerable length on the importance of this matter, feeling it to be more critical than any other single issue. Failure by the Congress to act might lead to the demise of the savings bond program and perhaps cause a loss of confidence among foreign officials. He felt that it would not be adequate merely to specify a slightly higher rate of interest -- removal of the ceiling was the real need.

Sec. Anderson felt that responsibility for failure to act should be pinned

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

clearly and accurately on the opposition, which might suffice to force action.

The President requested Mr. Anderson to supply the language for several brief paragraphs which could be used in speeches to show easily the great significance of this matter.

In response to a question from Mr. Arends, Sec. Anderson stated that Speaker Rayburn had been very cooperative but that was not the case in the Senate since some very important Texans are opposed to the action.

The President thought it might be necessary to institute a letter writing campaign as he had done with regard to the Defense reorganization measure last year.

Sen. Dirksen suggested that the action might be accomplished by tying it to some bill that could not be laid aside. The President saw a risk that the opposition might then tie it to some radical bill they were trying to force him to swallow. Sec. Anderson said that Sen. Byrd was opposed to this procedure and that some question of germaneness might become involved. Sen. Saltonstall also opposed using some other measure as a vehicle.

Rep. Byrnes wondered what strategy should be followed if the Democrats acted only with regard to savings bonds. Sec. Anderson replied indirectly by stressing the responsibility to the public for conducting all fiscal affairs on a sound basis. Mr. Byrnes suggested the President give serious consideration to this matter as the subject for another message to the people, especially since the situation might become serious enough to warrant a special session of Congress. Sec. Anderson said that he would not recommend the calling of a special session, of course, if it promised only endless debate. The President thought that any message could be phrased to cover the possibility -- but not certainty -- of a special session.

Housing - Mr. Stans stated that the new House bill is harder on the 1960 budget than the one the President vetoed, and he called attention to certain "sleepers" such as the requirement on the government to buy all Wherry housing. He thought that on balance the new bill was as objectionable as the original. Mr. Mason stated that the new version made some improvements. He also listed the bad features on which attention must be focused. The President recognized that the Administration could not expect to get everything it wanted. Sen. Dirksen was concerned with the authorization for 37,000 new public housing units; Mr. Mason explained the nature of this and stated his feeling that these would not actually be utilized because of lack of demand. The President directed Mr. Mason to continue the effort to correct the new version.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The President noted particularly the provision for construction of college classrooms, which he opposed. Dr. Flemming agreed that such a program should not be allowed to get on the housing statute books; he noted, however, that the college housing program in the education bill is in accord with the Administration fiscal policy.

Civil Rights - Mr. Halleck believed that it would not be possible to get this bill out of the Rules Committee until near the end of the session, if at all. The President hoped that approval could be had of the very moderate provisions suggested by the Administration, otherwise the Chief Executive would be exposed to such pressures as would make it impossible to maintain a moderate approach.

Mutual Security - Sen. Bridges asked for a memorandum covering the objectionable provisions remaining in the mutual security bill, particularly with regard to the requirement on the Administration for furnishing all information requested. Sen. Saltonstall ascertained that there would be no objection to repeating the language of last year's bill. Mr. Harlow will supply the memorandum requested.

Public Works Appropriation - The President commented that items were being put into this bill which were completely unreasonable and might cause there to be no bill at all this year.

HEW Appropriation - The President called attention to the excessive funds in this appropriation and told the Leaders of reports he had from knowledgeable doctors about over-funding of certain medical research. Sen. Dirksen suggested that the President veto the bill and return it to Congress with the request for re-enactment including a provision giving the President authority to impound any funds that could not be usefully expended.

Rep. Halleck reported the feeling of Rep. Laird and others immediately concerned; they hoped that the President would approve the bill since most of the disputed funds fell within the amounts authorized, even though they exceeded Administration requests. However, they would not be greatly disturbed should the President veto the bill. Mr. Halleck believed it would be extremely difficult to sustain a veto.

Mr. Stans noted how the Senate had made reductions in long range money whereas they had increased short range expenditures, thus increasing the problem rather than easing it.

The President thought that he might handle the matter by asserting that he would on expert advice reserve certain funds. Any allegation

CONFIDENTIAL

of unconstitutionality would, he felt, draw little support in view of widespread feeling against deficit spending.

Dr. Flemming indicated that he would present to the President a proposal for further review of certain projects.

Hawaii - Sen. Dirksen suggested that the Administration invite some of the recently elected officials to the White House shortly after the proclamation is issued on August 21st. The President indicated this would be done.

LAM

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
✓Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

CONFIDENTIAL

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 12/2/77

MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

August 7, 1959
9:00 a.m. -- 11:15 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower - in part

Vice President Nixon

Sec. Herter
Sec. Anderson
Sec. McElroy
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Summerfield
Sec. Seaton
Sec. Benson
Sec. Mueller
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Flemming

Gen. Persons
Mr. Robert Gray
Mr. Gordon Gray
Major Eisenhower
Dr. Paarlberg
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Kendall
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Harr
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

Director Stans, BoB
Gov. Hoegh
Amb. Lodge

Dr. Saulnier, CEA
Sen. Thruston Morton, RNC
Under Sec. Dillon, State
Mr. Dulles, CIA
Mr. McCone, AEC
Mr. Julian Baird, Treasury
Mr. T. Graydon Upton, Treasury
Mr. Phil Schaffnier, Treasury
Mr. Wm. McC. Martin, National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems
Mr. Sam Waugh, Export-Import Bank
Mr. James Riddleberger, ICA
Bertha Adkins, President's Committee on Fund Raising Within the Federal Services
Mr. Elliott Nefflen

(Official pictures of the Cabinet were taken at the beginning of the meeting. A number of the President's staff and several non-Cabinet agency heads figured in some of the photographs.)

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 12/2/77

Federal Fund Raising Procedures - Miss Adkins, Chairman of the President's Committee on Fund Raising within the federal establishment, reported on the recent review of current practices. She stated that the report, which reaffirms the federal policy, had the unanimous support and approval of beneficiary groups, government employee groups, and other interested parties. The report recognized that the envelope system has been subject to some abuse. Consequently, the Committee was recommending that there be no requirement for distributing envelopes with solicitation cards, but that each contributor be informed of his right to maintain the privacy of his action, if he so wished, by making his return in a sealed envelope which he himself would provide.

Sec. Benson ascertained that the employee would continue to receive a memorandum giving information about the drive and also a pledge card with which he could specify beneficiary.

The President approved the recommended action.

INTERNATIONAL ~~Internal~~ Balance of Payments - Sec. Anderson made it clear that no decisions were being sought at this meeting, but that it seemed desirable to keep the Cabinet informed of this very sensitive problem. He thought that study of the problem ought to be continued on a very high level of government until any necessary decisions were made.

Sec. Anderson then reviewed the situation generally, stressing that the dollar gap no longer exists with regard to the industrial countries of Western Europe and that for the underdeveloped countries, it is a capital gap rather than a dollar gap, meaning that British pounds or German marks, etc., will serve equally well as dollars. Mr. Anderson reviewed the situation of foreign holdings of United States dollars in much the same terms as at the Cabinet presentation some months earlier. He stated that the gold outflow had not been large in the first quarter this year but that it had increased somewhat in the second quarter.

Mr. Anderson pointed out that the balance of trade does remain in our favor by a slight margin but that other outgoing payments, such as United States troop support, tourist expenditures, private investment overseas, and utilization of P. L. 480 payments, produce a deficit for us in the balance of payments.

He noted that foreign countries do most of their financing in short term loans, whereas much of our lending is long term.

Sec. Anderson asserted that we have reached the point where it is necessary to re-examine the kinds of things we are doing, including the problems we generate for ourselves. He thought that export increases as large as could reasonably be hoped for would still be insufficient to solve the problem. He felt that our allies must share more and on a longer term in providing capital to underdeveloped

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 12/2/77

countries, and we need to bring about a change in their point of view. Also, it is important that the other free nations of the world liberalize many of their policies toward the United States, such as quotas against American automobiles, high tariffs, etc.

Mr. Upton then presented a series of charts giving the statistical backup for Sec. Anderson's presentation.

Sec. Anderson then summarized three areas of possible action: (1) other countries should eliminate quotas and reduce tariffs on American goods, they should bear a larger share of military costs, and they should have a larger part in helping underdeveloped countries; (2) private business in the United States should be encouraged to develop a new state of mind toward increasing exports of American goods and being competitive with overseas rivals, also the activity of the Export-Import Bank should be increased; (3) the federal government must maintain its will and capacity to control inflation and insure that other countries know this, it should re-examine its military expenditures overseas, and it should make a rigid review of Development Loan Fund activities, including attention to insuring that government loans are utilized in such a way as to increase procurement from the United States; similarly, P. L. 480 sales need to be re-examined. Mr. Anderson noted in passing that the practices of U. S. industries in establishing overseas factories have resulted in some lack of concern with tailoring U. S. production for overseas markets.

Sec. Herter and the President ascertained that the P. L. 480 problem appeared primarily in terms of barter arrangements which sometimes replace purchases from the United States -- often involving a third country in the transaction.

Sec. Anderson then stressed the importance of the September meeting of the International Bank and the International Monetary Fund, when foreign officials will be observing United States policy and statements closely.

Sec. Anderson urged that study of the problem be continued through the mechanism of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Affairs, with other interested officials to be included on an ad hoc basis. The major conclusions and recommendations when necessary would be brought to the President for approval.

The President recalled how the United States had tried to grant funds without attaching strings but that it now seemed desirable to review that policy. Any change that might result, however, need not be a sudden one, hence the State Department should not be overly concerned. The President called attention to Russian practices in this regard.

Mr. Martin was invited to comment and he expressed his concurrence in the importance and validity of Sec. Anderson's remarks. He felt this balance of payments matter had to be considered in all of our

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By DC NLE, Date 12/2/77

domestic and foreign activities.

Dr. Saulnier stated that the Council of Economic Advisors had been working on the problem and is participating in the work of the Committee chaired by Assistant Secretary Kearns of Commerce on the limited problem of exports. Dr. Saulnier believed that it was an overstatement to describe the situation in terms of "we have priced ourselves out of world markets," since that is not the whole story. He too stressed the psychological aspects of the problem. He thought that the steel dispute and outcome was extremely significant since it was painfully evident that we had lost a competitive advantage in this particular industry. A rise in the price of steel because of this dispute would be very disadvantageous in the light of the balance of payments problem.

The President referred to the copies of Chester Bowles' letter that he had sent to interested officials, urging that the steel industry ought to reduce prices $10 per ton. Mr. Saulnier believed that a good argument could be made for this action. The President noted how he was endeavoring to avoid any charges of favoritism in the steel dispute, since he did not feel that he could approach any of the steel leaders, even for the purpose of passing along Chester Bowles' suggestion. The President concluded his remarks by referring to the great inflation that has occurred in recent months as regards defense procurement.

The Vice President's Trip - The President did not remain for this report, but before leaving he invited the rest of the Cabinet to remain. He noted also the television broadcasts which the Vice President would narrate on the coming Sunday.

The Vice President opened his remarks by stressing the importance of keeping them strictly confidential in the light of the delicate international situation, especially since his observations might be construed as official policy or with other implications. He then reported for about an hour on his impressions of Mr. Khrushchev's character, the attitude of the Russian and Polish people, the situation in Poland, etc. He stated that he had informed the President and the Secretary of State in detail on those aspects of his discussion with Mr. Khrushchev which bore upon substantive issues; he did not recount these discussions in the Cabinet.

LAM

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
✓Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Robert Gray
Mr. Minnich

Staff
note
Breakfast
Aug 5
1959

List of Members of the 82nd Club
(Those Members of Congress elected to the Congress in 1950)

Adair, E. Ross, Indiana, Fort Wayne
- Member, Committee on Veterans' Affairs
  - Subcommittee on Administration
  - Subcommittee on Education and Training
- Member, Committee on Foreign Affairs
  - Subcommittee on Africa
  - Subcommittee on Near East

Ayres, William H., Ohio, Akron
- Member, Committee on Veterans' Affairs
  - Subcommittee on Housing and Hospitals
- Member, Committee on Education and Labor
  - Subcommittee on Labor Standards

Baker, Howard H., Tennessee, Huntsville ✓ opposes
- Member, Committee on Ways and Means
  - Subcommittee on Internal Revenue Taxation

Belcher, Page, Oklahoma, Enid
- Member, Committee on Agriculture
  - Subcommittee on Wheat (ranking Republican)
  - Subcommittee on Cotton (ranking Republican)
  - Subcommittee on Foreign Agriculture (ranking Republican)

Berry, E. Y., South Dakota, McLaughlin
- Member, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
  - Subcommittee on Indian Affairs
  - Subcommittee on Territories
  - Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation
  - Subcommittee on Mines and Mining

Betts, Jackson E., Ohio, Findlay
- Member, Committee on Ways and Means
  - Subcommittee on Social Security

Bow, Frank T., Ohio, Canton
- Member, Committee on Appropriations
  - Subcommittee on State, Justice, Judiciary and Related Agencies
  - Subcommittee on Commerce and Related Agencies
  - Subcommittee on Legislative
  - Special Subcommittee for Effectiveness and Enforcement of the Anti-Deficiencies Act

~~Against~~ Lerner "Blackmail"

Bray, William G., Indiana, Martinsville
- Member, Committee on Armed Services
  - Subcommittee on Real Estate
  - Subcommittee on Personnel (Reserve Affairs)
  - Subcommittee on Defense Procurement
  - Special Subcommittee on Amendments to the Uniform Code of Military Justice

Budge, Hamer H., Idaho, Boise
- Member, Committee on Rules

Bush, Alvin R., Pennsylvania, Muncy
- Member, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce
  - Subcommittee on Aeronautics and Transportation

Church, Marguerite S., Illinois, Evanston
- Member, Committee on Foreign Affairs
  - Subcommittee on Far East and Pacific
  - Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy
  - Subcommittee on National Security and Scientific Developments Affecting Foreign Policy

Curtis, Thomas B., Missouri, Webster Groves
- Member, Committee on Ways and Means
  - Subcommittee on Social Security
- Member, Joint Economic Committee (Ranking Republican)
  - Subcommittee on Economic Statistics

McIntire, Clifford G., Maine, Perham

- Member, Committee on Agriculture
  - Subcommittee on Dairy and Poultry
  - Subcommittee on Forests

Meader, George, Michigan, Ann Arbor
- Member, Committee on Judiciary
  - Subcommittee No. 5, Anti-Trust
- Member, Committee on Government Operations
  - Subcommittee on Foreign Operations and Monetary Affairs

Miller, William E., New York, Lockport
- Member, Committee on Judiciary
  - Subcommittee No. 5, Anti-Trust
- Member, Committee on Un-American Activities

Civil right

Public Works

Mumma, Walter M., Pennsylvania, Harrisburg
- Member, Committee on Public Works
  - Subcommittee on Flood Control
  - Subcommittee on Roads

Osmers, Frank C., Jr., New Jersey, Tenafly
- Member, Committee on Armed Services
  - Subcommittee on Real Estate and Property
  - Subcommittee on CIA
- Member, Committee on Science and Astronautics
  - Subcommittee on Manpower and Training

Ostertag, Harold C., New York, Attica ✓
- Member, Committee on Appropriations
  - Subcommittee on Defense
  - Subcommittee on Independent Offices

Schenck, Paul F., Ohio, Dayton
✓
- Member, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce
  - Subcommittee on Health and Safety
- Member, Committee on House Administration
  - Subcommittees - Joint Committee on Libraries
    Joint Committee on Printing

Politics

Springer, William L., Illinois, Champaign-Urbana ✓
- Member, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce
  - Subcommittee on Transportation and Aeronautics
  - Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight
- Member, Committee on District of Columbia
  - Subcommittee No. 2 dealing with Judiciary, Insurance, Public Utilities, etc.
  - Subcommittee No. 4 dealing with education and welfare

Van Pelt, William K., Wisconsin, Fond du Lac
- Member, Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries
  - Subcommittee on Fish and Wildlife
- Member, Committee on Science and Astronautics
  - Subcommittee on International Cooperation and Security

Wharton, J. Ernest, New York, Richmondville
- Member, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
  - Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation
  - Subcommittee on Mines and Mining
  - Subcommittee on Indian Affairs

1959 (2)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
~~1. Memo of~~	~~Conf., DDE, Mcelroy, Twining and others re SAC exercise (2 pgs)~~ 9/10/81 bc	~~8/5/59~~	~~A~~
~~2. Memo of~~ 76-56	~~Conf., DDE, Dillon, Major Eisenhower re DDE trip to Europe~~ 12/15/78	~~8/5/59~~	~~A~~
3. Memo of 76-118, #2	Conf., DDE, Nixon and others re advice on USSR (4 pgs) (portions exempt. - State - 12/23/76; NSC - 5/27/77) portions exempted MR 80-194#9 portions exempted MR 83-48#8	8/5/59	A [redacted]
~~4. Memo of~~ 76-56	~~Conf., DDE, Kistiakowsky, Major Eisenhower re missiles and other military matters~~ 7/29/77-LKS	~~8/4/59~~	~~A~~
5. Memorandum 76-56	to DDE, (no signature) re missiles, nuclear testing, military communications (1 pg) (portions exempted - DOD, 6/8/77, NSC - 10/12/77, State - 11/2/77) portions exempted MR 80-194#10	8/4/59	A
6. Memo of	Conf., DDE, McElroy, Franke, Persons, Major Eisenhower re military appointments, trips and miscellaneous matters (4 pgs)	8/4/59	A
~~7. Memo of~~ 76-57, #4	~~Conf., DDE, Dillon, Murphy, Hagerty, Major Eisenhower re Khrushchev visit~~ 4/18/77-DJH	~~8/1/59~~	~~A~~

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 43
Folder: Staff Notes Aug. 1959 (2)

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR80-195 #3
By DJH Date 9/1/81

August 5, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 5, 1959 - 10:10 AM

Others present: Secretary McElroy
General Twining
Secretary Murphy
General Quesada
Mr. Gordon Gray
Admiral O'Beirne
Colonel S. F. Martin
Major Eisenhower

Mr. Gray introduced this meeting by explaining the essential problem involved in Defense's proposal to conduct Operation SKY HAWK. This problem involves the timing of this exercise in relation to the visit of Khrushchev. The President said that the conducting of such an exercise while Khrushchev is here might be beneficial. He would not see any reason why publicity would be necessary. Mr. McElroy pointed out quickly, however, that this exercise would involve the grounding of civil aircraft for six hours, and, therefore, could not be kept secret.

Admiral O'Beirne then conducted the briefing which is attached hereto.

The President said he did not want this exercise to be conducted while Khrushchev is here, primarily because the exercise will inevitably be publicized. In the event of any error, such as an aircraft accident, this fact would be flagged for Khrushchev.

Mr. Quesada expressed the complete concurrence of FAA in this exercise, while pointing out that foreign aircraft will have to be forbidden from landing as well as domestic aircraft. This problem can be handled, provided there is sufficient warning given. From his viewpoint, the more the warning the better.

The President said he preferred to conduct this exercise after Khrushchev left. When informed that SAC would find this inconvenient, the President said he thought that SAC should be flexible enough to be able to move this exercise a few days. On the basis that September 15th is the firm date for the Khrushchev arrival in the U.S., the President said he wanted this exercise to be run during the first week of October. In deference

~~TOP SECRET~~

to Mr. McElroy's point that the defense effort will be degraded temporarily by the conduct of this exercise, he agreed that the preliminary announcement should be made about a month before it is run. The announcement of the specific time should be made one week in advance.

John S D Eisenhower
John S. D. Eisenhower

~~SECRET~~

August 5, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 5, 1959 - 9:45 AM

Others present: Secretary Dillon
Major Eisenhower

The President opened by referring to the message he had just received from Secretary Herter suggesting August 27th as the time to visit Paris. He said this had been overtaken since he has now offered to go to London first and to arrive in Paris on September 1st. Mr. Dillon showed the President the letter from de Gaulle, which the President read and then said that Houghton feels it best to go to Paris first. If the President goes to the UK before Paris, this will take the "bloom off the rose" of the trip. Furthermore, if the President goes to Paris on August 27th, de Gaulle will then have an excuse to avoid the London meeting since he is committed to go to Algeria. Mr. Dillon saw no real objection to the alternate scheme of going to Prestwick, Balmoral, London and Paris in that order, but suggested that while in Paris the President receive Spaak and Luns since they represent the NATO Council. He mentioned efforts to get Prime Minister Segni of Italy into the act somehow for his own prestige. Mr. Dillon and the President noted, however, that Segni is scheduled to arrive in the U.S. for a visit on September 30th.

The President said it is not completely necessary for him to go to Balmoral except if the British people would like him to pay his call on the Queen. He is most anxious, however, to have a day in London to visit with his old war cronies. He would like to be somewhat leisurely rather than too austere in his timing. Accordingly, the President suggested wording along the following lines to de Gaulle:

"I will be ready to alter my plans so as to meet you first in London, taking the opportunity to pay a courtesy call on the Queen, and to discuss mutual problems with Macmillan and later Adenauer, if he can come for this purpose. Hence, I would reach Paris on the morning of September 2nd, in accordance with your desires, meet with you, see my NATO friends, and depart the evening of the 3rd.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 76-56 #1
By J. W. Date 12-18-78

~~SECRET~~

If on the other hand you desire to postpone your Algerian trip so that I could arrive on August 27th, this would also be satisfactory. I will not confirm my other commitments until I hear from you."

The President felt that by this means he could give de Gaulle a choice. Mr. Dillon pointed up one of the advantages to going to Paris first is that the discussion with de Gaulle will be the most difficult. Therefore, the most strenuous part of the trip would be over first. The President agreed with the exception that Macmillan's efforts to commit him to a Summit Meeting regardless of all other eventualities will constitute somewhat of a problem.

* * *

Mr. Dillon then showed the President a telegram concerning an appointment (CAHTO 195) for Ambassador Folger, resigning from his post in Brussels, to see the President on his return. The President said that he thought this was all right. After some discussion, Mr. Dillon said he would coordinate closely with Mr. Kendall on this subject.

* * *

Mr. Dillon then brought up the matter of a visit to the King Ranch by Khrushchev. Mr. Dillon felt that since this ranch is such an unusually large enterprise, such a visit would give Khrushchev false ideas. The President mentioned a suggestion by a member of Congress that Khrushchev visit the farming area around Waco, Texas, rather than the King Ranch. He also mentioned a request on the part of Senator Kefauver to take Khrushchev to see TVA. (In this connection, the President had answered that the State Department would take it upon themselves to remind Khrushchev of the TVA's existence, but State Department would have to set the itinerary elsewhere.) The President expressed favor, of the idea proposed by Senator Case of South Dakota to visit Yankton. This town, by some poll, has been designated as the "typical" American city. The President felt this might be worth a try. Mr. Dillon suggested that Austin, Texas, might be a good place to visit. This had been suggested by Secretary Anderson on the basis that Austin is the capital and would therefore cause no jealousy on the part of other communities. Austin also has a very fine university which Khrushchev could visit. This sounded all right to the President. He agreed that a visit to King Ranch would be undesirable.

John SD Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower

SECRET

August 5, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 5, 1959 -- 4:45 PM

Others present: Vice President Nixon
Secretary Dillon
Dr. Milton Eisenhower
General Persons
Mr. Hagerty
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Kendall
Mr. Stephens
Major Eisenhower

The Vice President opened by offering advice for the President's forthcoming trip. He warned of the Russian policy of trying to physically wear out all visitors. He advised against going to Siberia, since facilities there are not sufficient to handle the press corps. Two or three days is enough in Moscow, and the President should get ouf of the city where the reception is warmer. The Vice President favors Leningrad and Kiev. He mentioned the great impact of the President's announcement of the exchange of visits, and the salutary effect of this announcement on his own trip. He feels that a delay in the President's plans will be good politically, since it will keep Khrushchev on good behavior for the interim.

The President said he plans to visit the Soviet Union for a short time only, since these trips are now becoming commonplace. He fears that the opportunity to learn much would be remote. He favors going to Kiev, Murmansk, Stalingrad or Kuybyshev. He said he may delay his trip almost to winter.

The Vice President went on to describe Khrushchev as a man with a closed mind, who will not be impressed with what he sees in America. The only approach which will be useful will be to give him a subtle feeling of the power and the will of America. He looks at everything through

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 83-480 #8
BY mmt DATE 10/22/84

SECRET

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC 1.3 (a)(5)
NSC letter 8/1/84
NLE DATE 10/22/84

Communist glasses and believes what he says. Dr. Eisenhower said he thought the speech at Dnepropetrovsk was the softest, in which Khrushchev admitted the Soviet Union could be destroyed in a general war. He has a quick mind, and is good at polemics. He has a primitive approach, and is ignorant of everything outside the Soviet Bloc, although he does not recognize his ignorance. During the 6-1/2 hour luncheon, he repeated a determination that the wartime occupation as such of Berlin should be terminated. He recognizes the need to maintain Western dominance in West Berlin and might even place the corridors under West Germany. He is doggedly determined that East Berlin should stay in the Communist camp.

The Vice President said the only long-range answer to the Russian problem is a gradual opening of the door through contacts. People are hungry for news of the outside world. For example, the Vice President's own listening audience in Moscow was tremendous. Eight out of ten people in Moscow saw his speech by community use of television receivers. This speech he had, incidentally, made mild in order to permit future repetition. The President said that when he had the space, the invitation to accept 10,000 students from the USSR would have been the best idea in a long time. He asked Mr. Hagerty to check with our network heads, such as Sarnoff and Paley, to see if they would back him if he were to make a deal with Khrushchev. This deal would allow exchanges of one-half hour programs, in which each side, using its own interpreter, would broadcast to the other. These one-half hour programs might be shown in each country once a month (by use of film), on one TV and one radio network at a time. The Vice President advised giving Khrushchev maximum coverage to set the stage for insisting on reciprocity.

The discussion then turned to the forthcoming presentation which the Vice President would make to the nation on TV. It will be conducted early next week and will consist of a commentary on pictures taken by the press on the trip. The Vice President does not wish to get into issues and feels the trip has already been covered well. He plans no press conference.

The Vice President then said the most significant thing of the whole trip was the attitude of the people in Warsaw. Whereas the Soviet people were friendly, those in Warsaw were downright emotional. This, the Vice President feels, is the true Achilles Heel of the Soviet system. He said Warsaw has rebuilt amazingly. (He told a story of how he himself had reprimanded a guard who had been browbeating a friendly crowd in Sverdlovsk.) In contrast to Warsaw, the Soviet Union is oppressive and depressing. Dr. Eisenhower added that in spite of this atmosphere, he had been told that things have improved considerably in the Soviet Union. He went on to describe Gomulka as proud and tough, a match for Khrushchev. Gomulka prizes his independence and will not be pushed around by Khrushchev. The Vice President described Gomulka's distress over our press versions of aid to Poland. When we say that we are giving aid for the sole purpose of splitting Poland from their ally Russia, this forces Gomulka to take steps to deny this allegation. The President agreed that Gomulka may have a point.

[redacted]

In response to the President's question, the Vice President said he had asked by letter about the missing personnel on the C-130 crash of last September.

The President asked if any members of the party had returned to the exhibition on their second stop in Moscow. Dr. Eisenhower had, and found that about 65,000 people per day were going through. The dust problem had been solved by the laying of a blacktop surface. Some discussion followed on the Governors' comments on the exhibition. Governor Collins had said the exhibition failed to show a cross section of the U.S. All agreed that such would be impossible. Mr. Dillon said that the view of Governor Collins was not shared by all the others. Dr. Eisenhower said he thought the exhibition was good, but was a little neglectful of agriculture, religion and education. The cyclorama and the seven-screen exhibit showing our daily life were his favorites.

The President said the Governors had complained that we stress nail polish and cosmetics too much. The Vice President disagreed, saying the Governors must realize the drabness of life in the Soviet Union. Dr. Eisenhower said the result of the first day's voting, in which we had utilized a voting machine as part of the exhibit, indicated 340 thought the exhibition excellent, 300 thought it good, 300 thought it fair, and very few thought it poor.

The Vice President then went back to the personality of Khrushchev and described his penchant for lighthearted needling, even in making toasts. In contrast, however, he never raised his voice for 6-1/2 hours at his luncheon. He did, however, speak in deadly earnest. The ladies were ignored. The President said he himself would not engage in public debate; rather, he would go on TV before Khrushchev leaves, if Khrushchev, by objectionable statements, makes this necessary.

The conversation then turned to the procedures for handling Khrushchev's visit. The Vice President said normal handling for distinguished visitors will not work when Khrushchev visits the U.S. Khrushchev will have a great entourage. His trip should be managed by someone experienced in running political campaigns. Khrushchev had complained that Mikoyan and Kozlov had spent too much time with industrialists. The President said we should keep him away from the sponsorship of the Henry Fords, even if it may be necessary for the Federal Government to pay the expenses of the entire trip.

The Vice President recommended, in view of the risk inherent in sending Khrushchev to New York, that he come to Washington as a first stop, landing at either Friendship or National Airport. The President said it had been suggested that Abilene be one of the stops of Khrushchev's trip so that he can see where the President actually worked. In this case he could land at Smoky Hill Air Base, and use a helicopter to view the farms of the region on the way. The President noted this trip would be just before the corn harvest. He also mentioned the possibility of Khrushchev's visiting Yankton, South Dakota, which has been called the typical American town, and has the advantage of a mayor anxious to show it off. If such were done, it probably would take the place of Abilene. The Vice President thought it would be worthwhile for Khrushchev to see these farm areas and to see labor leaders, such as Walter Reuther. He also suggested a trip to Los Angeles in order to give Khrushchev a chance to fly over in a helicopter and to see vast numbers of houses such as portrayed in the Moscow exhibit. The Vice President placed emphasis on factories and power. The President mentioned Levittown, Pennsylvania, which is built strictly for the workers.

The President then asked Mr. Dillon how he planned to organize Khrushchev's trip. He realized that Mr. Murphy would be overseeing this visit from the political side, but is uncertain as to who would run the logistics. He had in mind particularly advance men such as ran his 1952 Presidential campaign. He thought that Dr. Eisenhower might be useful as a guide. Mr. Dillon said he is aware of no one in State who is capable of running a big show. Mr. Stephens said he can call on any one of five men at any time. General Persons mentioned Len Hall.

Dr. Eisenhower then recommended that Camp David be utilized on the Khrushchev visit. He said that someone had already mentioned Camp David to Khrushchev, and he likes the idea. Dr. Eisenhower called attention to Khrushchev's penchant for his own dasha. The Vice President backed up Dr. Eisenhower on the idea of Camp David. He warned that the President must figure on one discussion spanning a full day, at least three hours in the morning and three hours in the evening. He recommended maximum discussion with Khrushchev on the part of the other people prior to his discussion with the President, in order to ferret out his main points in advance. He reiterated his warning that Khrushchev would try to wear anyone down who talks to him. As to social matters, the Vice President recommended stag events in business suits since Khrushchev, by principle, eschews tuxedoes. The women are accustomed to being entertained separately.

Dr. Eisenhower noted the museums, the university and the comic opera which he had seen in Moscow. He recommended consideration of an exhibit in the U.S. based on the Moscow permanent exhibit of all the republics of the USSR. He recommended that the President see this site when he visits Moscow.

The President said that in Washington, Khrushchev might be shown a few sites, such as the Lincoln Memorial, and on the first evening, be given a stag dinner. He could be taken to Camp David in a helicopter and shown housing areas on Route 240. Apparently he will have to see our fleets of automobiles in order to believe them. The Vice President said to expect Kozlov and Mikoyan to accompany Khrushchev. He uses them to spell him in long debates. He recommends Akalovski as U.S. interpreter.

The President instructed that Mr. Murphy put together a group to plan this trip. It should be worked out in great detail, recognizing that the U.S. Government may have to pay for the entire thing. He considers this unlikely, however, since many mayors and governors have invited Khrushchev to visit them. The Vice President recommended keeping the schedule light and warned that Khrushchev is rarely bound by the schedule. He felt it would be improper to act himself as host since he had not done so with any other head of State. He reiterated his recommendation to give Khrushchev the greatest exposure possible and said it would hurt him in the long run. He observed that the Russians often attack in our long suits and make issues of subjects damaging to themselves, such as the captive nations.

Dr. Eisenhower recommended that the President see Khrushchev at the end of his trip. This will serve to keep him on good behavior while he is traveling through the country.

The President inquired as to the security in Moscow. The Vice President said [redacted]

The Vice President finished his presentation by making two points:

1. It will save the President time and energy if he will avoid Khrushchev's efforts to philosophize, to discuss military strength, and to compare economic systems. If the President sticks to business, Khrushchev will, in the long run, like it.

2. As to Khrushchev's health, he is not a sick man. He has been driving himself unmercifully, and when in Poland, "ran out of gas." He lacks the stamina he once had, and for this reason, may desire to get down to cases while discussing issues with the President.

The President concluded by requesting the Vice President to report to the Cabinet on his trip.

John S. D. Eisenhower

August 4, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 4, 1959 - 11:00 AM

Others present: Dr. Kistiakowsky
Major Eisenhower

The President opened by asking Dr. Kistiakowsky if he had seen the memorandum from Secretary Gates to General Goodpaster, dated July 27th, on the subject of military department contracts for space activities. The President is primarily afraid of the development of "squatters' rights" by the individual services. He has asked Mr. McElroy to take a look at this subject, and also told Mr. McElroy that if Dr. York is not available to advise him, he should contact Dr. Kistiakowsky. He said that even $500,000 is a lot of money. Dr. Kistiakowsky agreed, and said that the situation is not quite so bad as it looks, since the total funds allowed would be some $3.5 million, of which $2.5 million would go to "systems planning" and only $1.0 million in new research. He mentioned that he received a memorandum from General Goodpaster on this subject and was putting together his own comments on the individual programs for submission to the President.

* * *

Dr. Kistiakowsky then gave his briefing, which is appended hereto.

The President had the following comments to make with regard to this briefing:

a. He approved the idea of a single global military communications system, as recommended by Dr. Baker. He took note of Dr. Kistiakowsky's statement that close coordination with Dr. York will suffice to convince the Secretary of Defense of the necessity to develop only one new ambitious system of this type.

b. With regard to ICBM bases, the President agreed with Dr. Kistiakowsky that it is possible that our philosophy of high reliability

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
Authority NLE 76-56, #2
By NLE Date 8/1/77

of missiles is not right. He felt it would perhaps be better to produce cheaper missiles and cheaper dispersed and hidden bases with a much lower level of reliability then we now demand. Conceivably, one group could handle one missile; and each missile could have its target predetermined. In this connection, Dr. Kistiakowsky pointed out that the inspection conducted by General Betts will probably not save much money on the ATLAS and TITAN programs since the 15 squadrons of these are already programmed for long lead-time items. He feels, however, that his inspection of MINUTEMAN would save a lot of gold plating in that vast program. If the MINUTEMAN becomes as complicated as the ATLAS and TITAN systems, its value is lost.

c. With regard to test talks at Geneva, the President recognized that our problems are getting more complex all the time.

d. As a general comment, the President cautioned against a situation whereby we tend to take the sum total of everybody's optimum requirements and thereby break ourselves. He hopes that the studies on targeting which are being conducted will be helpful in this regard. He also expressed satisfaction at Dr. Kistiakowsky's ferreting out of these trouble areas.

John SD Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower

~~SECRET~~

Copy

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 4, 1959

MR. PRESIDENT:

With your permission I will report to you on three subjects: the progress in global military communications; the problem of ICBM bases; and the problem of nuclear test suspension negotiations.

I.

As you know, the three Services are involved in planning global communications systems of a most advanced nature which are not closely coordinated. A panel, headed by Dr. W. O. Baker of your Science Advisory Committee, has been looking into the problems of present and future military communications and especially into the CRITICOMM System. The main emphasis of its findings is that a great deal of improvement is possible with the present type of communications, by making limited technical changes and additions, and simultaneously aiming toward maximum possible sharing of the facilities by the Services. The Director of Defense Research and Engineering and the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Supply and Logistics also have been emphasizing the advantages which may result from the improvements in present facilities over focusing of attention on the as yet unproven future developments. Due to these efforts, there has been a gratifying improvement in the handling of critical messages. For instance, the median-average-time for handling such messages is down to 13 minutes this June as contrasted with 52 minutes from June to December 1958. [redacted] It appears, Mr. President, that the concerted efforts to make the best possible use of the present facilities are bearing fruit and further improvements are definitely to be hoped for.

II.

In response to Dr. Killian's memorandum of last winter concerning the cost and complexity of missile bases, the Office of the Secretary of Defense undertook a study of this problem, and General Betts, who conducted the inquiry, just told me informally about his findings. In essence they are these:

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 80-194 #10
By DJH Date 12/14/81

~~SECRET~~

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b) - (e)
DOD 4/23/80, NSC 9/16/81
NLE Date 12/14/81

The complexity of earliest missile bases will be almost beyond imagination. An example is that under the floor of the Command Post at the Vandenberg Air Force Base, controlling only three Atlas missiles, there are 30,000 relays. The Air Force, however, has made earnest efforts to reduce the complexity in the design of later squadrons, while at the same time improving dispersion and hardening. The result is that the fully dispersed and hardened squadrons are expected to cost less than the early installations. The high cost and complexity of the early installations must be largely blamed on lack of experience and the speeded up program, which allowed little time for testing of base designs.

Even in the later installations, there appears to remain some gold-plating. Starting now, changes could be profitably made only in Atlas squadrons after the 8th, and in Titan squadrons after the 6th, since the detailed base designs are already too advanced on the others. The OSD has now directed inquiries to the Air Force as to why certain items couldn't be eliminated or simplified in the late squadrons, but these are not the major items.

The complexity of the ground installations is very largely due to a high degree of automation. This, in turn, is an unavoidable consequence of the requirement to have a 15 minute response time. Unfortunately, nothing much in the way of simplicity is gained by changing from 15 to, say, 20-25 minutes. To simplify base design drastically one needs to go to manual operations, and that probably means 1 to 2 hours response time.

The fully dispersed and hardened squadrons of 9 missiles each are expected to cost in the neighborhood of $130 million each. The costs may be higher, however, because the estimates of the cost of hook-up and check-out of ground equipment have been rising from 5 to 15 million dollars per squadron and some people are pessimistic enough to think that they may actually turn out to be some $30 millions. This part of the program may become the time-controlling factor for achieving operational ICBM force, as it is for Thors in England, because of shortage of competent engineers to do the job.

III.

Since July 23, when Mr. Dillon presented to you a plan for changing the objectives of our Geneva negotiations on nuclear test suspension, I have been trying to analyze the technical aspects of the plan and have discussed the matter with selected members of your Science Advisory Committee, including Dr. Killian.

Recently I presented my considerations to Mr. Dillon and with his knowledge would like to present them now to you. Mr. Dillon wished me to tell you that because of the British reaction to his message and the coming end of the Foreign Ministers Conference, the urgency of talking to Gromyko has been reduced.

As you recall, Mr. President, the plan presented by Mr. Dillon involves approaching Gromyko with the proposal that a treaty be negotiated for the cessation of atmospheric and outer space nuclear tests, with a complete Geneva monitoring system, except for on-site inspections. There is to be also a joint test program to study seismic monitoring, including tests in big holes. Pending the outcome of such study, the parties to the treaty retain freedom of weapons development by means of underground nuclear tests.

A point to note is that purely theoretical considerations about tests in outer space and underground indicate that in both instances evasion could be achieved by the use of elaborate and costly procedures. The plan which proposes a monitored ban on space tests but postpones a ban on underground tests is therefore technically not self-consistent. The plan calls for a billion dollar monitoring organization, which could not be technically justified for monitoring atmospheric tests, and which provides no complete protection against outer space tests. Moreover, it does not prevent weapons development because of uncontrolled underground tests.

The proposal to undertake jointly with the Soviets the study of seismic monitoring and of means to control evasion involving shots in big holes suffers from another technical weakness. It is impossible to predict how long the investigation will take. Intuitively it seems probable that a sort of a race will develop between improved means of detection and of evasion, and so the operation may drag on for years without conclusive results.

One alternative to the State Department plan is to propose cessation of atmospheric tests, but of no others. Since this measure would involve virtually no aspects of arms limitation, and the monitoring of atmospheric tests can be done from outside USSR, technical arguments for a monitoring organization inside USSR would be weak. We might thus lose the advantages of an organization within the USSR and of a beginning toward arms limitation measures.

Another alternative might be to continue with negotiations for a treaty based on the original Geneva monitoring system, insisting on a sufficiently large on-site inspection quota that an adequate deterrent against invasion by underground tests would result, except by the use of the big holes.

Judging by the past Soviet reaction, they are not likely to accept a hundred or so on-site inspections, and hence the result of such a move might be a suspension of negotiations due to their unwillingness to accept reasonably effective monitoring.

However, they might accept. The question as to whether a treaty which may then result would safeguard our security, cannot be answered on a technical basis., although some technical factors have an important bearing on the over-all conclusion.

The treaty would define a monitoring system which would be admittedly not fully effective. Evasion with up to megaton weapons, but at extremely high cost, would be theoretically possible in outer space. For somewhat smaller weapons, and at somewhat lower but still rather high cost, the evasion would also be theoretically possible underground by using large holes. Both techniques would require major development programs on the part of the Soviets to make them practical and detection proof. The underground technique with its large earth-works would be very sensitive to our presently planned advanced reconnaissance systems.

The technical requirements and uncertainties of clandestine testing underground and in outer space, together with the attendant risk of disclosure by the diverse intelligence sources available to the United States, could constitute an adequate deterrent to USSR evasion -- particularly if the Soviets conclude that the technical gains possible through continued testing under these conditions are limited. Whether this adds up to an adequate safeguard for us is consequently not a technical question.

These, Mr. President, are the considerations involved, which I thought might be useful to you if the result of the impending discussions with the British is a change in our tactics at the Geneva negotiations.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 4, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. WHITMAN

11:30 a.m. - 11:34 a.m. Monday, August 3, 1959

I accompanied Congressman Frank Osmers, Mr. Frederick W. Schmidt, and Mr. Ralph L. Nagler (Congressman Osmers' Executive Secretary) in to see the President.

Mr. Schmidt presented to the President a beautifully bound copy of a tribute to Secretary Dulles. The President expressed his deep appreciation and thanked him sincerely.

Mr. Schmidt then asked the President if he thought it would be proper to give to Mrs. Dulles a duplicate of the book. The President said he thought it would be an excellent idea, and I told the Congressman that if he would obtain it from Mr. Schmidt I would see that it was properly presented to Mrs. Dulles.

Abbie Rowe took pictures.

J.Z.A.

Jack Z. Anderson

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 6 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 3, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR

MRS. WHITMAN

As requested by the President, the Ellender letter was cleared by Persons and a call to Halleck was made by Harlow. The letter, with carbons, was given to Hopkins for sending. He has the file. Benson is receiving a copy. I am calling him.

No release of the letter is to be made, at least for the present.

Attached is material relating to this matter, given to me by the President, for the files.

Thanks for your help and patience.

Don Paarlberg

Don Paarlberg

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL July 24, 1959

TO: The President

FROM: The Secretary of Agriculture

RE: Wheat Legislation

It is now obvious there is only a very remote possibility of corrective agricultural legislation at this congressional session. Even if corrective wheat legislation were passed now, it would likely be too late to affect the 1960 crop.

My testimony a couple of weeks ago before the House Agricultural Committee again made clear how urgent it is that the Congress face up to the basic problem of stemming the ever mounting agricultural surpluses by taking the steps recommended by this Administration. You, as President, have eight times, in one way or another, pointed out to the Congress the need to take steps to meet the agricultural issue, but the Congress has consistently refused to do so.

It is becoming increasingly apparent that even the proponents of the obsolete laws that have helped create the problem are now seeing the ruinous results; but either they cannot, or do not wish to, accept the responsibility of changing direction.

It is essential that the public direct its displeasure at those responsible for the situation we are now in and for the further build-up of surpluses that is ahead.

The development of mass communication and understanding is a slow and difficult process. While many individuals and groups have become increasingly aware of the danger this mounting surplus presents to our free agriculture and indeed to our economy, it is only recently that the threat has been widely recognized.

The responsibility belongs to both political parties. However, both Houses of this Congress are under the control of the Democratic Party by very wide margins. Therefore the failure to act must, in all fairness, be placed where it belongs on the Democratic leadership. But to convey this fact to the people in such a way that it will be fully understood by them calls for unusual measures. I therefore suggest the following procedure:

I. The President should again, for the ninth time, bring this matter to the attention of the leadership of the Congress. I would suggest that a letter be sent to Senator Lyndon Johnson, Majority Leader of the Senate, and Mr. Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House, in which you again reiterate our position and restate Administration recommendations.

II. If the Congress fails to respond, immediately after the adjournment you should make a televised address to the Nation reporting in effect on the failures of the Democratic controlled Congress to courageously meet and take action on pressing problems.

III. A convincing and clear statement of the facts, of the needs and of the proposed solution, will place the Democratic Congress in the unenviable position of taking one of two courses:

   A. Pass a bill that is obviously unworkable and unacceptable and face a second veto.

   B. Face up to the issue and do what the President requests, to his political advantage and not to theirs.

This strategy also has the following advantage:

   A. It places this Administration squarely in the position of wanting to face an issue and making the facing of the agricultural issue a major factor in the coming campaign.

B. It would make it difficult for the Democratic candidate, whoever he may be, to dodge the responsibility of his party on this issue.

C. It would make it difficult for the Republican nominee, whoever he may be, to equivocate on the agricultural policy espoused by you and your Administration.

I am convinced that only by measures along these lines can the political responsibility in agriculture be laid squarely on those who are responsible for the mess we are in and are facing.

I am fearful that failure to take such extreme measures will "fuzz" the issue in the public mind to the extent that, in the coming campaign, demagogues will point to the ever mounting surpluses and lay the blame for them at the door of this Administration.

The fact is, of course, that the President, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Republican Party in the main, have tried heroically to take constructive steps to handle the farm problem. Although much progress has been made, compromises forced by political power of the opposition, plus technical advances in agriculture, have been a bar to full success.

These facts can, and should, be vividly impressed upon the public mind.

~~TOP SECRET~~

August 1, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
August 1, 1959 - 4:20 PM (At Gettysburg farm)

Others present: Secretary Dillon
Under Secretary Murphy
Mr. Hagerty
Major Eisenhower

The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the announcement and some of the details of the visit of Khrushchev to the U.S. in September. Mr. Murphy pointed out some of the intricacies of this announcement, which include the avoidance of a crisis atmosphere and the Soviet hope that the language in the U.S. and Soviet announcements could be nearly identical. One matter of wording is the Soviet desire to designate this visit as "official." The President agreed to this wording, provided the conversations are described as "informal." The President stressed the importance of some progress in Geneva to insure a good reception for Khrushchev when he arrives. As to the exact timing, Mr. Murphy pointed out that Menshikov had mentioned the date of 8 September. This, however, is Menshikov's idea, not Khrushchev's. Mr. Hagerty pointed out the disadvantage of having this visit coincide with the last week of the current Congressional session. The President agreed and asked that Menshikov be informed that a date later than 8 September would insure that he himself had more time to talk. The last week of Congress, which appears to be the week following Labor Day, will find the President busy with legislative duties. Mr. Dillon said that the indications are that Congress will cooperate in trying to complete its session before Khrushchev's visit.

Mr. Hagerty then pointed out the delicacy of the announcement in the way in which it is done. He pointed up the conflict of viewpoint between Cardinal Cushing and Senator Kennedy with regard to the merits of this invitation. He felt that the reasons for issuing this invitation must be pointed out by the President himself. The President agreed, and outlined his sequence of thoughts for his statement, agreeing to hold a press conference at 10:30 AM on Monday, 3 August, to be filmed and taped.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 76-57, Document #4
By MBA/DTH Date 4/15/77

~~TOP SECRET~~

The President then addressed the subject of the notification of Congress. This must be accomplished in such a way as to be absolutely certain to hold leaks to a minimum. He directed that Senators Johnson, Dirksen, Bridges, Mansfield and Wiley, and Congressmen Rayburn, Halleck and McCormack be notified on Monday morning shortly before the press conference.

Mr. Murphy then brought up the subject of activities during the visit. He anticipated a requirement for some luncheons and dinners. After some discussion, the President indicated that he would favor having part of the meetings at Camp David because of its seclusion and quiet atmosphere. He expressed concern over the problem of security for Khrushchev as he travels around the country. He agreed it would probably be necessary for him to personally meet Khrushchev, possibly at Friendship Airport, and expressed a preference for accompanying him to the White House immediately by helicopter.

* * *

Mr. Dillon then brought up the question of the Western Summit meeting. The President said he would like to go to Paris on 25 August to see de Gaulle and drop in to see Macmillan on the way back. He would like to have Adenauer come to London at the time when he saw Macmillan. This stopover he anticipates as the result of de Gaulle's negative attitude on a complete Western Summit. After some discussion, it was decided to propose the date of 27 August, which is the 15th anniversary of the President's entering Paris and meeting with de Gaulle after the liberation. He directed that messages be sent to de Gaulle, Macmillan, and Adenauer outlining the reasons for extending this invitation to Khrushchev and advancing his proposals for get-togethers preceding the Khrushchev visit.

John S D Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower

August 1959

THE PRESIDENT's APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1959

GETTYSBURG, PA.

7:56 am	The President, Mr. George Allen, and General Howard McC. Snyder departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.
8:04 am	Arrived at the Club.
8:17 - 10:19 am	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen.
10:22 am	Departed the Gettysburg Country Club and motored to Mr. Allen's residence where Mr. Allen got off, and the President continued on to his Farm.
	(From 1:30 - 2:15 pm a group of 42 Montgomery County 4-H Club members made a tour of the Farm).
2:25 - 11:17 pm	Mr. James Lemon was guest at the Farm.
4:20 - 5:20 pm	Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Robert Murphy Hon. James Hagerty

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, AUGUST 2, 1959

GETTYSBURG, PA.

General and Mrs. Alfred M. Gruenther were guests at the Farm.

2:58 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Farm and motored to the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

4:50 pm Arrived at the White House.

1-16-602.111

U.S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman	August 3, 1959

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, July 31 - Aug. 2, 1959

Friday, July 31, 1959

10:38 a.m.	The First Lady, accompanied by Miss Rose Woods, departed the White House via automobile driven by Sgt. Leonard Dry with SA Burke riding in the front seat, arriving at Gettysburg farm at 12:20 p.m. SA Greer drove follow-up car No. 125.
2:40 p.m.	The President, accompanied by Captain Aurand, Sgt. John Moaney, CWO Elder, SAIC Rowley, and SA Flohr departed the South grounds, White House, via U.S. Army helicopter en route to and arriving at the President's farm, Gettysburg, at 3:27 p.m.
	ATSAIC Boring, SAs Stringfield, Short, Kelly, Johns, Payne, Holtzhauer, General Snyder and Captain Marsh departed the White House grounds in the chase helicopter.
2:45 p.m.	David and Barbara Ann Eisenhower entered main gate of farm.
3:35 p.m.	General Snyder and Captain Marsh departed farm.
4:10 p.m.	David and Barbara Ann Eisenhower departed farm.
4:35 p.m.	David and Barbara Ann Eisenhower entered main gate of farm.
4:45 p.m.	Mr. George Allen entered main gate of farm.
4:50 p.m.	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the farm in White House car No. 100 with SA Flohr driving and SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club, arriving there at 4:59 p.m.
	ATSAIC Roberts, SAs Mampel, Bales and Bates worked the follow-up car No. 902-X with Officer Kinney driving.
	The President and Mr. Allen teed off at 5:09 p.m. and completed 18 holes of golf at 7:00 p.m.
	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Gettysburg Country Club at 7:02 p.m. in White House car No. 100 with SA Flohr driving and SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and motored to the President's farm, arriving there at 7:10 p.m.

Doctor Snyder drove to the Gettysburg Country Club in a separate vehicle and accompanied the Presidential twosome around the golf course, returning to the farm in the Presidential motorcade.

4:58 p.m. Mrs. John Eisenhower and Susan entered main gate of farm.

6:10 p.m. David Eisenhower departed farm.

6:25 p.m. David Eisenhower entered main gate of farm.

6:47 p.m. Mrs. John Eisenhower and Susan departed farm.

7:10 p.m. David and Barbara Ann Eisenhower departed farm.

7:21 p.m. Mrs. George Allen entered back gate of farm.

8:30 p.m. General Snyder departed farm.

8:31 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. George Allen departed farm.

No further activity this date.

Saturday, August 1, 1959

7:36 a.m. Mr. George Allen entered rear gate of farm.
General Snyder and Sgt. Cliff entered main gate of farm.

7:56 a.m. The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen and General Snyder, departed the farm for the Gettysburg Country Club, arriving at 8:04 a.m. The President and Mr. George Allen teed off at 8:17 a.m. and completed 18 holes of golf at 10:19 a.m.

The President, Mr. George Allen, and General Snyder departed the golf course at 10:22 a.m. and motored to the home of Mr. George Allen where Mr. Allen was dropped off. The President and Gen. Snyder then motored to the Fitting Barn, returning to the house at 10:49 a.m.

White House Car No. 100 was used, ASAIC Campion rode in the front seat and SA Flohr drove. The follow-up car was driven by Officer Kinney and worked by ATSAIC Boring, SAs Stringfield, Mayo and Johns.

9:05 a.m. General Nevins entered farm.

9:35 a.m. General Nevins departed farm.

11:02 a.m. General Snyder departed farm.

12:15 p.m. General and Mrs. Alfred Gruenther entered main gate of farm.

1:00 p.m. The President, accompanied by General Alfred Gruenther, made an inspection of the barn area, arriving back at the house at 1:18 p.m.

1:30 p.m. Group of 42 Montgomery County 4-H club members entered back gate of farm. (General Nevins ok'd)

1:50 p.m. The President, accompanied by General Gruenther, made an inspection of the garden and Tea House, arriving back at the house at 2:24 p.m.

2:15 p.m. Group of 42 Montgomery County 4-H club members departed farm.

2:25 p.m. Mr. James Lemmon entered main gate of farm.

2:30 p.m. Mrs. Snyder entered main gate of farm.

2:50 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. George Allen entered farm.

3:45 p.m. Major John Eisenhower entered farm.

4:20 p.m. Mr. James Hagerty, Assistant Secretary of State Dillon and Mr. Robert Murphy arrived at the farm via helicopter and were met by Major John Eisenhower.

4:40 p.m. David and Barbara Ann Eisenhower entered main gate of farm.

5:20 p.m. Mr. Hagerty, Assistant Secretary of State Dillon and Mr. Robert Murphy departed the farm via helicopter.

5:25 p.m. Major John Eisenhower departed farm.

5:48 p.m. General Snyder and Captain Marsh entered main gate of farm.

5:52 p.m. Captain Marsh departed farm.

6:50 p.m. David and Barbara Ann Eisenhower departed farm.

7:12 p.m. David, Barbara Ann and Susan Eisenhower entered farm.

7:40 p.m. Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower entered main gate of farm.

9:30 p.m. Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower, David, Barbara Ann and Susan departed farm.

10:08 p.m. General Snyder departed farm, along with Mrs. Snyder.

11:17 p.m. Mr. James Lemmon departed farm.

11:54 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. George Allen departed farm.

No further activity this date.

Sunday, August 2, 1959

6:17 a.m.	Sgt. Dry and Miss Rose Woods departed farm.
7:30 a.m.	Sgt. Dry and Miss Rose Woods entered main gate of farm.
9:00 a.m.	General and Mrs. Alfred Gruenther departed farm.
10:15 a.m.	President left the house and went into the garden to pick corn and tomatoes.
10:30 a.m.	General and Mrs. Alfred Gruenther entered farm. General Gruenther came out of the house and joined the President in the garden, entering the house at 10:55 a.m.
10:55 a.m.	General and Mrs. Nevins entered farm.
12:07 p.m.	General and Mrs. Nevins departed farm.
12:10 p.m.	The President, accompanied by General Alfred Gruenther, departed the farm and motored to the residence of Major John Eisenhower, arriving at 12:12 p.m. At 12:34 p.m. they left the residence of Major Eisenhower, returning to the farm at 12:37 p.m.
12:30 p.m.	General and Mrs. Snyder entered main gate of farm.
2:23 p.m.	Captain Marsh and Sgt. Cliff entered farm.
2:30 p.m.	Major John Eisenhower and Susan entered farm.
2:55 p.m.	Major John Eisenhower and Susan departed farm.
2:58 p.m.	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the farm and motored to the White House, arriving at 4:50 p.m. White House car No. 102 was used, ASAIC Campion rode in the front seat and SA Flohr drove. The follow-up car was driven by SA Shipman and worked by SAs Mroz, Stringfield, Short, Mayo and Payne. General and Mrs. Alfred Gruenther, General and Mrs. Snyder, Captain Marsh, and Sgt. Cliff were in the Presidential motorcade.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1959

8:17 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:18 - 9:05 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Thomas E. Stephens (until 8:47 am) Hon. James Hagerty (until 8:47 am)
8:55 - 9:05 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:05 - 9:07 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:08 - 9:15 am	Major John Eisenhower
9:12 - 9:20 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:18 - 9:25 am	Major John Eisenhower
9:42 - 10:05 am	Hon. Robert Murphy Ambassador John Whitney Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty
10:05 - 10:28 am	Hon. Robert Murphy Ambassador John Whitney
10:28 am	The President went to the Indian Treaty Room to hold a Special Press Conference to make announcement of the forthcoming exchange of visits between himself and Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev this Fall.
10:30 - 10:45 am	Special Press Conference, announcing the exchange of visits between the President and Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev.
10:47 am	Returned to the office.
10:49 - 11:14 am	Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:14 - 11:19 am	Hon. Gordon Gray

11:19 - 11:24 am	Hon. Bryce Harlow
11:35 - 11:38 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:38 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
12:41 pm	The President and Ambassador John Whitney departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
1:02 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.
1:25 - 4:36 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with: Ambassador John Whitney Mr. Charles McAdams, Sr. Mr. Charles McAdams, Jr.
5:00 pm	The President and Mr. Charles McAdams, Sr., and Mr. Charles McAdams, Jr., departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.
5:35 pm	Arrived at the White House.
5:42 - 5:43 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
5:43 - 5:49 pm	Hon. Bryce Harlow
5:50 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
6:00 pm	OFF THE RECORD MEETING in the Mansion: (Senator Lyndon Johnson, Texas) (Speaker Sam Rayburn, Texas) (Hon. Robert B. Anderson) (Hon. Bryce Harlow)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1959

8:00 am	Senator Everett Dirksen Congressman Charles Halleck Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow (Had breakfast with the President)
9:25 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Hon. Wilton B. Persons.
9:25 - 9:27 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:30 - 9:32 am	Major John Eisenhower
9:32 - 9:45 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:45 - 10:02 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty
10:02 - 10:09 am	Hon. James Hagerty
10:15 - 10:20 am	Hon. Neil H. McElroy Hon. William B. Franke Major John Eisenhower
10:20 - 10:28 am	Hon. Neil H. McElroy Hon. William B. Franke Hon. Wilton B. Persons Major John Eisenhower
10:28 - 10:45 am	Hon. Neil H. McElroy Hon. Wilton B. Persons Major John Eisenhower
10:45 - 10:52 am	Hon. Neil H. McElroy Major John Eisenhower
10:55 - 11:33 am	Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky Major John Eisenhower
11:39 - 11:48 am	H. E. Ernest Bonhomme, Haitian Ambassador Hon. Roy R. Rubottom, Jr. Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs (The Ambassador requested the appointment to bring a letter in to the President)

11:43 - 11:45 am	Hon. Robert K. Gray
11:43 - 11:47 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
11:44 - 12:00 Noon	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty
12:02 - 12:27 pm	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Wilton B., Persons
1:00 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
2:27 pm	Returned to the office.
2:30 - 2:47 pm	Major John Eisenhower
2:47 - 2:57 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
2:57 - 3:00 pm	Mrs. Lillian Dennison (Is retiring from Government Service and was called in by the President to say goodbye)
3:00 - 3:17 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Edward McCabe
3:20 - 3:30 pm	Hon. David Kendall
3:35 -3:49 pm	Mr. George Allen
3:50 - 4:38 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
4:40 pm	Returned to the office with Major John Eisenhower.
4:43 - 4:47 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
4:50 - 5:03 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons H n. Bryce Harlow (joined at 4:53 pm)
5:03 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
6:00	OFF THE RECORD MEETING IN THE MANSION (Cong. Gerald Ford, Jr., Michigan) (Cong. George M. Mahon, Texas) (Hon. Bryce Harlow)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1959

7:30 am	The President had breakfast with the following Republican Congressman of the 82nd Club: Congressman E. Ross Adair, Indiana Congressman William H. Ayres, Ohio Congressman Howard Baker, Tennessee Congressman Page Belcher, Oklahoma Congressman E. Y. Berry, South Dakota Congressman Jackson E. Betts, Ohio Congressman Frank T. Bow, Ohio Congressman William G. Bray, Indiana Congressman Hamer H. Budge, Idaho Congressman Alvin R. Bush, Pennsylvania Congresswoman Marguerite S. Church, Illinois Congressman Tom Curtis, Missouri Congressman Clifford G. McIntire, Maine Congressman George Meader, Michigan Congressman William E. Miller, New York Congressman Walter Mumma, Pennsylvania Congressman Frank C. Osmers, Jr., New Jersey Congressman Harold C. Ostertag, New York Congressman Paul F. Schenck, Ohio Congressman William L. Springer, Illinois Congressman William K. Van Pelt, Wisconsin Former Congressman Pat Hillings The following were also present: Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Jack Z. Anderson Hon. Clyde Wheeler (Pictures were taken)
9:13 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Hon. Bryce Harlow.
9:15 - 9:24 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
9:30 - 9:32 am	Major John Eisenhower
9:42 - 9:45 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:45 - 10:07 am	Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Major John Eisenhower

10:07 - 10:47 am	OFF THE RECORD MEETING (Arranged by Hon. Gordon Gray) Hon. Neil H. McElroy Hon. Robert Murphy OFF THE RECORD General Nathan Twining Rear Admiral Frank O'Beirne (until 10:37 am) Director for Operations of the Joint Staff, JCS Colonel S. F. Martin, Air Force (until 10:37 am) Hon. Elwood R. Quesada (until 10:37 am) Hon. Gordon Gray Major John Eisenhower
10:50 - 10:58 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:00 - 11:07 am	Senator Gordon Allott Presented to the President a medal commemorating the founding of the Air Force Academy and the settlement of Colorado Hon. Thomas E. Stephens (Picture taken)
11:07 - 11:13 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:15 am	The President went to the Mansion.
11:28 am	Departed the White House and motored to the Burning Tree Country Club. The President was accompanied by Hon. Thomas E. Stephens General Howard McC. Snyder
11:52 am	Arrived at Burning Tree. (Mr. Stephens returned to the White House)
12:16 - 2:06 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Congressman Leslie Arends
2:27 pm	Departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.
2:53 pm	Arrived at the White House. The President went to his office.
2:57 - 2:59 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:23 - 3:25 pm	Major John Eisenhower

4:32 - 4:47 pm	Major John Eisenhower
4:47 - 6:04 pm	Hon. Richard M. Nixon Dr. Milton Eisenhower (The Vice President returned on this date from his visit to Russia -- Dr. Milton Eisenhower had accompanied him -- and they were reporting to the President). Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. David Kendall Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Major John Eisenhower Hon. James Hagerty
6:04 - 6:15 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow
6:15 - 6:25 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
6:25 - 6:27 pm	Major John Eisenhower
6:33 - 6:37 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
6:44 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1959

7:57 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:07 - 8:17 am	Hon. Bryce Harlow
8:15 - 8:17 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
8:20 - 8:38 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Edward McCabe Colonel Robert L. Schulz
8:26 - 8:38 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons (joined above group)
8:40 - 9:10 am	(Mr. Norman Cousins) OFF THE RECORD (Major John Eisenhower)
9:10 - 11:08 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Neil H. McElroy Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. John A. McCone Hon. Frederick Mueller General Nathan F. Twining Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Ellsworth Bunker Hon. George E. Allen Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. Major John Eisenhower Mr. James W. Riddleberger Mr. Sidney Buford Mr. Haydn Williams Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Hon. Marion W. Boggs

11:08 - 11:10 am	Hon. Neil H. McElroy General Nathan Twining Major John Eisenhower
11:13 - 11:22 am	Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Robert Murphy Major John Eisenhower
11:22 - 11:47 am	Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:47 - 11:50 am	Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:50 - 11:55 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
12:17 - 12:25 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow
12:26 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:00 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:07 - 2:42 pm	Congressman Russell V. Mack Congressman William C. Cramer Congressman John F. Baldwin Congressman Gordon H. Scherer Congressman Charles Halleck Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Robert Merriam (Met with the President in the Cabinet Room)
2:42 - 4:08 pm	Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Edward McCabe
4:12 - 4:33 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.

4:35 pm The President went to the Mansion.

4:50 pm Hon. Christian Herter
Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
(Met with the President at the Mansion)

7:30 pm The President made a nation-wide address over radio and television re Labor Unions and made an appeal for a more effective Labor Reform Bill.

7:30 pm STAG DINNER - OFF THE RECORD

The President
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. James C. Hagerty
Major John Eisenhower
Mr. Aaron G. Benesch, Newhouse Papers
Mr. Raymond P. Brandt, St. Louis Post Dispatch
Mr. Albert E. Clark, Wall Street Journal
Mr. Robert J. Donovan, New York Herlad Tribune
Mr. Edward T. Folliard, Washington Post and Times Herald
Mr. Julius Frandsen, Jr.
United Press International
Mr. Herbert Kaplow
National Broadcasting Company
Mr. William H. Lawrence
New York Times
Mr. G. Gould Lincoln
Washington Star
Mr. D. Harold Oliver
Associated Press
Mr. John H. Secondari
American Broadcasting Company
Mr. Walter Trohan
Chicago Tribune
Mr. Charles S. von Fremd
Columbia Broadcasting Company
Mr. Richard L. Wilson
Des Moines Register and Tribune
Minnesota Star and Tribune

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1959

7:55 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:05 - 8:13 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:15 - 8:18 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:16 - 8:22 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:22 - 8:25 am	Hon. Robert Merriam
8:32 - 8:52 am	(Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.) OFF THE RECORD
9:00 - 10:19 am	CABINET MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Christian Herter Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Neil H. McElroy Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Arthur Summerfield Hon. Fred Seaton Hon. Frederick Mueller Hon. Ezra Taft Benson Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Arthur Flemming Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Leo Hoegh Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Robert Gray Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. David Kendall Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. Arthur Minnich Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Don Paarlberg Hon. Bradley Patterson Hon. Karl Harr Hon. Allen Dulles Mr. Phil Shaffner

(continued)

9:00 - 10:19 am	CABINET MEETING (continued): Hon. T. Graydon Upton, Treasury Hon. William McChesney Martin Hon. Samuel Waugh Hon. Thruston Morton Hon. Julian Baird Mr. Riddleberger The President left Cabinet Meeting at 10:19 am, but the meeting continued with the Vice President reporting on his trip to Russia.
10:20 - 10:46 am	Hon. David Kendall
10:31 - 10:39 am	Major John Eisenhower
10:46 - 10:48 am	Major John Eisenhower
11:00 - 11:20 am	Hon. John Clifford Folger Ambassador to Belgium
11:20 - 11:46 am	Hon. Christian Herter Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Major John Eisenhower
11:50 - 12:21 pm	OFF THE RECORD MEETING (arranged by Hon. Wilton B. Persons): Hon. Arthur Flemming Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Elliot Richardson OFF THE RECORD Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. David Kendall Hon. Robert Merriam
12:21 - 12:35 pm	Hon. and Mrs. William F. Quinn Governor of Hawaii Hon. Fred Seaton
12:35 pm	Mr. Hagerty brought in Governor Quinn's assistants to meet the President: Mr. Robert Ellis Mr. Larry Nakatsuka Mr. Hal Lewis

12:40 - 12:41 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
12:53 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:32 pm	The President departed the White House for Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, via car.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

4:20 pm	Arrived at the Gettysburg Farm.
4:30 pm	The President and Chief West inspected a new building on the grounds.
4:45 pm	The President departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.
5:02 - 5:52 pm	The President played 9 holes of golf with Mr. Richard (Dick) Sleichter.
5:55 pm	Departed the Club and motored to the Farm.
6:02 pm	Arrived at the Farm.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1959

GETTYSBURG, PA.

9:08 am	The President departed his residence and motored to the residence of Major John Eisenhower.
9:10 - 9:43 am	Visited with Major John Eisenhower and his family.
9:48 - 10:28 am	Inspected the Show barn.
10:31 am	Arrived back at his residence.

Mr. William Robinson arrived at the Farm at 1:13 pm .

The following were guests at the Farm on this date:
Mr. William Robinson
General and Mrs. Alfred M. Gruenther
Mr. and Mrs. George E. Allen
General and Mrs. Howard Snyder

The Dwight D. [illegible] Library

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, AUGUST 9, 1959

GETTYSBURG, PA.

9:28 am The President and Mrs. George Allen made a tour of the Farm, returning to the residence at 10:16 am.

No further activity this date.

Library

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1959

GETTYSBURG, PA.

7:30 am	The President walked to his putting green.
8:06 am	The President and Mr. William Robinson departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.
8:15 am	Arrived at the Gettysburg Country Club.
8:30 - 11:14 am	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. William Robinson
11:20 am	The President, Mr. William Robinson, and David Eisenhower departed the Gettysburg Country Club and motored to the Gettysburg Hotel where his office has been set up.
11:52 am	Departed the office. At the point, he accepted a pad and pencil from Miss Kitt Campbell, 9, of Terre Haute, Indiana. He gave her his autograph and was photographed with her.
12:00 Noon	Arrived at the Farm.
2:30 pm	The President, Captain Evan P. Aurand, Mrs. Ann Whitman, Mr. Rowley and Sgt. Moaney departed the Farm in a helicopter and flew to the White House.
3:10 pm	Arrived at the White House and entered the office.
3:10 - 3:30 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:15 - 3:20 pm	Major John Eisenhower
3:30 - 4:13 pm	Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Major John Eisenhower
4:15 - 4:25 pm	Mr. Dennis Smeby, Anacartes, Washington Congressman Jack Westland Hon. Thomas E. Stephens (Dennis, one of the Contestants in the Annual Teenage Safe Driving Road-e-o, presented a king salmon to President. Pictures were taken).

Library

4:25 - 4:30 pm	Colonel Robert L. Schulz Captain Evan P. Aurand
4:30 - 4:33 pm	Hon. Frederick H. Mueller was sworn in as Secretary of Commerce. The following attended ceremony in the Conference Room: Miss Marcia J. Mueller, daughter Mr. Frederick E. Mueller, son Mrs. Frederick E. Mueller, daughter-in-law Miss Margo Mueller, gradddaughter Miss Shelly Mueller, granddaughter Hon. and Mrs. John Allen Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation Hon. and Mrs. George Moore Assistant Secretary of Commerce Hon. and Mrs. Robert Dodds General Counsel, Commerce Department Senator Everett Dirksen Congressman Charles Halleck Congressman John Byrnes Congressman Jack Westland Hon. and Mrs. Wilber Brucker Hon. and Mrs. Arthur Summerfield Mr. and Mrs. George Becker Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Dunn Hon. Gerald Ford Mrs. David Kendall Members of the White House Staff
4:34 - 4:51 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
4:52 - 4:54 pm	Mr. Robert Clark President, U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce (Saw the President prior to bringing in the group of Road-e-o Contestants - sponsored by the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce.
4:55 - 5:01 pm	The President greeted the Contestants - one from each state) in the Annual Teenage Safe Driving Road-e-o, sponsored by the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce. He shhok hands with each one as they filed through his office, then joined them in the Rose Garden for photographs. List of Contestants and those accompanying them on following pages.

5:01 - 5:20 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
5:20 - 5:57 pm	Mr. Clarence L. Sturm Manawa, Wisconsin President, Lions International 1959-1960 Mr. Edgar M. Elbert Maywood, Illinois President, Lions International 1952-53 and Co-Chairman, 1960 Convention (Chicago) Congressman Mel Laird Senator Everett Dirksen (from 5:25 - 5:57 pm)
6:15 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
7:30 pm	STAG DINNER - OFF THE RECORD The President Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James C. Hagerty Mr. Ernest L. Barcella, United Press International Mr. John Daly, American Broadcasting Company Mr. John M. Hightower, Associated Press Mr. Austin Kiplinger Mr. Thomas W. Hagan, The Cox Newspapers Mr. William H. Y. Knighton, Jr., Baltimore Sun Mr. Louis R. Lautier, Negro Press Association Mr. Paul Martin, Gannett News Service Mr. Ralph McGill, Atlanta Constitution Mr. Edward W. O'Brien, Newhouse Newspapers Mr. Bryson B. Rash, NBC News Mr. David P. Sentner, Hearst Papers Mr. Lewis W. Shollenberger, CBS News

Mrs Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

August 12, 1959

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, August 7 - 10, 1959

Friday, August 7, 1959

11:15 a.m. The First Lady, accompanied by Miss Rose Woods, departed the White House and motored to the Gettysburg Farm, arriving at 1:00 p.m., SA Burke riding in the front seat. SA Holtzhauer drove follow-up car.

2:33 p.m. The President departed the White House and motored in WH Car No. 105 to his farm in Gettysburg, arriving at 4:20 p.m., SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving. Dr. Howard Snyder and Sgt. John Moaney were in another car in the Presidential motorcade. (SA Holtzhauer drove Mrs. Whitman to Gettysburg when the First Lady went up at 11:15 a.m.) ATSAIC Boring, SAs Henderson, Stringfield, and Short worked the follow-up car, SS 679-X, with SA Gies driving.

4:30 p.m. Dr. Snyder departed main gate of farm.

4:30 p.m. The President and Chief West inspected a new building from 4:30 p.m. until 4:36 p.m. at which time the President returned to his residence.

4:45 p.m. The President departed the farm in WH Car No. 100, with SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving, and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club, arriving at 4:52 p.m. Dr. Snyder joined the President at the Club.

SAs Mampel, Sweazey, Bales, and Bates worked the follow-up car, SS 905-X, with SA Gies driving.

From 5:02 p.m. until 5:52 p.m. the President and Golf Pro Dick Sleichter played nine holes of golf. The President departed the Gettysburg Country Club at 5:55 p.m. and returned to his farm, arriving at 6:02 p.m.

5:52 p.m. Mrs. John Eisenhower, Susie, and Mary Jean entered the main gate of the Club and departed at 8:04 p.m.

No further activity this date.

Saturday, August 8, 1959

9:08 a.m. The President departed his farm and motored to Major John Eisenhower's residence, arriving at 9:10 a.m., where he remained until 9:43 a.m., when he departed and motored to the Show barn, arriving at 9:48 a.m. The President departed the Show barn at 10:28 a.m. and arrived at his residence at 10:31 a.m.

10:05 a.m. General Nevins entered rear gate of farm and departed at 11:30 a.m.

12:48 p.m. Mrs. John Eisenhower, Susie, and Mary Jean entered main gate of farm and departed at 1:05 p.m.

1:13 p.m. Mr. William Robinson entered main gate of farm. (SA Shipman met Mr. Robinson at the airport in Harrisburg in the President's station wagon and drove him to the farm.)

2:43 p.m. Mr. George Allen and General and Mrs. Gruenther entered main gate of farm in Red Cross car, with Mr. Lee driving.

3:53 p.m. Mrs. Howard Snyder entered main gate of farm. (Drove to Gettysburg this date in own car.)

4:20 p.m. Major John Eisenhower entered main gate of farm.

4:37 p.m. Dr. Snyder entered main gate of farm.

5:06 p.m. Major John Eisenhower departed main gate of farm.

6:03 p.m. Major John Eisenhower, Susie, and Mary Joan entered main gate of farm, departing at 6:18 p.m.

11:50 p.m. Dr. and Mrs. Howard Snyder departed main gate of farm.

No further activity this date.

Sunday, August 9, 1953

6:17 a.m. Miss Rose Woods departed main gate of farm and returned at 7:30 a.m.

8:26 a.m. Mr. James Hagerty entered main gate of farm and departed at 9:37 a.m.

9:02 a.m. General and Mrs. Gruenther departed main gate of farm and returned at 10:15 a.m.

9:02 a.m. Mr. Robinson departed main gate of farm and returned at 10:15 a.m.

9:28 a.m. The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen, departed the farm proper in WH Car No. 100, SA Taylor riding in front seat and SA Flohr driving, and motored to the stock barn, arriving at 9:32 a.m. They departed there at 9:35 a.m. and motored to the pig farm, arriving at 9:45 a.m. They departed the pig farm at 9:52 a.m. and motored to Major Eisenhower's residence, arriving at 9:55 a.m., where they remained for five minutes and then departed for Mr. Allen's farm, arriving at 10:06 a.m. They departed Mr. Allen's farm at 10:12 a.m. and motored back to the President's residence, arriving at 10:16 a.m.

10:27 a.m. Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of farm and departed at 10:45 a.m.

10:59 a.m. David and Susie Eisenhower and Linda Rose entered main gate of farm and departed at 11:30 a.m.

12:04 p.m. Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower, Mary Jean, and Mr. Detweiler entered main gate of farm and departed at 1:17 p.m.

1:19 p.m. Dr. Snyder entered main gate of farm and departed at 1:46 p.m.

4:11 p.m. Dr. and Mrs. Snyder entered main gate of farm.

4:18 p.m. David and Susie Eisenhower with Mr. Rose and daughter Linda entered main gate of farm.

4:28 p.m. David Eisenhower departed main gate of farm.

5:34 p.m. Susie Eisenhower departed main gate of farm.

5:50 p.m. General and Mrs. Gruenther and Mr. Allen departed main gate of farm.

6:14 p.m. Mr. Joe Rose and daughter Linda departed main gate of farm.

7:48 p.m. Major Eisenhower, David and Mary Jean entered main gate of farm and departed at 8:03 p.m.

9:31 p.m. Dr. and Mrs. Snyder departed main gate of farm.

No further activity this date.

Monday, August 10, 1959

7:30 a.m. The President walked to his putting green in the yard then returned to the house at 7:35 a.m.

7:49 a.m. David Eisenhower entered main gate, departing at 8:00 a.m. for the Gettysburg Country Club.

8:06 a.m. The President, accompanied by Mr. William Robinson, departed the farm for the Gettysburg Country Club in WH Car No. 100, SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving. They arrived at the Club at 8:15 a.m.

Follow-up car for the morning's trips was driven by SA Mampel and worked by SAs Taylor, Sweazey, and Weaver. SA Bates remained at the farm until 10:45 a.m. then replaced SA Weaver in the follow-up car (at the golf course). SA Weaver preceded the President to the Hotel to set up security.

At 8:30 a.m. the President and Mr. Robinson began a round of golf, accompanied by Dr. Snyder, completing same at 11:14 a.m. (David Eisenhower took a golf lesson from the Club's assistant pro, Art Kennel.) The President, Mr. Robinson, and David Eisenhower departed the Club at

11:20 a.m. enroute to the Gettysburg Hotel, arriving at 11:23 a.m. where the President went to his office. The President and his party departed the Hotel at 11:52 a.m. and arrived back at his farm at 12:00 noon. Upon the President's departure from the Hotel, he accepted a pad and pencil from a young girl in the crowd, Miss Kitt Campbell, age nine, of Terre, Haute, Indiana, and was photographed with her while giving her his autograph.

9:26 a.m. General Nevins entered rear gate of farm and departed at 10:00 a.m.

11:19 a.m. A Presidential helicopter landed at the farm carrying Maj. Eisenhower, Mr. McPhee, Mr. George Harkin and Mrs. Yates (WH Secretary). The same helicopter and passengers departed at 12:38 p.m. enroute to Washington, D. C.

12:11 p.m. David Eisenhower departed the farm.

1:40 p.m. Dr. Snyder entered main gate of farm.

1:40 p.m. Capt. Marsh entered main gate of farm and departed at 1:45 p.m.

2:01 p.m. Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of farm.

2:30 p.m. The President, accompanied by Capt. Aurand, Mrs. Whitman, Sgt. Moaney, SAIC Rowley, and SA Flohr departed the farm via helicopter enroute to Washington, D. C., arriving at the White House at 3:10 p.m.

A chase helicopter (Marine) carried Dr. Snyder, SAs Taylor, Mampel, Sweazey, and Bates.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1959

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:02 - 8:15 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow
8:15 - 9:52 am	LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING Senator Everett Dirksen Senator Styles Bridges Senator Leverett Saltonstall Senator Thomas Kuchel Senator Thruston Morton Congressman Charles Halleck Congressman Leslie Arends Congressman Leo Allen Congressman John W. Byrnes Congressman Charles B. Hoeven Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Maurice Stans Mr. Sam Hughes Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Arthur Flemming Mr. Elliott Richardson Hon. Robert Anderson Hon. Julian Baird Hon. Norman Mason Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Jack Anderson Hon. Edward McCabe Hon. Clyde Wheeler Hon. Earle Chesney Hon. Homer Gruenther Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. Don Paarlberg Hon. David Kendall Hon. Roemer McPhee Hon. Arthur Minnich
9:52 - 10:07 am	Hon. Gordon Gray

10:18 - 10:55 am	OFF THE RECORD MEETING (Arranged by Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Hon. Arthur Flemming) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Hon. Maurice Stans) (Hon. Elliot Richardson) (Hon. Gerald Morgan) (Hon. Bryce Harlow - joined at 10:35 am) (Hon. Robert Merriam) (Hon. David Kendall)	
10:55 - 11:10 am	Hon. David Kendall	
11:11 - 11:13 am	Hon. Gordon Gray	
11:25 - 11:30 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons	
11:30 - 11:35 am	Hon. C. Douglas Dillon) Major John Eisenhower	
11:30 - 11:54 am	Hon. James M. Langley U. S. Ambassador to Pakistan Hon. C. Douglas Dillon (Ambassador Langley is in Washington on consultation prior to his return to private life after a 2-year mission in Pakistan and asked for an appointment to report on his mission)	
11:54 - 12:05 pm	(General George H. Decker) (Vice Chief of Staff, U. S. Army) (Major John Eisenhower)	OFF THE RECORD
12:05 - 12:10 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins	
12:10 - 12:15 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens	
12:15 - 12:17 pm	Hon. Arthur Summerfield	
12:17 - 12:19 pm	Mr. Charles R. Larson President of the National Rural Letter Carriers Assn. Hon. Arthur Summerfield Hon. James Hagerty	

12:17 - 12:30 pm	The President went to the South Portico to greet the members of the National Rural Letter Carriers Association (about 2,000 in the group). Following the President's greeting, the group toured the White House.
12:30 pm	The President returned to the office.
12:47 pm	To the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:39 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:40 - 2:43 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:45 pm	The President departed the South Grounds of the White House via helicopter and flew to his Farm in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. He was accompanied by Mr. William Robinson Hon. James Hagerty Major John Eisenhower Mr. James Rowley
	GETTYSBURG, PA.
3:27 pm	Arrived at the Farm.
3:55 pm	The President and Mr. William Robinson departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.
4:02 pm	Arrived at the Gettysburg Country Club.
4:13 - 6:39 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. William Robinson General Arthur Nevins
7:00 pm	The President and Mr. Robinson departed the Gettysburg Country Club and motored to General Nevins' farm, where they were met by Mrs. Nevins.
7:25 pm	Departed the Nevins' farm and motored to the President's Farm.
7:35 pm	Arrived at the Farm.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1959

GETTYSBURG, PA.

9:13 am	The President, accompanied by Mr. William Robinson and Hon. James Hagerty departed the Farm and motored to the President's office in the Gettysburg Hotel.
9:20 am	Arrived at the office in the Gettysburg Hotel where the President was met by Mr. Henry M. Scharf, Manager of the Hotel.
9:56 am	The President departed his office and walked to the Community Center in the Annex of the Hotel. The following accompanied: Hon. James Hagerty Mr. William Robinson Mrs. John Eisenhower Mr. Henry M. Scharf, Manager of the Gettysburg Hotel
9:58 pm	Arrived at the Community Center where he held a Special Press Conference.
10:00 - 10:30 am	SPECIAL PRESS CONFERENCE The President spoke of the coming exchange of visits between Khruchchev and himself, and on the situation in Laos.
10:30 am	Departed the Press Conference and went to his office in the Gettysburg Hotel.
11:19 am	The President and Mr. William Robinson departed the Gettysburg Hotel and motored to the Farm.
11:26 am	Arrived at the Farm.
3:05 pm	The President, Mr. William Robinson and Mr. W. Alton (Pete) Jones departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.
3:20 - 6:12 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. William Robinson Mr. W. Alton Jones General Arthur Nevins

GETTYSBURG, PA.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1959

6:35 pm	The President, Mr. William Robinson, and Mr. W. Alton Jones departed the Gettysburg Country Club and motored to the Farm.
6:43 pm	Arrived at the Farm.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1959

GETTYSBURG, PA.

8:01 am	The President, Mr. William Robinson and Mr. W. Alton Jones departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.
8:16 - 11:13 am	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. William Robinson Mr. W. Alton Jones Mr. Dick Sleichter on the 10th hole, the President shook hands with Forest Dwyer, 5 Keith Dwyer, 3 (Children from Michigan)
11:17 am	As the President was leaving the Gettysburg Country Club, he authgraphed pictures for two ladies.
11:24 am	Arrived at the Farm.
11:45 am	The President motored to the office in the Gettysburg Hotel.
1:10 pm	Departed the office and returned to the Farm.
5:41 pm	Mr. Clifford Roberts arrived at the Farm.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1959

GETTYSBURG, PA.

8:10 am	The President departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club, accompanied by Mr. Clifford Roberts Mr. William Robinson Mr. W. Alton Jones
8:30 -11:34 am	The President played 16 holes of golf with Mr. William Robinson Mr. W. Alton Jones Mr. Clifford Roberts General Arthur Nevins
11:43 am	Arrived back at the Farm.
11:58 am	The President motored to his office in the Gettysburg Hotel.
1:35 pm	Departed the office and motored to the Farm with Major John Eisenhower.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1959

GETTYSBURG, PA.

8:54 am Mr. Andrew Wyeth, portrait painter, entered the Farm.

10:22 - 10:35 am The President showed Mr. Andrew Wyeth around the Farm.

The President remained at the Farm throughout the day. His guests were still
Mr. William Robinson
Mr. Clifford Roberts
Mr. W. Alton Jones

Library

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, AUGUST 16, 1959

GETTYSBURG, PA.

9:03 am Mr. Andrew Wyeth and his photographer, Maynard Clark, arrived at the Farm and stayed until 10:35 am.

10:35 am The President departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Presbyterian Church.

10:43 am Arrived at the Church where he was greeted by Host Usher Mr. Julius Wells, who escorted him to his seat.

Following the services, Reverend J. Milton Bell escorted the President to his car.

11:40 am The President departed the Church and motored to the Farm.

11:50 am Arrived at the Farm.

The President remained at the Farm for the remainder of the day. The following were also at the Farm with the Presidential family:

- Mr. Andrew Wyeth, the artist
- General and Mrs. Arthur Nevins
- Mr. Clifford Roberts
- Mr. William Robinson

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1959

GETTYSBURG, PA.

7:22 am	The President and David Eisenhower departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.
7:41 - 9:17 am	The President and David Eisenhower played 9 holes of golf.
9:21 am	Departed Gettysburg Country Club and motored to the Farm.
9:29 am	Arrived at the Farm.
10:50 am	The President departed the Farm and motored to his office in the Gettysburg Hotel.
11:59 am	Departed the office at the Gettysburg Hotel and motored to the Farm.
12:06 pm	Arrived at the Farm.
12:24 - 3:15 pm	Ambassador John Hay Whitney was guest at the Farm.

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman August 19, 1959

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, August 11 -17, 1959.

Tuesday, August 11, 1959

2:45 p.m. The President, accompanied by Major John Eisenhower, Mr. James Hagerty, Mr. William Robinson, SAIC Rowley, and SA Flohr, departed the South Grounds of the White House in Marine helicopter en route to his farm in Gettysburg, arriving at 3:27 p.m. (Mrs. Eisenhower, having remained at the farm, departed at 10:30 a.m. for Washington, D. C. and arrived at 12:15 p.m. (See SA Burke's OM dated 8/11/59 for details.)

Dr. Howard Snyder, Mrs. Ann Whitman, Sgt. John Moaney, and SAs Roberts, Sweazey, Bales, Weaver, and Bates departed the South Grounds of the White House in chase helicopter at 2:46 p.m. and arrived at the President's farm at 3:27 p.m.

3:30 p.m. Major John Eisenhower, Dr. Snyder, Mr. Hagerty, and Mrs. Whitman departed main gate of farm.

3:46 p.m. Mrs. John Eisenhower, Susie and Mary Jean departed rear gate of farm, (having entered main gate at 9:52 a.m.).

3:55 p.m. The President, accompanied by Mr. Robinson, departed his farm in WH Car No. 100, SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving, and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club, arriving at 4:02 p.m. The President, Mr. Robinson, and Gen. Nevins teed off from the first tee at 4:13 p.m. for 18 holes of golf, completing same at 6:39 p.m. The President then took golf practice from 6:43 p.m. until 6:58 p.m. At 7:00 p.m. the President and Mr. Robinson departed the Gettysburg Country Club and motored to the residence of Gen. Nevins, arriving at 7:05 p.m. where they were met by Mrs. Nevins. (Gen. Nevins returned to his residence from the Club in his own car.) The President and Mr. Robinson departed the Nevins' residence at 7:25 p.m. and motored to his farm, arriving at 7:35 p.m.

No further activity this date.

Wednesday, August 12, 1959

8:50 a.m. Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of farm.

9:13 a.m. The President, accompanied by Mr. Robinson and Mr. Hagerty, departed his farm in WH Car No. 100, SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving, and motored to his office, Suite No. 1, in the

Gettysburg Hotel, arriving at 9:20 a.m. The President was met by Mr. Henry M. Scharf, Manager of the Hotel. At 9:56 a.m. the President, accompanied by Mr. Hagerty, Mr. Robinson, Mrs. John Eisenhower, and Mr. Scharf, departed the Gettysburg Hotel and walked to the Community Center, in the Annex of the Hotel, arriving at 9:58 a.m. where a special Press Conference was held. (See report submitted by ATSAIC Kellerman dated August 12 for details.) The President departed the Press Conference at 10:30 a.m. and walked back to his office in the Gettysburg Hotel, arriving at 10:32 a.m. The President and Mr. Robinson departed the Gettysburg Hotel at 11:19 a.m. and motored back to his farm, arriving at 11:26 a.m.

9:53 a.m. Gen. Nevins entered rear gate of farm and departed at 10:45 a.m.

11:15 a.m. David, Susie, and Mary Jean entered main gate of farm.

11:37 a.m. Dr. Snyder entered main gate of farm.

12:46 p.m. Mr. W. Alton Jones entered main gate of farm.

1:32 p.m. Mrs. John Eisenhower entered main gate of farm and departed at 1:40 p.m. accompanied by David, Susie, and Mary Jean.

3:05 p.m. The President, accompanied by Mr. Robinson and Mr. Jones, departed the farm in WH Car No. 100, SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving, and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club, arriving at 3:13 p.m. They were joined by Gen. Nevins for 18 holes of golf. They teed off at 3:20 p.m. and completed the game at 6:12 p.m. From 6:15 p.m. until 6:30 p.m. the President took golf practice, and at 6:35 p.m. the President, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Jones departed the Club and returned to his farm, arriving at 6:43 p.m.

6:43 p.m. Maj. John Eisenhower entered main gate of farm.

7:00 p.m. Mrs. John Eisenhower and Mary Jean entered main gate of farm.

8:01 p.m. Maj. and Mrs. John Eisenhower and Mary Jean departed main gate of farm.

No further activity this date.

Thursday, August 13, 1959

8:01 a.m. The President, accompanied by Mr. Jones and Mr. Robinson, departed the farm in WH Car No. 100, SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving, and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club, arriving at 8:09 a.m. The President, Mr. Jones, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Sleichter, Golf Pro, teed off at 8:16 a.m. and completed 18 holes of golf at 11:13 a.m. At 9:50 a.m. while the President was on the 10th hole (near the Club House) he noticed two small children about 50 feet away and went over to them and shook hands with them. Their names: Forest Dwyer, aged 5, and Keith Dwyer, aged 3, from Michigan.

As the President and his party were leaving the Gettysburg Country Club at 11:17 a.m., the President was asked by a lady to autograph a post card she had with the President's picture on same, which he agreed to do. After this, he autographed two pictures for another lady. The President, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Jones arrived at the President's farm at 11:24 a.m.

9:40 a.m. Gen. Nevins and Mrs. Nevins entered rear gate of farm and departed at 10:01 a.m. (main gate).

10:35 a.m. Susie and Mary Jean entered main gate of farm and departed at 12:39 p.m.

11:45 a.m. The President departed his farm in WH Car No. 100, SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving, and motored to the Gettysburg Hotel, arriving at 11:53 a.m. He was met by Mr. Henry Scharf, Mgr. of the Hotel, who escorted him to his office. At 1:10 p.m. the President departed the Gettysburg Hotel and arrived back at his farm at 1:18 p.m. where he picked up Mr. Robinson and Mr. Jones and departed at 1:19 p.m. and motored to the residence of Major John Eisenhower, arriving at 1:21 p.m. The President and his party departed Maj. Eisenhower's residence at 1:35 p.m. and arrived back at the farm at 1:37 p.m.

5:41 p.m. Mr. Clifford Roberts entered main gate of farm.

No further activity this date.

Friday, August 14, 1959

8:10 a.m. The President, accompanied by Mr. Roberts, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Jones, departed his farm in WH Car No. 100, SAIC Rowley riding in front seat and SA Flohr driving, and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club, arriving at 8:19 a.m. They teed off at 8:30 a.m. Gen. Nevins joined the foursome on the second hole, (having played the first hole alone behind the foursome) and the five finished playing the rest of the nine holes at 10:15 a.m. At 10:20 a.m. Mr. Jones and Gen. Nevins teed off for the last nine holes. The President, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Roberts teed off for the last nine holes at 10:25 a.m., completing 18 holes at 11:34 a.m. At 11:36 a.m. the President, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Jones departed the Gettysburg Country Club and arrived back at the President's farm at 11:43 a.m.

10:35 a.m. Susie and Mary Jean entered main gate of farm and departed at 12:14 p.m.

11:29 a.m. Gen. Nevins entered rear gate of farm and departed at 12:00 noon.

11:50 a.m. Dr. Snyder departed main gate of farm.

11:58 a.m. The President departed the farm in WH Car No. 100, SAIC Rowley riding in front seat and SA Flohr driving, and motored to his office in the Gettysburg Hotel, arriving at 12:06 p.m. The President was met by Mr. Henry Scharf who escorted him to his suite (office). At 1:35 p.m.

the President, accompanied by Maj. John Eisenhower, departed the Hotel and motored to his farm, arriving at 1:42 p.m.

1:48 p.m. Maj. Eisenhower departed the main gate of the farm.

5:07 p.m. Dr. Snyder entered main gate of farm and departed at 5:54 p.m.

7:22 p.m. Maj. and Mrs. Eisenhower, David, Susie, and Mary Jean entered main gate of farm and departed at 9:15 p.m.

Saturday, August 15, 1959

8:54 a.m. Mr. Andrew Wyeth (portrait painter) entered main gate of farm.

8:54 a.m. Mr. Meyers entered main gate of farm and departed at 10:40 a.m.

9:14 a.m. Maj. Eisenhower, Susie, and Mary Jean entered main gate of farm.

9:14 a.m. Dr. and Mrs. Snyder entered main gate of farm.

9:18 a.m. Mrs. Snyder departed main gate of farm.

9:39 a.m. Maj. Eisenhower departed main gate of farm.

9:41 a.m. Mary Jean departed main gate of farm.

9:42 a.m. Gen. Nevins entered main gate of farm and departed rear gate at 10:42 a.m.

10:22 a.m. The President showed Mr. Andrew Wyeth (Portrait painter) around outside of his residence until 10:35 a.m.

10:40 a.m. Mr. Wyeth departed main gate of farm.

11:20 a.m. Dr. Snyder departed main gate of farm.

1:31 p.m. Maj. Eisenhower entered main gate of farm and departed at 3:00 p.m.

1:51 p.m. Mr. Wyeth entered main gate of farm and departed at 6:46 p.m.

5:45 p.m. Dr. and Mrs. Snyder entered main gate of farm.

5:50 p.m. Mrs. Snyder departed main gate of farm.

6:53 p.m. Maj. Eisenhower, David, and Susie entered main gate of farm.

6:56 p.m. Maj. Eisenhower departed rear gate of farm.

7:40 p.m. The President and Messrs. Robinson, Roberts, and Jones walked around the farm until 8:06 p.m. and then returned to the main house.

7:46 p.m. Dr. Snyder departed main gate of farm/

8:00 p.m. David and Susie Eisenhower departed main gate of farm.

No further activity this date.

Sunday, August 16, 1959

9:01 a.m. Dr. Snyder entered main gate of farm.

9:03 a.m. The artist, Andrew Wyeth, and his photographer, Maynard Clark, entered main gate of farm and departed at 10:25 a.m.

10:09 a.m. Mr. Wayne Hawks entered main gate of farm and departed at 11:55 a.m.

10:20 a.m. Mr. Robinson departed main gate of farm and returned at 11:34 a.m.

10:35 a.m. The President departed the farm in WH Car No. 100, SAIC Rowley riding in front seat and SA Flohr driving, and motored to the Gettysburg Presbyterian Church. (See report of SA Godfrey dated 8/17/59 for details.) The President departed the church at 11:40 a.m. and motored to his farm, arriving at 11:50 a.m.

10:48 a.m. Mr. Wyeth entered main gate of farm and departed at 1:33 p.m.

11:52 a.m. Maj. and Mrs. Eisenhower, Susie, and Mary Jean entered main gate of farm and departed at 12:29 p.m.

11:54 a.m. Dr. Snyder departed main gate of farm.

1:46 p.m. Maj. and Mrs. Eisenhower, David, Susie, and Mary Jean entered main gate of farm and departed at 3:00 p.m.

2:25 p.m. Mr. Wyeth entered main gate of farm and departed at 5:53 p.m.

7:14 p.m. Gen. and Mrs. Nevins entered main gate of farm and departed at 9:40 p.m.

7:14 p.m. Maj. and Mrs. Eisenhower, David, Susie, and Mary Jean entered main gate of farm, and David, Susie, and Mary Jean departed at 8:10 p.m.

9:20 p.m. Messrs. Roberts, Robinson, and Jones departed main gate of farm.

9:42 p.m. Maj. and Mrs. Eisenhower departed main gate of farm.

No further activity this date.

Monday, August 17, 1959

7.03 a.m. David Eisenhower entered main gate of farm.

7:22 p.m. The President, accompanied by David departed the farm in WH Car No. 100, SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving, and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club, arriving at 7:30 a.m. The President and David teed off at 7:41 a.m. and completed 9 holes of golf at 9:17 a.m

At 9:21 a.m. the President, David, and Dr. Snyder departed the Club and arrived at the President's farm at 9:29 a.m. The President and David practiced on the green from 9:40 a.m. to 9:55 a.m., at which time the President entered his residence.

8:15 a.m. Maj. Eisenhower entered main gate of farm and departed at 8:19 a.m.

9:55 a.m. Capt. Marsh entered main gate of farm and departed at 10:03 a.m.

10:03 a.m. Dr. Snyder departed main gate of farm.

10:06 a.m. Gen. Nevins entered main gate of farm and departed at 10:58 a.m.

10:06 a.m. Mr. Wyeth entered main gate of farm and departed at 12:56 p.m.

10:50 a.m. The President departed his farm in WH Car No. 100, SAIC Rowley riding in front seat and SA Flohr driving, and motored to the Gettysburg Hotel, arriving at 10:58 a.m. The President was met by Mr. Henry Scharf who escorted him to his office. The President and Mr. Hagerty departed the Gettysburg Hotel at 11:59 a.m. and motored to the President's farm, arriving at 12:06 p.m.

12:24 p.m. Ambassador Whitney and Maj. Eisenhower entered main gate of farm and departed at 3:15 p.m.

12:27 p.m. David departed main gate of farm.

3:08 p.m. Mr. Hagerty departed main gate of farm.

4:50 p.m. Mr. Wyeth entered main gate of farm and departed at 5:42 p.m.

6:00 p.m. Mrs. John Eisenhower, David, Susie, and Mary Jean entered main gate of farm.

6:35 p.m. Maj. Eisenhower entered main gate of farm.

8:15 p.m. Maj. and Mrs. Eisenhower, David, Susie, and Mary Jean departed main gate of farm.

No further activity this date.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, Office 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1959

GETTYSBURG, PA.

7:22 am	The President and Major John Eisenhower departed the Gettysburg Farm and motored to the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

9:06 am	Arrived at the White House.
9:06 - 9:14 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:14 - 9:27 am	Mr. Paul Hoffman
9:17 - 9:48 am	Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. James Hagerty
10:00 - 12:10 pm	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING The President Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Neil H. McElroy Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Maurice H. Stans Hon. John A. McCone Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. Hon. Frederick Mueller Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Thomas S. Gates General Nathan Twining Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. George B. Allen Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Karl Harr, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Gerard Smith Major John Eisenhower Hon. John Irwin Hon. Marion W. Boggs Mr. Robert H. Johnson Mr. Charles A. Haskins

12:10 - 12:12 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
12:12 - 12:30 pm	Hon. Nelson Rockefeller Hon. Robert Merriam (Saw the President re Civil Defense matter)
12:30 - 12:47 pm	Hon. Nelson Rockfeller
12:47 - 12:49 pm	The President posed for pictures with Governor Nelson Rockefeller. At this time, Mr. Hagerty and Mr. Richard Ampere of the Governor's office joined in the President's office.
12:50 - 12:58 pm	The President went to the Broadcast Room to do a video tape for the United Community Campaigns of America. Mr. Richard Deupree, National Chairman of the Campaigns, participated in this.
1:00 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
1:15 pm	(LUNCH)
2:23 pm	Returned to the office.
2:23 - 2:28 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
2:28 - 2:38 pm	Hon. David Kendall
2:49 pm	The President departed the South Grounds of the White House via helicopter and flew to his Gettysburg, Pa., Farm. He was accompanied by Mr. George Allen Hon. James Hagerty Major John Eisenhower
	GETTYSBURG, PA.
3:31 pm	Arrived at the Farm.
3:06 - 5:14 pm	Mr. Andrew Wyeth, the artist, was at the Farm.
4:30 pm	The President, Mr. George Allen, and David Eisenhower departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

4:45 - 7:11 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen. David Eisenhower played the first 9 holes with them.
7:18 pm	The President, Mr. George Allen, General Howard Snyder and David Eisenhower departed the Gettysburg Country Club and motored to the Farm.
7:24 pm	Arrived at the Farm.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1959

GETTYSBURG, PA.

7:26 am	The President, Mr. George Allen, and David Eisenhower motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.
7:40 am	The abofe played 2 holes of golf. David then left for golf instructions. The President and Mr. Allen played 9 holes of golf, finishing at 8:56 am.
9:00 - 10:20 am	The President, Mr. George Allen, and David Eisenhower played 9 holes of golf (making a total of 20 holes of golf for the President and Mr. Allen)
10:55 am	Returned to the Farm.
11:20 am	The President motored to the Gettysburg Hotel to his office.
12:56 pm	Departed the office in the Gettysburg Hotel.
1:04 pm	Arrived at the Farm.
2:55 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Farm and motored to Floyd Akers' place.
3:30 - 6:00 pm	The President fished.
6:33 pm	Returned to the Farm.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1959

GETTYSBURG, PA.

9:22 - 10:35 am	The President looked over the hogs and cattle, the barns and grounds.
11:10 am	The President picked some vegetables, returning to the residence at 11:26 am,
2:16 pm	The President motored to the office in the Gettysburg Hotel.
2:26 pm	Arrived at the Gettysburg Hotel and went to his office.
4:00 pm	The President departed the office and returned to the Farm.
4:50 pm	Departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club, accompanied by Mr. George Allen.
5:04 - 6:03 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen played 9 holes of golf.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1959

GETTYSBURG, PA.

7:26 am	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.
7:35 am	Arrived at the Gettysburg Country Club.
7:46 - 9:47 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen played 18 holes of golf.
9:50 am	Departed the Gettysburg Country Club and motored to the Farm.
9:59 am	Arrived at the Farm.
1:01 pm	The President, Mr. George Allen, Hon. James Hagerty and Major John Eisenhower departed the Farm via helicopter and flew to the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

1:42 pm	Arrived at the White House.
1:45 - 2:00 pm	Hon. Gordon Gray
2:00 - 2:50 pm	Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Robert Murphy Hon. Livingston Merchant Mr. Ivan White Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower
2:50 - 2:59 pm	H. E. Louis Scheyven Newly appointed Ambassador of Belgium (To present credentials) Mr. Robert Corrigan
3:06 - 3:35 pm	(Hon. Maurice Stans) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Gerald Morgan) (Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier) (Hon. Robert Merriam) (Hon. David Kendall)

3:35 - 3:44 pm	(Hon. Gerald Morgan) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. David Kendall)
3:35 - 3:43 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:44 - 3:51 pm	The Hon. George Macovescu - Newly appointed Minister of the Rumanian People's Republic (To present credentials) Mr. Clem Conger
3:51 - 4:03 pm	Hon. David Kendall
4:00 - 4:10 pm	The President signed Proclamation formally admitting Hawaii into the Union as the 50th State, and an Executive Order designating a new design for the U. S. Flag. Ceremony was held in the Cabinet Room. The following were present: Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Sam Rayburn Hon. Fred Seaton Hon. Edward Johnson Secretary of Hawaii (representing Governor-elect William F. Quinn) Hon. Oren E. Long, Senator-elect Hon. Daniel K. Inouye Congressman-elect Mr. Lawrence Lau (representing Hon. Hiram Fong, Senator-elect) Mr. Lorrin Thurston Chairman of Hawaii Statehood Commission Major General A. T. McNamara Quartermaster General of the Army Lt. Colonel James S. Cook, Jr. Chief of Heraldic Branch, Office of the Quartermaster General Members of the White House Staff
4:10 - 4:22 pm	Hon. Richard M. Nixon
4:22 - 4:31 pm	H. E. U. On Sein Newly appointed Ambassador of the Union of Burma (To present his credentials) Mr. Robert Corrigan

4:31 - 4:51 pm	Senator Alexander Wiley, Wisconsin Hon. Edward McCabe
4:51 - 5:03 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:07 pm	The President departed the South Grounds via helicopter for flight to Gettysburg, Pa. He was accompanied by Mr. George Allen Hon. James Hagerty Major John Eisenhower In chase helicopter were General Howard McC. Snyder Mrs. Ann Whitman Miss Polly Yates
	GETTYSBURG, PA.
5:54 pm	The President arrived at the Gettysburg Farm.
6:02 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower went to the residence of Major John Eisenhower and visited until 8:45 pm.
8:47 pm	Arrived back at the Farm.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1959

GETTYSBURG, PA.

7:30 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.
7:46 - 10:02 am	The President and Mr. George Allen played 18 holes of golf.
10:06 am	Departed Gettysburg Country Club and motored to the Farm.
10:14 am	Arrived at the Farm.
10:55 am	The President and Mr. Allen departed the Farm. Enroute to his office in the Gettysburg Hotel, the President dropped Mr. Allen off at his Farm.
11:06 am	Arrived at the Gettysburg Hotel and the President went to his office.
12:48 pm	Departed the office in the Gettysburg Hotel and arrived back at the Farm at 12:55 pm.
2:46 pm	The President, Mr. George Allen, and General Howard McC. Snyder departed the Farm and motored to York, Pennsylvania.

YORK, PA.

	The President went shopping in York. He stopped at Haldeman, then at Harvey;s.

HANOVER, PA.

5:00 pm	The President went to the Firestone Store in Hanover, Pennsylvania and bought 4 large lawn chairs and 2 small ones.
	Arrived back at the Farm where he dropped the chairs off at the residence of Major John Eisenhower then continued on to his own residence.
5:52 pm	Arrived at the Farm.
633 pm	The President, Mr. George Allen, General Arthur Nevins and General Howard Snyder wnet for a ride in the Crosley. The Crosley broke down and the above walked back to the

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, AUGUST 23, 1959

GETTYSBURG, PA.

7:25 am	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.
7:48 - 8:40 am	The President and Mr. Allen played 8 holes of golf stopping becaause of the rain.
	Departed the Gettysburg Country Club and motored to the Farm.
8:54 am	Arrived at the Farm.
10:35 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Farm and motored to the United Presbyterian Church.
10:45 am	Arrived at the Church where they were met by the Host Usher, Mr. Julius Wells, who escorted them to their seats.
	Reverend Garnett Lee, Paster of the Capital Presbyterian Church in Harrisburg, Pa., was the guest preacher.
11:36 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Church and motored to the Farm.
11:44 am	Arrived at the Farm.
2:34 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Farm and motored to the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

4:31 pm	Arrived at the White House.

mrs Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service
August 24, 1959

Chief U. E. Baughman

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, August 18 - 23, 1959

Tuesday, August 18, 1959

6:58 a.m.	Maj. Eisenhower entered main gate of farm.
7:07 a.m.	Dr. Snyder entered main gate of farm.
7:22 a.m.	The President and Maj. John Eisenhower departed the farm in WH Car No. 100, SAIC Rowley riding in front seat and SA Flohr driving, and motored to Washington, D. C., arriving at the President's office at 9:06 a.m.
10:42 a.m.	Mrs. John Eisenhower entered main gate of farm and departed at 10:55 a.m.
2:49 p.m.	The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen, Mr. James Hagerty, Maj. John Eisenhower, SAIC Rowley, and SA Flohr, departed the South Grounds of the White House via helicopter en route to his farm in Gettysburg, arriving at 3:31 p.m. Major Streiff returned aboard Army helicopter.
	At 2:50 p.m. Dr. Snyder, Mrs. Whitman, SAs Roberts, Bales, Bates, and Weaver departed the South Grounds of the White House in Helicopter No. 2 and arrived at the President's farm at 3:30 p.m.
3:06 p.m.	Mr. Andrew Wyeth entered main gate of farm and departed at 5:14 p.m.
3:18 p.m.	Mr. Wayne Hawks entered main gate of farm and departed at 4:00 p.m.
3:18 p.m.	Capt. Marsh entered main gate of farm and departed at 3:35 p.m.
3:35 p.m.	Mrs. Whitman departed main gate of farm.
3:35 p.m.	Dr. Snyder departed main gate of farm.
4:00 p.m.	Mr. Hagerty departed main gate of farm.
4:28 p.m.	David Eisenhower entered main gate of farm.
4:30 p.m.	The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen and David Eisenhower, departed the farm at 4:30 p.m. in WH Car No. 100, SAIC Rowley riding in front seat and SA Flohr driving, en route to the Gettysburg Country Club,

arriving at 4:37 p.m. The President took golf practice from 4:40 p.m. until 4:45 p.m. and then teed off for 18 holes of golf with Mr. Allen and David Eisenhower. David played the first nine holes, and the President and Mr. Allen completed 18 holes of golf at 7:11 p.m. The President, Mr. Allen, David, and Dr. Snyder departed the Club at 7:18 p.m. and returned to the farm, arriving at 7:24 p.m.

6:58 p.m. Maj. Eisenhower entered main gate of farm and departed at 8:59 p.m.

7:37 p.m. Dr. Snyder departed main gate of farm.

11:15 p.m. Maj. Eisenhower entered main gate of farm.

No further activity this date

Wednesday, August 19, 1959

7:26 a.m. The President, Mr. Allen, and David departed the farm in WH Car 100, with SAIC Rowley riding in front seat and SA Flohr driving, and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club, arriving at 7:35 a.m. This threesome teed off at 7:40 a.m. and played two holes, at which time David left the President and Mr. Allen and went for golf instruction. The President and Mr. Allen started at 1-A again and finished playing nine holes at 8:56 a.m. At 9:00 a.m. David joined the President and Mr. Allen and they teed off for the last nine holes, completing 18 holes at 10:20 a.m. They departed the Club at 10:24 a.m. and arrived back at the President's farm at 10:30 a.m. David departed the President's car and the President and Mr. Allen drove to the show barn (on the President's farm) and they, with Gen. Nevins and Bob Hartley, looked the cattle over. The President and Mr. Allen returned to the President's residence at 10:55 a.m.

8:14 a.m. Susie and Mary Jean entered main gate of farm and departed at 8:38 a.m.

8:46 a.m. Maj. Eisenhower departed main gate of farm.

10:10 a.m. Gen. Nevins entered main gate of farm and departed at 11:03 a.m.

11:20 a.m. The President departed the farm in WH Car 100, SAIC Rowley riding in front seat and SA Flohr driving, en route to his office at the Gettysburg Hotel, arriving at 11:28 a.m. The President departed the Gettysburg Hotel at 12:56 a.m. and arrived back at his farm at 1:04 p.m.

2:21 p.m. Mr. Wyeth entered main gate of farm and departed at 3:12 p.m.

2:55 p.m. The President and Mr. Allen departed the farm in WH Car 100, SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving, and motored to the Floyd Akers' place for fishing, arriving at 3:30 p.m. They departed the Akers' place at 6:00 p.m., accompanied by Dr. Snyder, and motored to the President's farm, arriving at 6:33 p.m.

3:01 p.m.	David Eisenhower departed main gate of farm.
4:57 p.m.	David entered main gate of farm.
5:24 p.m.	Mrs. John Eisenhower and Barbara Anne entered main gate of farm.
5:38 p.m.	Mrs. John Eisenhower departed main gate of farm.
6:49 p.m.	Dr. Snyder departed main gate of farm.
7:04 p.m.	Maj. and Mrs. Eisenhower entered main gate of farm.
9:01 p.m.	Mrs. John Eisenhower, David, Barbara Anne, Susie, and Mary Jean departed main gate of farm.
9:05 p.m.	Maj. Eisenhower departed main gate of farm.
	No further activities this date.

Thursday, August 20, 1959

6:59 a.m.	Maj. Eisenhower landed at farm in Marine helicopter. At 7:09 a.m. he departed the farm aboard the same helicopter.
8:54 a.m.	The President walked around his farm until 9:06 a.m.
8:56 a.m.	Mr. Hagerty entered main gate of farm and departed at 9:25 a.m.
9:22 a.m.	Dr. Snyder entered main gate of farm and departed at 9:32 a.m.
9:22 a.m.	The President, accompanied by Mr. Allen, departed the farm in WH Car 100, SAIC Rowley riding in front seat and SA Flohr driving, and motored to the pig farm and show barn, looking over the hogs and cattle, returning to the President's farm at 10:04 a.m. The President and Mr. Allen looked around the President's barn and grounds from 10:10 a.m. until 10:35 a.m., at which time they returned to the President's residence.
9:40 a.m.	Barbara Anne and Susie entered main gate of farm and departed at 11:00 a.m.
9:42 a.m.	Gen. Nevins entered rear gate of farm and departed at 10:36 a.m.
10:10 a.m.	David entered main gate of farm and departed at 11:44 a.m.
11:10 a.m.	The President looked over his garden, picked some vegetables and returned to his residence at 11:26 a.m.
12:45 p.m.	The First Lady and Maj. Eisenhower arrived at the farm.
1:37 p.m.	Maj. John Eisenhower departed main gate of farm.
1:54 p.m.	David and Susie entered main gate of farm and departed at 3:32 p.m.

2:16 p.m. The President, accompanied by Mr. Allen, departed the farm in WH Car 100, SAIC Rowley riding in front seat and SA Flohr driving, and motored to the Gettysburg Hotel, arriving at 2:26 p.m. He was met by Mr. Max Kipfer, Asst. Mgr. of Hotel, who escorted the President to his office. The President and Mr. Allen departed the Gettysburg Hotel at 4:00 p.m. and arrived back at the President's farm at 4:08 p.m.

4:50 p.m. The President, accompanied by Mr. Allen, departed the farm in WH Car 100, SAIC Rowley riding in front seat and SA Flohr driving, and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club, arriving at 4:58 p.m. From 4:59 p.m. until 5:03 p.m. the President took golf practice and at 5:04 p.m. teed off with Mr. Allen for nine holes of golf, completing same at 6:03 p.m. At 6:13 p.m. the President and his party departed the Club and returned to his farm, arriving at 6:20 p.m.

6:24 p.m. Mr. Allen departed rear gate of farm.

7:12 p.m. Maj. and Mrs. Eisenhower, David Barbara Anne, and Mary Jean entered main gate of farm.

7:41 p.m. Susie entered main gate of farm.

8:00 p.m. Maj. and Mrs. Eisenhower and their four children departed main gate of farm.

No further activities this date.

Friday, August 21, 1959

6:52 a.m. Mr. George Allen entered main gate of farm and departed at 10:20 a.m.

7:26 a.m. The President, accompanied by Mr. Allen, departed the farm in WH Car 100, ATSAIC Roberts riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving, and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club, arriving at 7:35 a.m. SAIC Rowley and SA Roth went to the Club ahead of the President. The President and Mr. Allen teed off at 7:46 a.m. and completed 18 holes of golf at 9:47 a.m. At 9:50 a.m. the President and Mr. Allen departed the Club, SAIC Rowley riding in front seat and SA Flohr driving, and motored back to the farm, arriving at 9:59 a.m.

9:44 a.m. Gen. and Mrs. Nevins entered main gate of farm and departed at 10:22 a.m.

12:24 p.m. Mr.Hagerty entered main gate of farm and departed at 12:27 p.m.

12:24 p.m. Mrs. Whitman entered main gate of farm.

12:39 a.m. Dr. Snyder entered main gate of farm.

12:45 p.m. Miss Polly Yates entered main gate of farm.

12:57 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. Allen entered main gate of farm.

1:01 p.m. The President, Mr. Allen, Mr. Hagerty, Maj. Eisenhower, ATSAIC Roberts, and SA Flohr departed the farm via Marine helicopter and arrived at the White House at 1:42 p.m.

1:02 p.m. Dr. Snyder, Mrs. Whitman, Miss Yates, Commander Williams, Acting Naval Aide, CWO Elder, SAs Roth, Sweazey, and Schaefer departed the President's farm in chase helicopter and arrived at the White House at 1:44 p.m.

1:02 p.m. Mrs. George Allen departed rear gate of farm.

1:05 p.m. The First Lady departed the main gate of farm and returned at 1:37 p.m.

2:29 p.m. Mrs. Snyder entered main gate of farm.

2:29 p.m. Mrs. Nevins entered main gate of farm.

5:07 p.m. The President, Mr. Hagerty, Maj. Eisenhower, Maj. Strief, SAIC Rowley, and SA Flohr departed the White House Grounds via U. S. Army helicopter and arrived at the President's Gettysburg farm at 5:54 p.m.

5:08 p.m. Dr. Snyder, Mrs. Whitman, Miss Yates, ATSAIC Roberts, SAs Roth, Sweazey, and Schaefer departed the White House via chase helicopter and arrived at the President's farm at 5:53 p.m.

5:55 p.m. Mrs. Whitman and Miss Yates departed main gate of farm.

5:56 p.m. Gen. Nevins entered main gate of farm.

6:23 p.m. Maj. Eisenhower departed main gate of farm.

7:13 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. George Allen departed main gate of farm.

7:23 p.m. Dr. and Mrs. Snyder and Gen. and Mrs. Nevins departed main gate of farm.

8:02 p.m. The President and First Lady came out of the house and departed the farm at 8:18 p.m. and motored to Maj. Eisenhower's residence, arriving at 8:20 p.m. They departed the Major's residence at 8:45 p.m. and arrived back at their farm at 8:47 p.m.

No further activity this date.

Saturday, August 22, 1959

7:00 a.m. Mr. George Allen entered main gate of farm.

7:30 a.m. The President, accompanied by Mr. Allen, departed the farm in WH Car 100, SAIC Rowley riding in front seat and SA Flohr driving, and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club, arriving at 7:38 a.m. The President and Mr. Allen teed off at 7:46 a.m. and completed 18 holes of golf at 10:02 a.m. They departed the Club at 10:06 a.m. and arrived back at the President's farm at 10:14 a.m.

9:30 a.m. Gen. Nevins entered rear gate of farm and departed at 9:56 a.m.

10:55 a.m. The President, accompanied by Mr. Allen, departed his farm in WH Car 100, SAIC Rowley riding in front seat and SA Flohr driving, and motored to Mr. Allen's farm, arriving at 11:00 a.m. Mr. Allen departed the President's car and the President departed Mr. Allen's farm at 11:01 a.m. and arrived at the Gettysburg Hotel at 11:08 a.m. Mr. Henry Scharf met the President and escorted him to the President's suite (office). The President departed the Hotel at 12:48 p.m. and arrived back at his farm at 12:55 p.m.

2:30 p.m. Dr. and Mrs. Snyder entered main gate of farm.

2:31 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. Allen entered rear gate of farm.

2:46 p.m. The President, Mr. Allen, and Dr. Snyder departed the farm in WH Car No. 100, SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving, and motored to York Pa. They stopped at Haldeman's in York and then stopped at Harvey's in York. At 5:00 p.m. they stopped at Firestone Store, Hanover, Pa., where the President purchased four large lawn chairs and two small ones. The President arrived at Sunflower where he dropped off the chairs at 5:35 p.m. The President and party departed Sunflower at 5:50 p.m. and arrived back at his farm at 5:52 p.m.

3:57 p.m. Mrs. Nevins entered main gate of farm.

4:01 p.m. Maj. Eisenhower entered main gate of farm, and departed at 4:06 p.m.

6:03 p.m. Gen. Nevins entered main gate of farm.

6:05 p.m. Susie entered main gate of farm and departed at 6:25 p.m.

6:30 p.m. Mrs. Kane, mother of Mrs. George Allen, entered main gate of farm.

6:33 p.m. The President, Mr. Allen, Gen. Nevins, and Dr. Snyder went for a ride in the Crosley, the President, SAs Godfrey and Rundle riding on the back. The car broke down on the way to the cattle barn and the President and his party walked back to the President's residence, arriving at 6:55 p.m.

No further activity this date.

Sunday, August 23, 1959

6:45 a.m. Mr. Allen entered rear gate of farm.

7:25 a.m. The President and Mr. Allen departed the farm in WH Car 100, SA Godfrey riding in front seat and SA Flohr driving, and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club, arriving at 7:31 a.m. Dr. Snyder met the party on the first tee. The President and Mr. Allen teed off at the first tee at 7:48 a.m. and stopped at the 9th because of rain, returning to the Club House at 8:40 a.m. The President, Mr. Allen, and Dr. Snyder

(SAIC Rowley joined the party at the Club at 7:35 a.m.).

departed the Club in WH Car 100, SAIC Rowley riding in front seat and SA Flohr driving, and returned to the President's farm, arriving at 8:54 a.m.

7:56 a.m. Susie entered main gate of farm and departed at 10:28 a.m.

9:30 a.m. Capt. Marsh entered main gate of farm and departed at 9:33 a.m.

9:33 a.m. Dr. Snyder departed main gate of farm.

10:35 a.m. The President and First Lady departed main gate of farm in WH Car 100, SAIC Rowley riding in front seat and SA Flohr driving, and motored to the Gettysburg Presbyterian Church, arriving at 10:45 a.m. (See SA Mroz' report dated 8/23/59 for details.) The President and First Lady departed the Church at 11:36 a.m. and returned to their farm, arriving at 11:44 a.m.

10:40 a.m. Mr. Allen departed main gate of farm.

2:29 p.m. Capt. Marsh entered main gate of farm and departed at 2:34 p.m.

2:29 p.m. Dr. Snyder entered main gate of farm.

2:34 p.m. The President and First Lady departed their farm in WH Car 102, SAIC Rowley riding in front seat and SA Flohr driving, and motored to the White House, arriving at 4:31 p.m.

No further activity this date.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1959

7:44 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Major Richard Streiff.
8:18 - 8:30 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:25 - 8:30 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:30 - 8:50 am	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
9:11 - 9:27 am	Hon. James Hagerty
9:27 - 9:29 am	Major John Eisenhower
9:30 - 10:12 am	Hon. Robert Anderson Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan (Re economic questions of interest on European trip)
10:12 - 10:14 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:26 - 11:13 am	General Lauris Norstad Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:17 - 11:27 am	Major John Eisenhower
11:30 - 11:37 am	Hon. Arthur Flemming
11:50 - 12:00 Noon	Hon. David Kendall
12:00 - 12:17 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:30 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
2:10 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:27 - 2:59 pm	Hon. Christian Herter Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
2:59 - 3:54 pm	Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Robert Murphy Hon. Livingston Merchant Mr. Jack Irwin Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Brig. General A. J. Goodpaster

3:57 - 4:05 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:05 - 4:35 pm	(Hon. Richard M. Nixon) OFF THE RECORD
4:35 - 4:38 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:50 - 5:51 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
5:53 pm	Returned to the office with Major John Eisenhower.
5:53 - 6:00 pm	Major John Eisenhower
6:00 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1959

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Major John Eisenhower and Major Richard Streiff.
8:03 - 8:11 am	Major John Eisenhower
8:09 - 8:13 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan
8:13 - 8:30 am	Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Rocco Siciliano
8:30 - 8:33 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Bryce Harlow
8:33 - 10:44 am	LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Senator Everett Dirksen Senator Styles Bridges Senator Leverett Saltonstall Senator Thomas Kuchel Senator Thruston Morton Congressman Charles Halleck Congressman John W. Byrnes Congressman Leslie Arends Congressman Leo Allen Congressman Charles B. Hoeven Hon. Frederick Mueller Hon. Norman Mason Hon. Elliot Richardson Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Elmer Staats Mr. Sam Hughes Hon. Roger Jones Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Arthur Flemming Mr. Clarance Miller, Agriculture

(continued)

8:33 - 10:44 am	LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING (continued) Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Edward McCabe Hon. Clyde Wheeler Hon. Earle Chesney Hon. Homer Gruenther Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. David Kendall Hon. Roemer McPhee Mrs. Anne Wheaton Hon. Rocco Siciliano Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Gerald Morgan Mr. Arthur Minnich
10:44 - 10:46 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:46 - 11:00 am	Hon. William P. Rogers
11:00 - 11:05 am	Hon. Lewis L. Strauss
11:05 - 11:26 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Robert Merriam Mrs. Anne Wheaton Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:26 - 12:00 Noon	PRESS CONFERENCE
12:05 pm	The President returned to the office.
12:05 - 12:24 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan Mr. Philip Areeda
12:24 - 12:25 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan
12:40 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)

2:17 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:22 - 2:27 pm	Major John Eisenhower
2:38 - 2:55 pm	Hon. David Kendall
2:55 - 3:07 pm	Major John Eisenhower
3:15 - 3:25 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:27 - 3:30 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. David Kendall
3:29 - 4:13 pm	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Robert Cutler Hon. Wilton B. Persons (until 4:05 pm)
4:13 - 4:16 pm	Hon. Robert Merriam
4:16 - 4:20 pm	Hon. Robert Merriam Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:20 - 4:23 pm	Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. David Kendall Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:23 - 4:26 pm	Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. David Kendall
4:26 - 4:30 pm	Hon. Robert Merriam
4:35 - 4:59 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
5:00 pm	Returned to the office.
5:00 - 5:11 pm	Hon. David Kendall
5:11 - 5:17 pm	Major John Eisenhower
5:20 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1959

3:20 am The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, and Major John Eisenhower, departed the White House and motored to Andrews Air Force Base.

4:00 am The President and his party were airborne from Andrews Air Force Base, Washington, D. C., for flight to Bonn, Germany, with stopover in Newfoundland. The following were aboard the USAF Jet VC137 with the President:

Hon. Christian Herter
Hon. Livingston Merchant
Mr. Andrew Berding
Mr. Max Krebs
Mr. Martin Hillenbrand
Mr. John A. Calhoun
Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr.
Mr. John N. Irwin, II
Mr. Ivan White
Mrs. Marion Stilson
Hon. James Hagerty
General Howard M. Snyder
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Major John Eisenhower
Mrs. Ann Whitman
Miss Mary Caffrey
Captain Olive Marsh
Miss Polly Yates
Lt. Earl Dunn
Secret Service Agents

STEPHENVILLE, NEWFOUNDLAND

7:30 am The President landed at Harmon Air Force Base, Stephenville, Newfoundland. The stop was made for re-fueling. The President was greeted by

Major General Walter C. Sweeney, Commander of 8th Air Force
Brig. General James Wells, Commander of the 45th Division, Loring AFB, Maine
Colonel Edward M. Nichols, Wing Commander, Harmon Air Force Base

STEPHENVILLE, NEWFOUNDLAND

The President and his party motored to the Officers Club.

7:40 am Upon arrival at the Officers Club, the President was met by

- Lt. Colonel William H. Nogl
  - Base Commander, Harmon Air Force Base
- Major General Walter C. Sweeney
  - Commander, 8th AFB, Westover Field, Mass.
- Colonel and Mrs. Bernard Finan
  - Deputy Wing Commander

The President and his party had refreshments.

8:15 am Departed the Officers Club and motored to the plane.

8:30 am Airborne for Bonn, Germany. (Airport at Wahn, Germany).

WAHN, GERMANY

6:26 pm The President landed at Wahn Airport, Wahn, Germany, and was met by

- Chancellor Konrad Adenauer
  - Federal Republic of Germany
- Mr. Hans Weber, interpreter
- Ambassador David K. Bruce
- Foreign Minister Heinrich Von Brentano
- Ambassador Von Braun
  - Chiefof Protocol of the Federal Republic of Germany

The President and Chancellor Adenauer inspected the Honor Guard. The President was introduced to the members of the German Cabinet and the members of the American Embassy.

Greetings were exchanged in front of the microphones.

6:45 pm The President and Chancellor Adenauer departed Wahn Airport and motored to the U. S. Embassy Residence at Bonn, Germany.

Enroute to Bonn, Germany, the President drove through Troisdorf, Germany, and was presented Coat-of-Arms of the city by
    Dr. Hans Kasbach, Stadtdirektor of Troisdorf
    Mr. Peter Broel, Mayor of Troisdorf

BONN, GERMANY

8:00 pm The President arrived at the U. S. Embassy Residence and was greeted by
    Mrs. David K. Bruce, wife of the Ambassador
    Private Earl Eisenhower, nephew of the President

The President remained overnight at the U. S. Embassy Residence.

Library
The Original

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1959

BONN, GERMANY

8:20 am The President departed the U. S. Embassy Residence and motored to the Villa Hammerschmidt, residence of President Heuss of the German Federal Republic. He was accompanied by
  Ambassador Von Braun
  Hon. Christian Herter
  Hon. James Hagerty
  General Howard McC. Snyder
  Major John Eisenhower

8:45 am Arrived at the Villa Hammerschmidt where the President was greeted by President Theodore Heuss and a reception committee.

The President was escorted to the Drawing Room where he was introduced to other German officials.

8:55 - 9:10 am The President met with
  President Theodore Heuss
  H. E. Dr. Heinrich Luebke
    Federal Minister for Food, Agriculture, and Forestry

9:15 am The President, General Howard McC. Snyder, Major Eisenhower, and Ambassador David Bruce departed the Villa Hammerschmidt and motored to the Palais Schaumburg (German Chancery).

9:20 am Arrived at the Palais Schaumburg and was greeted by
  Chancellor Konrad Adenauer
  Hon. Heinrich Hopmann, Mayor of Bad Godesburg
  Dr. Wilhelm Daniels, Mayor of Bonn
    and reception committee

The President was joined by
  Hon. Christian Herter
  Hon. Livingston Merchant
  Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
  Mr. Martin Hillenbrand

BONN, GERMANY

9:35 - 11:00 am	The President and Chancellor Konrad Adenauer met. Also present were Mr. Hans Weber, interpreter, and Mr. Martin Hillenbrand.
11:05 - 11:40 am	The President and Chancellor Adenauer met with the following: Foreign Minister Heinrich von Brentano Dr. Van Scherpenberg Ambassador Grewe Dr. Globke Graf von Baudissin Dr. Herbst Dr. Limbourg Herr Krapt Dr. von Eckhardt Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Livingston Merchant Ambassador David K. Bruce Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mr. Andrew Berding Mr. Martin Hillenbrand
11:55 am	The President departed the Palais and motored to the Foreign Office.
12:00 Noon - 12:30 pm	The President held a Press Conference at the Foreign Office Auditorium. Hon. James Hagerty and Mr. Andrew Berding were present.
12:31 pm	Departed the Foreign Office and motored to the Palais Schaumburg.
1:10 pm	Chancellor Adenauer gave a Luncheon in honor of the President. The following were also present: Hon. Christian Herter Ambassador David K. Bruce Hon. Livingston Merchant Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. James Hagerty Major John Eisenhower

The Dwight D. [illegible] Library

(list continued)

BONN, GERMANY

1:10 pm Luncheon list continued:

- Foreign Minister Heinrich von Brentano
- Dr. Van Scherpenberg
- Dr. Globke
- Dr. von Eckhardt
- Ambassador Wilhelm G. Grewe
- Mr. von Braun
- Mr. Joseph Bach

2:55 - 4:25 pm The President met again with Chancellor Adenauer with Mr. Hans Weber interpreting.

4:28 pm The President and Chancellor Adenauer departed the Palais Schaumburg and motored to the Plittersdorf Heliport.

4:40 pm Arrived at Plittersdorf Airport helicopter pad.

4:45 pm The President departed Plitersdorf Airport via helicopter for the Wahn Airport.

WAHN, GERMANY

4:53 pm Arrived at Wahn Airport.

Brief ceremony was held including the two national anthems and inspecting of the Honor Guard.

5:10 pm Airborne for London, England.

LONDON, ENGLAND

6:45 pm The President and his party arrived at the London Airport North. He was greeted by

- Prime Minister Harold Macmillan
- Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd
- Ambassador Sir Harold Caccia
- Ambassador John Hay Whitney
- Sir Frederick Hoyer Millar, Permanent Under-Secretary of State
- Lord Gosford, Lord-in-Waiting

(continued)

LONDON, ENGLAND

6:45 pm List continued of those who met the President at the London Airport North.

- Sir Edmund Hudleston, Air Marshal
- Mr. Walworth Barbour, Minister, U. S. Embassy
- Mr. Edwin M. Martin, Minister for Economic Affairs of the U. S. Embassy
- Mr. Brewster H. Morris, Counselor for Political Affairs, U. S. Embassy
- Admiral Robert L. Dennison, Commander-in-Chief U. S. Naval Forces, Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean
- Major General Ernest Moor, Commanding Officer, Third U. S. Air Force
- Sir Frederick Handley Page, Lord Lieutenant, Middlesex

7:00 pm After a brief ceremony, the President and Prime Minister Harold Macmillan departed London Airport and motored to the American Ambassador's residence in London.

8:00 pm Arrived at the American Ambassador's residence.

8:30 pm DINNER, at the American Ambassador John Hay Whitney's residence. The following were present:

- Hon. Christian Herter
- General Howard McC. Snyder
- Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
- Major John Eisenhower
- Mrs. Ann Whitman

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1959

LONDON, ENGLAND

7:50 am The President and Prime Minister Harold Macmillan departed Winfield House, the American Ambassador's residence, and motored to the London Airport North.

8:40 am Airborne for Dyce Airport, Aberdeen, Scotland, in RAF Comet, accompanied by Air Commodore Sir Edward Fielden, Captain of the Queen's Flight.

ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND

10:15 am Arrived at Dyce Airport, Aberdeen, Scotland. The President was greeted by

- Prince Philip, His Royal Highness, Duke of Edinburgh
- Sir Ian Forbes-Leith, Lord Lieutenant for Aberdeen

The President and Prince Philip departed Dyce Airport and motored to Balmoral Castle, the summer residence of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth of England.

12:00 Noon Arrived at the outer entrance of Balmoral Castle where they were met by Queen Elizabeth.

Inspection of the Guard.

1:15 pm The President had Luncheon at Balmoral Castle with Queen Elizabeth, Prince Philip, and their children.

For the remainder of the afternoon, the President visited with Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip and family.

Dinner at Balmoral Castle and remained overnight.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1959

BALMORAL CASTLE
ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND

9:00 am	The President and Prince Philip departed Balmoral Castle and motored to Dyce Airport.
10:30 am	Arrived at Dyce Airport.
10:40 am	The President was airborne for Benson Airport, Oxfordshire, England.

OXFORDSHIRE, ENGLAND

12:04 pm	The President arrived at Benson Airport where he was greeted by Lord Lieutenant of Oxfordshire, The Earl of Macclesfield Air Marshal Sir Denis Barnett Mr. Bailey, Chief Constable of Oxfordshire Wing Commander King
12:05 pm	The President and Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, accompanied by Ambassador John Hay Whitney, departed Benson Airport and motored to Chequers, the home of Prime Minister Macmillan.

CHEQUERS

12:40 pm	The President arrived at Chequers. He and Prime Minister Macmillan posed for pictures before entering.

The following were also at Chequers with the President:

- Hon. Christian Herter
- Ambassador John Hay Whitney
- General Howard McC. Snyder
- Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
- Major John Eisenhower
- Mrs. Ann Whitman
- Sgt. John Moaney

British:

- Hon. Selwyn Lloyd
- Sir Norman Brook
- Sir Harold Caccia

CHEQUERS, ENGLAND

2:00 pm LUNCHEON at Chequers

The President
Prime Minister Harold Macmillan
Hon. Christian Herter
Ambassador John Hay Whitney
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
General Howard McC. Snyder
Minister Barbour
Major John Eisenhower
Mr. Ivan White
Foreign Minister Selwyn Lloyd
Sir Norman Brook
Sir Frederick Hoyer-Millar
Sir Harold Caccia
Sir Anthony Rumbold

3:30 pm The President and Prime Minister HaroldMacmillan met with the following:

Hon. Christian Herter
Hon. Thomas S. Gates
Hon. Livingston Merchant
Hon. John Irwin
Mr. Andrew Berding
Hon. James Hagerty
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Major John Eisenhower
Mr. Ivan White
Hon. Selwyn Lloyd
Sir Norman Brook
Sir Frederick Hoyer-Millar
Ambassador Harold Caccia
Sir Anthony Rumbold
Mr. Bligh
Mr. Philip de Zuleta.
Mr. Harold Evans
Mr. Wilding

7:00 pm The President and the Prime Minister met with the following:

Hon. Christian Herter
Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, AUGUST 30, 1959

CHEQUERS, ENGLAND

9:30 - 10:30 am The President and Prime Minister Harold Macmillan met with
Hon. Christian Herter
Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd

11:00 am The President and Prime Minister Harold Macmillan accompanied by Ambassador John Hay Whitney and Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd attended services at Ellesborough Church.

Reverend C. N. White was Rector of the Church.

12:00 Noon Returned to Chequers.

3:00 pm The President and Prime Minister Harold Macmillan met with
Hon. Christian Herter
Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1959

CHEQUERS, OXFORDSHIRE,
ENGLAND

9:30 am	The President and Prime Minister Harold Macmillan departed Chequers and motored to London, England, a distance of 37 miles.

LONDON, ENGLAND

11:00 am	Arrived at St. Paul Cathedral. The President was met by Bishop Wand Lord Baillieu Brigadier Sir James Gault Bishop Wand escorted the President and his party to The American Chapel at the East End of the Cathedral.
11:30 am	The President and Prime Minister Macmillan departed St. Paul's Cathedral and motored to Winfield House, American Embassy Residence.
12:00 Noon	Arrived at the American Embassy Residence where the Prime Minister took leave of the President.
1:00 pm	LUNCHEON.
2:30 pm	The President met with Hon. Fernando Maria Castiella, Spanish Foreign Minister. Hon. Christian Herter and Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge were also present.
6:30 pm	The President departed Winfield House and motored to No. 10 Downing Street, the office and Prime Minister Harold Macmillan.
6:50 pm	Arrived at No. 10 Downing Street.
7:20 pm	The President and Prime Minister Macmillan participated in an informal television report.

LONDON, ENGLAND

8:00 - 10:30 pm DINNER at No. 10 Downing Street, given for the President by Prime Minister Harold Macmillan:

- Sir Winston Churchill, Former Prime Minister
- Lord Attlee, Former Prime Minister
- Sir Anthony Eden, Former Prime Minister

Cabinet Officers:

- The Rt. Hon. R. A. Butler, Lord Privy Seal
- The Rt. Hon. Selwyn Lloyd, Foreign Secretary
- The Rt. Hon. D. Heathcoat Amory, Chancellor of the Exchequer
- The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Home, Commonwealth Secrbtary
- The Rt. Hon. Alan Lennox-Boyd, Colonial Secretary
- The Rt. Hon. Sir David Eccles, President of the Board of Trade
- The Rt. Hon. Ian Macleod, Minister of Labour
- The Rt. Hon. Lord Mills, Minister of Power

Opposition Leaders:

- The Rt. Hon. James Griffiths, Deputy Leader of the Labour Party
- Lord Alexander of Hillsborough, Former Minister of Defense
- Mr. Harold Wilson, Shadow Chancellor of Exchequer

Officials:

- Lord Plowden, Chairman Atomic Energy Authority
- Sir Oliver Franks, Former Ambassador to the United States of America
- Sir Norman Brook, Secretary of Cabinet
- Sir Frederick Hoyer Millar, Permanent Under-Secretary, FONOFF
- Sir Roger Makins, Permanent Under-Secretary of Treasury
- Sir Richard Powell, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Defence
- Sir Harold Caccia, Ambassador, Washington

Chiefs of Staff:

- Admiral Sir Charles Lambe, First Sea Lord
- General Sir Francis Festing, Chief Imperial Gen. Staff
- Marshal of the Raoyal Air Force, Sir Dermot Boyle

(continued)

LONDON, ENGLAND

8:00 - 10:30 pm DINNER AT No. 10 Downing Street (continued):

American Guests:
- The President
- Hon. Christian Herter
- Ambassador John Hay Whitney
- The Honorable Walworth Barbour
- The Honorable Thomas S. Gates, Jr.
- The Honorable Livingston Merchant
- Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
- The Honorable Edwin M. Martin
- Hon. James Hagerty
- Major John Eisenhower
- The Honorable John Irwin
- Mr. L. B. White

[illegible] 1959

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. ~~Letter~~	DDE to Mrs. Eben ~~Aurand (1 pg)~~	~~8/25/59~~	~~C~~
~~2. Letter~~	~~DDE to Mrs. Elivera Doud (2 pgs)~~ #1-2, open on for-Rev., RL, 4/20/84	~~8/22/59~~	~~C~~
3. ~~Letter~~	~~DDE to Nixon (2 pgs)~~ DOH 6/21/82	8/18/59	~~A&C~~ *
~~4. Letter~~ 76-49, #234	~~DDE to McElroy~~ 11/15/76-DOH	8/13/59	~~A~~
~~5. Memorandum transmitting message, DDE to Macmillan~~ (2 pgs) 76-49		~~8/10/59~~	~~A~~ } 6/13/80, bc
6. ~~Memorandum transmitting revised draft message, DDE to Macmillan~~ (2 pgs) 76-49		~~8/7/59~~	~~A~~ }
7. Memorandum transmitting message, DDE to Herter (1 pg) 76-49	portions exempted, MR 76-49 #237	8/4/59	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 44
Folder: DDE Dictation August 1959

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

August 25, 1959.

Dear Patty:

This morning we had a tragedy in the Eisenhower family, with the real burden of grief falling on poor little Susie. "Me Too", while racing around the pasture with the other horses, slipped and fell, breaking his leg just above the knee. He had to be chloroformed and destroyed instantly, because the veterinarian said that in view of his age and a progressively developing blindness, it would be hopeless to try to bring him back into riding condition.

Susie is heartbroken, but I shall try to find immediately another small horse or large pony that has been fairly well trained in horse show practices. I intended to bring in at once the Arab that is still held in Minnesota for me. However, I had word today that the mare would need another year's training before she was really suitable for young children.

I was anxious for you to know about the matter at once because I thought you might be wondering why Susie had to cancel some of her scheduled appearances in the Gettysburg-Emmitsburg area.

From all I hear about Pete, he is on the job in London.

Affectionately,

Mrs. Eben Aurand

August 24, 1959.

Dear Mary:

I shall envy you and Mamie any time you can spend at Gettysburg during the ten days that I plan to be cast in the role of the "drummer" in the Western European region.

I am sorry that I didn't get a chance to say "goodbye" to you and George Sunday; for some reason or other I thought George was going to be here today.

With affectionate regard,

As ever,

Mrs. George Allen
Sheraton Park,
Washington, D.C.

PERSONAL AND
CONFIDENTIAL

Gettysburg
August 22, 1959

Dear Mr. Parker:

Thank you for your letter of August eleventh expressing your views on the forthcoming visit of Mr. Khrushchev to the United States and my plan to visit the Soviet Union. Frank and constructive expressions of this type from men who have held positions of responsibility are, of course, highly useful to me.

I am a little chagrined that my efforts, both oral and written, to set forth my purposes and objectives in this exchange of visits have failed to clarify my position to you. Basically, my feeling is that the world is headed toward an arms race of such magnitude as can culminate only in unbearable burdens on our peoples at best, or general war at worst. No efforts should be spared to find some way out of this grim prospect. Face to face talks with Mr. Khrushchev, while I expect very little from them, represent nearly the only course left now to this end. Such action does not involve approval of Mr. Khrushchev himself or his methods, nor does it, to my mind, represent any act of appeasement whatsoever.

Since I would like you to develop a better understanding of the reasoning behind this decision, I have asked Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy to contact you on his forthcoming trip to the Middle West, and to give you a chance to talk the matter over with him personally. You are, I know, acquainted with him through your work in the ILO.

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Mr. Cola G. Parker
Neenah
Wisconsin

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

cc: Secretary Murphy

August 22, 1959.

Dear Min:

Mamie has been home for two days and has given me a long account of her visit with you. Although I know that you cannot be very active, if is satisfying to your two daughters to have the opportunity to visit you occasionally and talk over the many things of common family interest. I hope that the Good Lord will give you enough strength to enjoy these visits at shorter periods and of longer length.

Here in Gettysburg I have been enjoying, although not on a complete vacation, a period of comparative quiet due to the absence of persistent callers of all types. I keep in touch with major events of foreign and domestic importance and keep up with my correspondence, of course through Mrs. Whitman's efforts.

Now I am about to embark on a European trip to reaffirm the understanding between the leaders of the Allied countries and myself. Except for the fact that Mamie does not feel she can go along, I would somewhat look forward to the trip. My two days in France will be difficult; the other part should be relatively easy. However, I think Mamie is right in refusing to go because she becomes so nervous in airplanes that she gets really ill. But I shall not be gone too long -- in the meantime she will probably spend some time at the farm and will unquestionably have some of her friends up to visit her.

I know that the doctors and Mrs. Bonebrake and the others are watching out for you very carefully, a fact that gives us all real satisfaction. Take care of yourself and one of these days we will have again a real reunion -- one with everybody present. That would surely be a lot of fun.

Please remember me to Aksel and Mrs. Bonebrake and the others that you see from time to time and, of course, deepest love to yourself.

Devotedly,

Mrs. Elivera Doud,
750 Lafayette,
Denver, Colorado.

August 18, 1959.

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~SECRET~~

Dear Dick:

Your secretary telephoned to Mrs. Whitman a couple of days ago expressing some astonishment and irritation about a report that Nelson Rockefeller had publicly expressed disapproval of the invitation to Khrushchev, and allegedly putting the responsibility of the invitation at your door. I felt that we should find out what the facts were, but I did not want to put the matter in writing.

This morning I had a chance to talk to Nelson. He stated clearly and without equivocation that the story that disturbed you is without any foundation in fact. Nelson branded it as a "complete lie." He has already volunteered to the State Department the services of himself and of his state organization for whatever help they can be in promoting the purpose of the Khrushchev visit. Moreover, a day or so ago at a press conference he was asked what he thought about the Khrushchev visit and he stated about as follows: 'I have absolute confidence in the judgment and purposes of the President. Whatever purposes he has in mind in inviting Khrushchev to this country are worthy ones and are designed to promote the best interests of the United States."

On the other hand, I gave to Nelson a short account of the correspondence between myself and Khrushchev and told him that you had been informed of my invitation just before you went to Russia and therefore you were obviously innocent of any purpose of your own in urging a visit of Khrushchev to this country.

My concern about the matter is that two people -- even if they should both become candidates for the same nomination -- who have supported me so long and faithfully through the years I have been in this office, should find themselves publicly at odds about

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL -- SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
NSC Review 5/26/82
By BJR Date 5/27/82

PERSONAL AND CON~~FIDENTIAL - SECRET~~

an issue that in fact does not exist. My own opinion is that people can be politically ambitious if they so desire without necessarily becoming personal antagonists.

I went out of my way to repeat to Nelson how appreciative I was of the work you had done, which work was performed on a voluntary basis since the Vice President is an elected official in his own right.

I think perhaps some enthusiasts, possibly both in Nelson's group and your own, are seeing things that don't exist. In any event, I would have asked you to come to the office to talk the matter. But since I find you are in Virginia Beach I would prefer to write a letter than to call you to the phone, and I am sending the letter on the most secret possible basis.

Give my love to Pat and, of course, warm regard to yourself.

As ever,

The Original [illegible] D. Eisenhower Library

The Honorable Richard M. Nixon,
The Vice President.

PERSONAL AND CON~~FIDENTIAL - SECRET~~

August 18, 1959.

PERSONAL

Our last two letters crossed. In mine I mentioned that I hoped to have a stag dinner some time when I was in London. You will hear from Jock Whitney about it; Jock will act as host at the dinner where I hope to meet many of my old comrades. So far as Monty is concerned, I have instructed the Ambassador to include him on the guest list because I am not going to appear before the British public as one who is overly concerned with biased opinion.

Of course there will be very little opportunity for private conversation at such a dinner -- I believe the total number will be something on the order of twenty-eight or thirty. But possibly I can get hold of you for a few minutes in order to hear what you have been able to accomplish in the way of developing any interest in our tenuous project for next year.

With warm regard,

Major General Sir Francis W. de Guingand,
K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Army and Navy Club,
Pall Mall, S.W.1,
London.

PERSONAL

August 18, 1959

Dear Mrs. Halsey:

It is with a sharp sense of personal loss that Mrs. Eisenhower and I join in extending our heartfelt sympathy to you on the passing of your gallant husband.

Admiral Halsey was my trusted friend. I admired him greatly, as did countless other Americans who remember with gratitude and affection his inspiring leadership and his great contributions to our victory in the Pacific in World War II.

I realize that in time of sorrow words are of little account, but I trust that you may be comforted by the many expressions of sympathy which have come to you, and by the knowledge that your husband's name will be honored always by the country he loved and served so well.

I have asked Admiral Nimitz to be my personal representative at the services on Thursday.

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Mrs. William F. Halsey, Jr.,
c/o Mr. W. F. Halsey, III
Shoreham Hotel
Washington, D. C.

August 14, 1959.

Dear Malcolm:

I have done a bit of editing on the draft for the Brown speech. Ann will send you a clean copy with this note.

What I think this piece lacks is a distinct theme that sets forth the dimensions of a basic purpose and the vital importance of that purpose to the world. Throughout it there are found references to the importance of raising living standards for the masses of the world, of whom so many are hungry. I believe that we ought in unequivocal language state that there is an inescapable requirement for the so-called civilized nations to make this a mandatory purpose, taking priority over all others.

A part of the theme would be that such nations must mobilize together if they are going to do the job well and efficiently. Against the background of this statement of purpose and the need to cooperate among governments to achieve that purpose, there should be shown that compared to this problem that of East-West relationships, arms races, and even the most important of domestic issues pale into insignificance.

I believe that if some such thought as this could be stated succinctly and unequivocally in the talk, the whole piece would hang together better because each of the things that we would talk about in the political, economic and intellectual worlds would fall into place.

As I say, I have worked over the thing editorially only. But I have not attempted to introduce the thought which is so inadequately expressed in this memorandum.

However, if we could do this, then I feel that it would be worth the time and trouble I might take to go to Brown to deliver this speech. Otherwise I think I should cancel.

I believe also that we have to make sure of our satisfaction with the Harvard talk because I cannot possibly cancel one without cancelling the other.

As soon as you come back, I think we ought to get busy on both of these.

D.D.E.

August 13, 1959.

~~SECRET~~

Dear Neil:

With respect to your memorandum of August fifth, I agree with the position you have taken. I agree also with your conclusion that it will be some time before we can, either in concert with other nations or unilaterally, determine the character of tests, if any, we may undertake in the future. As you know, I feel that world opinion is very definitely swinging against tests that involve any additional contamination of the atmosphere.

I am not certain what the effect would be of an underwater test, but this is one of the things I shall learn from Dr. Kistiakowsky.

As ever,

The Honorable Neil McElroy,
Secretary of Defense,
Washington, D.C.

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 76-47 DOCUMENT # 234
By ____ Date ____

August 13, 1959

PERSONAL

Dear Gordon:

Regarding the personal record concerning which Dr. Gleason spoke to me in my office, I think you understand, as I do, that the records that he kept during these past six and a half years will be continued. The document is to be completely secret, known only to you and to the individual keeping it, and it is to be turned over to me in the final days of my Administration.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Gordon Gray,
Special Assistant to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL

Take up with General de Gaulle (and with others)

Need for resources surveys in under developed countries and for effective training institutes. (This is one of the functions of the "Special Fund" of the UN. Possibly we should support it more liberally.

Unity of Europe (Jean Monnet)

August 11, 1959.

Dear George:

What I am trying to say below is not to be interpreted as any effort to inject the government into the current strike situation in the steel industry. I merely have put together in my own mind a "formula" that makes sense to me. Admittedly I have no intimate acquaintanceship with the steel business, but I do necessarily study daily a whole list of reports and I do have a good many indications of differing convictions and opinions which have induced me to set forth the bare bones of what would seem to be to be fair to everybody.

1. A firm agreement for correction of local labor practices which do not seem to accord with the need for efficiency and fairness.

2. To give the average worker about six cents raise an hour either in the form of fringe benefits or in cash. While the pattern of increases for all industry so far this year has been on the order of a nine cents an hour minimum, yet the statistics show that the steel workers have been somewhat ahead of the average, and a six cent raise would seem to be somewhat fairer.

3. To give the public some slight benefit arising out of the high steel income by granting a reduction, say, of about $2 per ton. This would have, in my opinion, a more salutory effect in keeping down inflation than the mere announcement of a "hold the line" policy.

This letter needs no answer or acknowledgment -- indeed I hope you will do nothing but read and consider it merely as an honest personal opinion of my own, based upon such information as I can obtain and the interpretations that I make of the facts. I rather feel that neither side would accept such a suggestion, which could be some evidence that it at least has some minimum value.

Give my love to Pam,

As ever,

P.S.: Do not answer.

[illegible] Library [illegible]

The Honorable George M. Humphrey,
1300 Leader Building,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 4-6 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 76-49 #235
By DJH Date 6/12/80

August 10, 1959.

~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE

Please send the following message to the Prime Minister of Great Britain.

"Dear Harold:

'Your message clearly evidences your deep understanding of some of the problems that, because of my position, beset me whenever I contemplate a visit outside of this country. I am truly grateful that you have written in the fashion that you did. It is exactly what I should expect from such an old and valued friend.

'I am more than flattered by the hope that you and The Queen have expressed that my wife and I can make a State visit to your country some time later this fall. I assure you that our own desire has been no less keen than yours, but of course there are certain obvious obstacles to be overcome. Some of these I should like to talk over with you when we meet later this month. But no matter how important these difficulties may prove to be, I assure you that they will not be made more so by any informal visit that I may be privileged to make upon The Queen and Prince Philip. This was one of the reasons that I was determined to schedule my stay in Britain at somewhat greater lengthan than pure business would demand. Additionally, of course, I plan that one day out of the five will be without engagements or work of any kind. Since I am already scheduling a meeting with the Chancellor in his Capital, the day that I had planned to give to him in London can now be my own.

"As you know, I expect to reach London in the evening of the 27th, and from that time on I will be quite available for making the journey to Balmoral according to any schedule that you may think

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

"desirable. I should think if we planned to use one day for the purpose this should provide the time to make the round trip as well as to have a few hours at Balmoral. Nothing could please me more than to make such a visit provided that you have no fear that I should occasion any unnecessary fatigue to the Queen.

"Another thing: I cannot tell you how much I am looking forward to revisiting some of the scenes that came to mean so much to me in your great country, and even more how hopeful I am of having a real opportunity to see and talk with some of the fine friends with whom I then lived and worked.

"With warm regard,

As ever,

Ike"

Many thanks.

Ann Whitman

August 7, 1959.

SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE

The revised draft of the message to Macmillan follows. If there are any changes you want to suggest, please call!

"Dear Harold:

"Quite naturally my wife and I are delighted with the news about The Queen. If you find it possible we should like for you to extend to Her our felicitations, as well as assurances of continued respect and devotion.

"I fully concur with your idea about the character of the visit we should have together when I get to London. I think Chequers would be fine.

"During my visit I should like to have an informal get-together, if time permits, with some of my old war time friends, possibly through a dinner that Jock Whitney could arrange at the Embassy. If this would become possible at all, it would have to be a very hastily arranged affair since business could always intervene and I would not want to cancel out something already arranged. Nevertheless I would hope that you and people like Alanbrooke, Portal, Tedder, Alexander, de Guingand, Dempsey and a dozen or so more might be able to attend. Of course I would want to invite Winston but would not expect him to attend unless he felt up to such an evening. I would hope we could fit something together on very short notice.

"NEW SUBJECT. My planning for the exact dates that I shall be in Britain is upset this morning by the receipt of a message from Adenauer ~~Alexander~~. He seems to think that my request for him to come to London implies an intention on my part to consider Germany as a second class nation.

"Frankly I have tried hard to arrange things so that I could not

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 76-49 #236
By DJH Date 6/12/80

SECRET

"possibly hurt the feelings or be guilty of any slight to an ally. So, I am a bit annoyed. Of course your own readiness to understand some of my problems and difficulties and to meet me either in France or in Britain has been perfect. You know how grateful I am.

"After some correspondence with General deGaulle, he expressed his very keen delight that I could come to Paris on September second. He suggests that I stay in Paris through September fourth. But I'd like to leave by the evening of the third. I must return here no later than the fourth or fifth. To reassure Adenauer I may have to pay him a short visit and then come back to you in London. Geographically it would be more logical to come first to you, but what I am trying to do is to save the maximum amount of time for my visit to Britain. By going first to Bonn I may be able to keep that visit to a matter of twelve hours. Tentatively I am thinking of suggesting that I spend Thursday, the twenty-seventh, with him, then come to Britain on the twenty-eighth.

"Regarding the possibility of a trip to Balmoral to pay my respects to The Queen, I am completely at her and your disposal. We could work out a day somewhere along the line where I could fly up to Scotland and stay a few hours with The Queen and The Prince and come back to London. Or I might land first at Prestwick and then go on to Bonn. Another solution might be that I stop a second time in your country on my return from Paris and visit Balmoral and from there take off for the States. Finally if The Queen should prefer to postpone my visit to a later time, I would understand completely. I hope that she will think only of her own convenience and health.

"With warm regard,

As ever,

Ike."

Many thanks.

Ann Whitman

SECRET

August 7, 1959

Dear Ezra:

Your August fourth letter is so general in character that I hardly know how to reply. I realize that actions in the field of foreign trade, implemented by Departments other than your own, can result in reductions in agricultural exports. The reverse is also true. Actions of the Department of Agriculture can work to the disadvantage of other Departments.

This is the reason for the network of interagency consultation. You yourself work with other members of the Cabinet. Your Department is represented in the Council on Foreign Economic Policy, in the Trade Policy Committee, in the Trade Agreements Committee, in the Interagency Committee on Agricultural Surplus Disposal and in other less formal groups.

Library

So far as I am aware, it is exceptional for decisions to be taken in the foreign economic field without full interagency consultation. I hope the Departments can continue to adhere to such consultation. This may not always be possible, but it is my belief that we have been most successful when established procedures have been followed.

It is perfectly appropriate for Cabinet officials and their subordinates to present their views vigorously in interagency meetings. There is always the opportunity to appeal from decisions reached in these groups.

If there are specific decisions that now seem to you to have been unwise, I hope you will call them to my attention.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Ezra Taft Benson
The Secretary of Agriculture
Washington, D.C.

DP/GDM/ard

Pic

August 7, 1959.

Dear Ben:

With a great deal of trepidation and only at the insistent and inexplicable urging of Bob Woodruff, I am sending to you a sample of my amateurish "painting." My effort is supposed to be representative of Benjamin Franklin. As my model I used a lithograph made from an original painting by Duplessis.

My diffidence in sending this to you is accompanied by a quit claim deed that allows you (without prejudice) to store the thing in a blazing furnace or in the ash can. But in defense of my temerity I plead the fact that you bear the name of Benjamin Franklin and that, like him, you fall within my own classification of "distinguished citizens."

As ever,

Mr. Benjamin F. Fairless,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

P.S.: Another suggestion from Bob is that this work of art should finally find its resting place in the Fairless Library. His contention is that this might symbolize your leadership in the development of the Eisenhower Library in Kansas. My own feeling is that this would be merely adding super-egotism on top of egotism!

Plaque attached to framed Picture:
For: Benjamin Fairless Franklin
From: Dwight D. Eisenhower

August 5, 1959.

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. Baker:

Thank you for your letter of July thirty-first. The report you saw in the newspapers that I was " in the process of certifying another of my ancestors" as a basis for membership in the Sons of the American Revolution is incorrect. I did receive certain material from Mr. Cook, but all I did with it was to send it to the Eisenhower Museum in Abilene.

I appreciate, too, your calling my attention to certain of the resolutions passed by the National Congress at its last meeting. It is clear that those resolutions are in direct opposition to some of the fundamental policies in which I believe; I am further convinced that the implementation of these fundamental policies is vital to the welfare of this country.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. Wallace J. Baker, Sr.
606 National City Bank Building
Cleveland 14, Ohio

PERSONAL

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL CONGRESS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, AT PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

MAY 17-20, 1959

Preamble

BE IT RESOLVED that the following be adopted as a preamble and deemed to constitute a part of each of the resolutions offered and submitted for your approval at this meeting:

"The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution acting by and through its delegates assembled at this 69th Annual Congress, meeting at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, May 17-20, 1959, adopts the following."

WHEREAS, the National Society of the Sons of the American Revoluntion acting by and through its delegates assembled at the 69th and prior Annual Congresses has adopted resolutions which set forth the position of the Society on many vital issues, to wit:

Reaffirmation of Prior Resolution #1

1. LOYALTY. We believe in a comprehensive loyalty program for all areas of government service which are related to National Security and we urge that it be so administered as to remove all persons from government service who are disloyal to the best interests of our Nation.

2. IMMIGRATION. We support the national origins principle established by the McCarran-Walter Immigration and Nationality Act and insist upon the maintenance of this principle without modification.

3. EDUCATION. We believe in local control of our public schools and are opposed to any form of federal aid, support or regulation.

4. TREASON. We believe the crime of subversion against the United States of America in the United States Criminal Code should include, "Any conspiracy to overthrow the government by force, violence or other unlawful means, whether committed in time of war or in time of peace."

5. FOREIGN AID. We express deep concern over the continuance of gifts and grants by our government to other nations and declare that this useless dissipation of our national substance must be more wisely and economically administered.

6. TREATY POWER. We adhere to the principle of so limiting treaties and executive agreements as to prevent nullification or change in the provisions of the Constitution of the United States; we, therefore, support a Constitutional Amendment substantially in the form proposed by former Senator John W. Bricker.

7. STATUS OF FORCES. We call upon he Congress of the United States to repeal the Status of Forces Agreement with other nations which disregards the Constitutional rights of American citizens serving in the Armed Forces of the United States.

8. INVESTIGATIVE COMMITTEES. The Legislative Committees of Congress and the States have rendered a service of tremendous value to the American people in discovering and exposing the Communist Party, Communist fronts, and other subversive organizations and individuals. The work of these committees must be sustained. We actively support and defend their constitutional prerogatives and recognize their importance in the fight to maintain constitutional government.

9. RED CHINA. We are unalterably opposed to recognition by the United States, not only of the Government of Red China, but also of similar governments in other parts of the world.

10. WORLD GOVERNMENT. We reaffirm our opposition to the entrance of the United States into any World Government Plan or any negotiations in connection therewith.

11. WITHDRAWAL FROM THE UNITED NATIONS. We demand that the United States withdraw from membership in the United Nations at the earliest reasonable moment; that until such withdrawal is effective, UNESCO shall be declared by the Congress of the United States as Un-American and that Congress repeal the law establishing the United States National Commission for UNESCO; that Genocide and other United Nations-sponsored covenants, agreements, treaties, etc. shall not in any way be accepted by the Congress.

12. FORMER SENATOR JENNER'S BILL IN RELATION TO THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT: We reaffirm our support of the principles of this measure.

Resolution #2
World Court Resolution

WHEREAS a proposal to expand the powers of the World Court has been submitted to the Senate of the United States whereby the American Government would relinquish its power preserved by the Connelly Amendment of 1946 to determine what American cases before the World Court are international in character and which cases are domestic in nature to be left for American courts; and

WHEREAS the removal of such condition by the Senate would seriously impair the sovereignty of the United States and vest in an essentially foreign tribunal a potential power over purely domestic matters involving the basic rights of American citizens should such foreign power so determine; and

WHEREAS the Supreme Court of the United States even though consisting entirely of American citizens and functioning in the United States has, in the opinion of eminent Constitutional lawyers, decisively invaded the Constitutional rights of individuals and States indicating the acute danger of similar action by a foreign tribunal; and

WHEREAS such impairment of American sovereignty can well serve as a stepping-stone to complete world government by those groups endeavoring to propel the American nation into such alien control: NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT

RESOLVED, that the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution hereby requests the Senate of the United States to reject emphatically all efforts aimed at impairing the sovereignty of the United States through abandoning the present power of the American Government to limit the jurisdiction of the World Court to purely international affairs.

Resolution #3
National Council of Churches

WHEREAS, The National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., formerly the Federal Council of Churches, claims to represent and speak for 37 million Protestant church members and 35 denominations, and has brought into its member churches a vast network of collectivism; and

WHEREAS, the official pronouncements of the National Council of Churches have dealt with political, racial, economic and socialistic matters in violation of the principle of the separation of church and state, such as opposition to the McCarran-

NEW MEMBERS BY STATE SOCIETIES

Henry George McGrath, Jr.
Frederic Richard Parker
Kenneth Frederic Parker
William James Satterfield, III
Norman Aubrey Snedeker
Alfred Kenneth Starkweather
Doddridge Calvin Tate
J. Benson Titus
John Hornor Wisner, Jr.

EMPIRE STATE SOCIETY

Donn Coleman Barton
C. Crossman Calvert
Harry Gage Carpenter
William Ely Chambers
John Bruce Cook
Harlyn Grout Dickinson
William C. Holden, Jr.
William Sherman Jardine
Dana Rodman Koons
John Gordon Leech
Thomas Wall Leech
Raymond Claude-Milks
Robert Breckenridge Reed
Warren Eugene Robinson
Gerald Otis Rockefeller
William Otis Rockefeller
James William Rolfe
Neil Cuthbert Steiger
Robert Jeremy Strohl
Charles Henry Weisel

NORTH CAROLINA SOCIETY

Julian Dwight Barbour
Paul Cox Dillon
Edgar Wilson Freeze, Jr.
Bowman Gray, III
Frank Christian Gray
Robert Daniel Gray
Walter Person Hardee
Joseph Williams Holt, Jr.
Walter Junius Penny

NORTH DAKOTA SOCIETY

Edward Straight Treat

OHIO SOCIETY

Morgan Allman
Willard Bitzer
Thomas Shepherd Burch
Walter Courtney Burgner, III
Frank Robinson Burrows, Jr.
Joseph M. Burrows
Thomas C. Cecil
Chester Camp DeLano
Ferdinand Leonard DeLano
Roy Bertiz Fultz
Scott Lee Garrett
Fred W. Gates
George Thomas Hayduk
Otis Pilgrim Holt
Charles Philip Herbert Laraway
Melvin Lee McGarvey
Walter Shoop Morrow
T. Emory Patterson
Chub Elliott Pickens
Clarence Howard Platt
Charles Vernon Rardin
Herbert Anderson Reece, Jr.
James Wayne Rush
Wendell Damon Sellers
Forest Kendall Sibley
Dean Rider Sterling
Howard Gilbert Stewart
Edwin James Tippett, Jr.
Giles Bennett Weise
Clifford Arthur Worthing

OKLAHOMA SOCIETY

Wiley John Adams
William Edgar Golderman
Charles Condon MacKay
David Condon MacKay

OREGON SOCIETY

Jax Arlen Zumwalt

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY

James F. Andrews
Charles E. Chaffee
Kenneth Stevens Clayland
Henry Carter Corson
Donald Arthur Critchfield
James Albert Critchfield, Jr.
Robert Wayne Critchfield
Roger Bradford Decker
John Hosack Duff
David Clark Fuellhart
Louis Guy Huntley
Calvin Fridy Kendig
Michael Hilary Kennedy
Robert Mann Kline
Richard David McMaster
David Mowery Rahauser
Daniel Alfred Schadt
Thomas Evan Schadt, Jr.
Mayer Joseph Schnyder
Furman South, III
William Huber Wisler
John Sailer Yeo

RHODE ISLAND SOCIETY

Lawrence Ebenezer Adams
David Clarke Allen
Merrill Peckham Budlong, Jr.
Clarkson Abel Collins, III
Richard Davol Meader
Edward Greene Pinkerton
Lester Seneca Wall

SOUTH CAROLINA SOCIETY

George Kinsler Bellinger
Paul Zeigler Bennett
Burritt Ellis Benson, Jr.
David Millen Crockett
Roland Eugene Ebert
Julian Harris Foster
Paul Benton Foster, Jr.
Arthur John Garick, Jr.
Eric Ayres Grinnell
Edward Cantey Haile, Jr.
James Henry Hammond
John Roger Hanlon
William Edward Henderson, Jr.
Henry Glenn Lark, Jr.
Robert Henry Lockwood
James Laffitte McCrae
Charles Pinckney Roberts
John Bellamy Taylor, Sr.
William Boyce White, Jr.
Edward Lomas Wright
William Glenn Yarborough, Jr.

TENNESSEE SOCIETY

Thomas Wilson Hart
William Frost Hawkins
William Curtis Stone, Sr.
Wilson N. West
Oscar Munroe Wilson, Jr.

TEXAS SOCIETY

Mabin Willard Armistead, Sr.
Samuel Richard Colwell
George Cecil Hardin, Jr.
Lucius Junius Polk, IV
Thomas Hall Shelby
John Dick Thornton

UTAH SOCIETY

Edward Israel Rich
Claron Ostler Spencer
Herbert Winters Stayner

VIRGINIA SOCIETY

Hunter McGuire Bransford
Richard Winfrey Bywaters
Charles Wendell Carneal
Garnett Kern Corder
James Garnett Corder
Don Clifford Currier
Joseph Barrow Cyrus
Thomas William di Zerega
Elliott Davis Edwards
Guy Emery
Thomas Watson Finch
James Willard Goodman
Carey William Johnston
James Carey Johnston
Malcolm Hugh MacBryde, Jr.
William Flickinger Palm
James A. Pierpont, Jr.
David Newton Rust, III
James Edward Shank
Robert Morris Templeman
Elijah Brockenborough White
Elijah Brockenborough White, III
Roy Surface Whitescarver
Winslow Williams
Murray Burton York

WASHINGTON STATE SOCIETY

John Beck
Craig Glenn Gunter
Rorer James Martin

WEST VIRGINIA

Paul Walker Long, Jr.
John Moore Lowe
LaVerne William Ross

WISCONSIN

Zeno Marcy Briggs
William Everett Haynes, Jr.

WYOMING

Don Bosley Paulley

If you have recently changed your address, mail this coupon to: The Editor, 2412 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C.

Name ________________ State Society ________ National Number ________
Former Address ________________________________
____
New Address ________________________________
____

Walter Immigration Act, support of increased appropriations for foreign aid, support of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), International Labor Organization (ILO), Organization for Trade Cooperation (OTC), Federal Aid to Education, opposition to Congressional investigations of subversion and the promotion of the ecumenical or one-world church for the final triumph of socialism in world government; and

WHEREAS, Socialism is defined in the Communist Manifesto as the "pocket edition" of communism;

RESOLVED, that the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution opposes the political, economic and socialistic one-world activities of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. as destructive of the basic Christian principles upon which the Church was founded and urges its members to recognize the doctrine of collectivism as a very real menace to the survival of our Christian Church.

Resolution #4

Action of the National Council of Churches on Recognition and Seating of Red China in the United Nations

WHEREAS, the Sons of the American Revolution are on record as vigorously opposed to the recognition of the Red Chinese Government by the United States of America, and the seating of it in the United Nations, and

WHEREAS, the National Council of Churches' World Order Study Conference, composed of 600 representatives of the said National Council of Churches, including General Board members, voted unanimously in favor of such recognition and seating of the Red Chinese regime, and

WHEREAS, nation-wide press dispatches represented the National Council of Churches' action as indicative of the sentiment of 40,000,000 church people, and

WHEREAS, the action taken by the National Council's Study Conference in Cleveland, Ohio, was in direct opposition to the present policy of the United States Government toward Red China and could serve as a weakening influence in our struggle to uphold Free Government everywhere,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, reiterates its support of the Government of the United States of America in its opposition to the recogniion of Red China and the seating of it in the United Nations, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution expresses its strong disapproval of the action of the World Order Study Conference of the National Council of Churches, which action was not representative of the views of American church people generally.

Resolution #5

Merrill Root's Book on "Brainwashing in the High Schools"

WHEREAS, The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution has been vitally concerned with textual material used in public schools, and

WHEREAS, the Department of Defense of the United States, in official reports, has maintained that more than 1,000 members of the American Armed Forces who were taken prisoner by Communist forces in Korea were brainwashed against the American form of government because American educational institutions had failed to teach these young men concerning the American Way of Life, and

WHEREAS, Professor E. Merrill Root, in his recent book, *Brainwashing in the High Schools*, has compiled 277 pages of documentation concerning the penetration by Communist propaganda of textbooks used in public schools of the United States,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution hereby recommends to all Chapters, both State and local, to assist in the distribution of Professor Root's book, "Brainwashing in the High Schools."

Resolution #6

Federal Bureau of Investigation

WHEREAS, through the years the Federal Bureau of Investigation under the direction of J. Edgar Hoover, has been a tower of strength in the defense of this country; and

WHEREAS, its loyalty and devotion to the United States of America are beyond question; and

WHEREAS, though other agencies of the Federal Government from time to time have been infiltrated and infested by disloyal persons and spies, this Bureau under Mr. Hoover as its chief has remained faithful and constant; and

WHEREAS, had the advice of the Federal Bureau of Investigation been heeded, and information *supplied by it* acted upon, this country could have avoided the dangers to which it has been exposed by the subversion of many in high places in the United States Government; and

WHEREAS, there is now a concerted movement to discredit the Bureau and its chief by the dissemination of misleading and, in some instances, false material;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution that:

1. We highly commend Hon. J. Edgar Hoover and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
2. The authority and duties of the Federal Bureau of Investigation should not be impaired.

Resolution #7

States Rights

1. The Constitution of the United States of 1789 as amended to date establishes an indestructible union of indestructible states. The Constitution enumerates the matters in relation to which authority is delegated by the States to the United States of America, and it provides that all other power is retained in the respective States or the people thereof.

To assure the continuance of this division of authority, the Constitution was placed in writing. What it contains is not the subject of speculation, investigation or debate. The written text speaks for itself and speaks both as to content and exclusion; for if a sphere of authority is not legiatimately within the powers enumerated as granted to the Federal government, that sphere of authority is retained by the States and the people.

2. Thus the government which our fathers established and which the people have declined to change, is a union of independent states, and each State is sovereign in respect to all power and authority except that ceded to the United States.

3. Under our system, life, liberty and property are under the protection of the States. The peace, security and tranquility of the people, and the civil and personal rights of the individual, are State matters. The laws of property, of marriage and divorce, of the family and children, public instruction, the education of the youth, public health, order and safety, the care of the indigent, the administration of justice in relation to all of these matters, the ordinary, usual and customary functions of government in civilized society; all of these are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the States.

4. The independence of each State as a sovereign State within the Union does not exist as legal and historical fact without other relevance. Its continued recognition is essential to the well-being of the American people, and to the preservation of their property and their liberties. Its continued recognition is more important today than when our ancestors seceded from the British Crown

and fought the War of the American Revolution, for then the vastness of the Atlantic Ocean separated us from the usurpations of the central government, while in the modern age these usurpations are as close as the telephone, the television, and the airborne paratrooper.

5. The graveyard of governments is filled with those to which inordinate centralization of power and authority brought stifling bureaucracy, debt, insolvency, loss of individual liberty, and finally national collapse amid the ruins of that which once stood proud and strong.

6. The course of increasing centralization in the United States of America has now resulted in a long period of national deficit financing, a tax scale which is oppressive, a national debt of alarming proportions, a weakened dollar, an economic structure resting in substantial part on federal subsidy, and an impaired internal security. These evils will grow, and to them is to be added inflation, social unrest, loss of national purpose, and the insecurity of personal liberty and private property.

7. The excuse that we live in a new age of the world and that the present times require, and therefore justify, the usurpations of the Federal government, cannot be sustained. During these same times, and in the same age, Scotland has retained her ancient laws, customs and institutions within the United Kingdom; the States of Australia are sovereign within the federal government of Australia as provided by its constitution; and the British Empire has largely given way to the British Commonwealth. Alone of all the English-speaking peoples we pursue a policy of more and more centralization. Changing times are related to this only as an excuse.

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, By the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, as follows:

(a) We reaffirm our devotion to the Constitution of the United States and to the division of the powers of Government there made between the States and the United States;

(b) Personal liberty and private property are in our judgment secure only when that division is faithfully observed;

(c) In our judgment it is essential that this division be restored.

Resolution #8

Cultural Exchange Programs with Iron Curtain Countries

WHEREAS, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the House Un-American Activities Committee and the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee have presented conclusive evidence that all Soviet missions to the United States of America and capitalistic countries, whether diplomatic, scientific, economic, educational or cultural, include members of the Communist secret police; and

WHEREAS, in complete disregard of these and other warnings, the United States of America, on January 27, 1958, signed an agreement with Communist Russia for the exchange of representatives in these fields;

RESOLVED, that the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution expresses its opposition to this so-called "Cultural Exchange" program which so far as the Soviet Government is concerned has as its underlying purpose the softening of Americans toward communism by attempting to disguise this menace under the cloak of respectability.

Resolution #9

Federal Control of Urban Renewal

WHEREAS, Urban Renewal, authorized in the National Housing Act of 1949, has been enlarged in scope by subsequent amendments; and

WHEREAS, Urban Renewal, which is described as a program of slum clearance, is, in reality, a Federally financed program of city planning necessitating Federal control; and

WHEREAS, Urban Renewal violates the ancient right of eminent domain by permitting property to be condemned without a jury finding of public necessity, contrary to fundamental principles, and

WHEREAS, the Federal Government, by providing two-thirds of the cost of these projects, is adding an excessive burden to an already unbalanced national budget, at the expense of every taxpayer;

RESOLVED, that the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution opposes Federal financing of Urban Renewal as an unnecessary increase in Federal spending, with its accompanying centralization of Federal power over our cities, and its violation of private property rights.

Resolution #10

Tax Exempt Foundations

WHEREAS, The Ford Foundation has in the past sponsored and financed many organizations, causes, projects and individuals which are inimical to the best interest of the United States; and

WHEREAS, The Ford Foundtaion has again blatantly shown its disregard for the security of the Nation by granting a Fellowship Award to Clinton Jencks who was convicted for prejury for falsely signing a National Labor Relations Board Anti-Communist Affidavit; and

WHEREAS, such coddling, supporting and nourishing of those who would destroy America must cease;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution hereby condemns the Ford Foundation for its action regarding Jencks, and recommends to the Congress of the United States that the tax exemption which the Ford Foundation enjoys be promptly rescinded.

Resolution #11

"Metro"

WHEREAS, one of the serious problems facing the United States today is a well-organized, concerted effort, evident in many parts of the Nation to promote and establish Metropolitan Area Government, otherwise known as "Metro"; and

WHEREAS, under "Metro" the basic power resides in a regional manager, usually appointed for a long period of years and having effective control over administrative appointments and the budget; and

WREREAS, this is an encroachment upon the constitutionally guaranteed rights of citizens to direct government through the ballot, otherwise by "We, the people"; and

WHEREAS, a logical result of this long range, well designed plan, starting at the local level, is the ultimate establishment of a totalitarian world government;

RESOLVED, that the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution urges all citizens, particularly local, county and state officials, to withhold all support of Metropolitan Area Government—a plan designed to regiment the people of our Nation.

Resolution #12

Right to Work

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights guarantee to our people certain freedoms and individual liberties which include the freedom of choice of one's occupation, a fundamental right of our American heritage; and

WHEREAS, totalitarian systems deny their citizens the right of such a choice, thereby making them servants of the state;

RESOLVED, that the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution opposes compulsory membership in any organization as a condition of employment and commends those states which, through the legislative process, strive to uphold this basic Constitutional right.

Resolution #13

Senator Byrd (Virginia Resolution)

WHEREAS, Compatriot Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia made an outstanding speech at Warrenton, Virginia, on May 1, 1959, excerpts from which follow:

"Fundamentally, our form of government rests upon the sovereignty of the States which form the Union. And for six years since Warren was appointed Chief Justice, the Warren Court has struck directly at the roots of our democracy including a clear line of decisions destructive of States' Rights and concentrating power in the Federal Government.

Since 1953 the Warren Court has handed down a number of decisions which would:

1. Limit the powers of the legislative branch of the Federal Government to investigate;
2. Open confidential files of the FBI and interfere with its administrative responsibilities;
3. Disregard the clear intent of the laws, especially for evicting subversives from public positions;
4. Destroy the effectiveness of local police protection;
5. Strike down the rights of individuals;
6. Destroy the sovereignty of States guaranteed by the Constitution; and
7. Preempt and nullify perfectly good and Constitutional State laws.

All of this does violence to American fundamentals.

Our Constitution establishes three branches of government—legislative, executive and judicial, but we find the Warren Court assuming the authority of all three.

Under our system the central government has no authority except that granted to it by the States, but we find the Warren Court destroying the rights of States, and preempting State laws."

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Congress of Sons of the American Revolution condemns the acts and conduct of the Supreme Court of the United States in respect to the above and foregoing matters and memorializes the Congress of the United States to enact into law the pending bill by Representative Smith, Democrat of Virginia, declaring that no Act of the Congress supersedes a State law unless the Congress specifically declares its intention of doing so or unless the laws are clearly incompatible, and further memorializes the Congress to adopt further adequate laws to preserve and protect States' Rights.

Resolution #14

Commendation to Chief Justice Dethmers

WHEREAS, Honorable John R. Dethmers, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan, will address this Society as its guest speaker at the President General's Banquet, Wednesday evening, May 20, 1959;

AND, WHEREAS, this distinguished American rendered signal service to the American people as one of the committee of 10 Chief Justices which submitted to the Conference of Chief Justices held in Pasadena, California, the famous Report on the Supreme Court of the United States adopted by the Conference of Chief Justices 36 to 8, with 2 members abstaining and 4 not present;

AND, WHEREAS, this report and the resolution of the Chief Justices adopting it, unprecedented as they were, have called to the attention of the American people the grave constitutional crisis brought about by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution as follows:

(1) We commend Mr. Chief Justice Dethmers for his leadership and patriotism; and

(2) We commend the Conference of Chief Justices for their leadership and patriotism.

Resolution #15

Subversion by Passport

WHEREAS, International Communism, by its very nature as a world conspiracy, depends on movement from country to country of couriers, spies, saboteurs and propagandists; and

WHEREAS, the Communist apparatus in the United States is a part of the international conspiracy; and

WHEREAS, as demonstrated by hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Communist agents who are citizens of the United States use United States passports as credentials in international travel on behalf of the Communist conspiracy; and

WHEREAS, due to recent judicial decisions, the Secretary of State can no longer refuse passports to Communists and other subversives, so that, at the present time, there is no control of the nefarious operations on a world-wide scale, of Communists who are American citizens;

RESOLVED, that the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution petitions the Congress of the United States to enact legislation authorizing and directing the withholding of passports to United States citizens whose proposed international travel, in the judgment of the Department of State, would be detrimental to the best interests of the United States.

Resolution #16

Spending Programs

WHEREAS, our freedom is dependent upon the financial solvency of this nation, and inflation is an increasing threat which, if unchecked, will lead to national bankruptcy, and Federal spending must be curtailed in order to balance the budget and reduce taxes;

RESOLVED, that the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, urges the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to check inflation, curtail spending, balance the budget, and reduce taxes.

Resolution #17

The National Guard

WHEREAS, The National Guard has served our States in time of peace and our Republic in time of war, and the long and proud history of the Guard is convincing evidence of its volunteer contribution to the security of our country.

RESOLVED, that the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution opposes any action which would tend to weaken or destroy our National Guard, or to degrade it from its historic position in the first line of defense of our country.

Resolution #18

Free Economy

WHEREAS, the maintenance of our traditional free market economy is essential to the continued freedom of our people; and

WHEREAS, the Government of the United States, through some 700 federally owned corporations, is in competition with its citizens, which endangers the vigor, health and life of our free enterprise system;

RESOLVED that the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution supports the proposed 23rd Amendment to the Federal Constitution, which would remove the Federal Government from the field of private business in competition with its citizens.

Resolution #19
Student Aid

WHEREAS, the Government of the United States of America, continuing its course toward socialism, is making funds available to prospective students of higher education; and

WHEREAS, such higher education obtained by the use of public moneys should be used for the benefit of the country which made it possible, and not to its detriment;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that as a condition to the receiving of direct financial assistance from the United States Government, each applicant at the time he makes application for such assistance will take The Oath of Allegiance and The Loyalty Oath.

Resolution #20
American Sovereignty in the Antarctic

WHEREAS, over a great number of years the United States has sent exploring expeditions into the Antarctic and American citizens have explored parts of the Antarctic; and

WHEREAS, several foreign nations have established bases in parts of the Antarctic continent;

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Government of the United States take steps at an early date to announce its claim of United States sovereignty over areas that have been discovered and explored by official expeditions of the United States of America and by its citizens.

Resolution #21
Implementation of Resolutions

WHEREAS, the 69th Congress of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution adopted many important resolutions which, if properly carried into concrete action by state and local societies, would result in substantial benefits to all of our people;

RESOLVED, that the President General be instructed to communicate copies of all said resolutions in sufficient supply to all State Societies, accompanied by a mandate to distribute such resolutions to the Chapters with the urgent request that the members carry into action the intent of such resolutions; and to report to the President General within 90 days after receipt of the resolutions, the action taken or plans formulated with respect to carrying out the intent of the resolutions.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of the resolutions adopted by the 69th Congress be transmitted by the President General to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of State, to appropriate Members of the Congress of the United States, and to each of the individuals mentioned by name or position in a particular resolution.

Resolution #22
Appreciation to Pennsylvania Society and Others

RESOLVED by the delegates assembled at the 69th Congress of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in concluding its Congress in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, that we express our appreciation to our Compatriots of the Pennsylvania Society, and in particular to the Chairman of the General Committee of Arrangements, Dr. H. RYERSON DECKER; the Vice Chairman of this Committee; ARTHUR G. TRIMBLE; FLOYD G. HOENSTINE, President; and to the CHAIRMEN of all the Convention Committees for their untiring efforts; and to MRS. J. MERLE BRALLIER, Chairman of the Hostess Committee and the Members of her Committee for their gracious welcome to the ladies attending this Congress, all of whom have so ably contributed to the success of this Congress by the excellence of their arrangements for this Congress and by their warm cordiality and hospitality. Although it is impossible here to give recognition by name to all our Compatriots and others in Pennsylvania who have participated in making arrangements for this Congress, we wish to say "THANK YOU" to each and every one of them.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution declares its sincere and lasting appreciation for the hospitality, the thoughtful and helpful assistance, the many courtesies and the efforts of all those who have contributed to the work of this Congress, in particular to the people of the City of Pittsburgh for the cordiality and warmth of their welcome to their city on its BICENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY; to the City of Pittsburgh and its Convention Bureau for its assistance with our convention arrangements; to MAJOR GENERAL ANTHONY J. DREXEL BIDDLE; to the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of Pittsburgh, DR. A. BODYCOMBE, ITS CHOIR AND ITS DIRECTOR OF MUSIC; to MRS. DAVID L. GERMAN, soprano from Philadelphia; to COL. JOHN W. COST, President of the Pittsburgh Chapter who served as Marshall-of-Parade for the Memorial Service, with the State Flags provided by Compatriot S. HUBBARD SCOTT, and carried by SYRIA TEMPLE'S LEGION OF HONOR, and the COLOR GUARD of the ARMED FORCES RECRUITING STATION in Pittsburgh; to WALTER H. FAWCETT, organist; to CHARLES M. STOTZ (F.A.I.A.); to MRS. ASHMEAD WHITE, President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution; MRS. HERBERT PATTERSON, Past Corresponding Secretary General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution; MRS. JOHN W. FINGER, National President of the Children of the American Revolution; MRS. JOSEPH VALLERY WRIGHT, Regent of the Pennsylvania Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution; and MRS. FRANK P. LEMMON, Past Senior State President of the Pennsylvania Children of the American Revolution; and MRS. FREDERICK A. GROVES, Honorary President General of the Duaghters of the American Revolution; to the H. J. HEINZ COMPANY for conducting several parties on the tour of its plant; and to the UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION for conducting several parties on a tour of its Homestead and Irwin Works; and to the JONES AND LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION for conducting several parties on a tour of its South Side Works; to MISS DIANE PRIEST, President of the Pennsylvania Children of the American Revolution; and MISS LINDA LANGE, National President of the Children of the American Revolution; to the HONORABLE COURTNEY JOHNSON, Assistant Secretary of the Army (Logistics), for his address to the Congress; to the PITTSBURGH SUN TELEGRAPH for a special edition and to its Publisher, MR. ALAN G. NICHOLAS, for his address to the Congress; to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of America for the presentation of Tablets to the National Society, and to its President, JAMES F. OATES, JR.; to FRANK H. BRIGGS, 2nd Vice-President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and Resident Manager of Gateway Center, who made the presentation of the tablets; to MRS. CARL EDWARD GLOCK and the Western Pennsylvania Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the delightful tea at the Duquesne Club; to the Oakmont Country Club for its hospitality to our delegates; to the WESTINGHOUSE QUARTET; to the HONORABLE JOHN R. DETHMERS, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan for his address; and to the PENN SHERATON HOTEL for the many courtesies during our Congress; and to THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, Compatriot Dwight D. Eisenhower for his cordial message to the Congress; and finally to our President-General, Walter A. Wentworth, our Executive Secretary, Harold L. Putnam and his able and efficient Executive Staff.

August 5, 1959.

Dear Francis:

Thank you very much for your letter of yesterday, and the suggestion that Mr. Khrushchev visit Yankton, South Dakota, to see a typical American community.

We shall, of course, do our best to conform to the expressed wishes of Mr. Khrushchev as to the areas and types of American activities that he is most desirous of seeing. I shall ask the State Department to pass along to him your suggestion.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

DE

The Honorable Francis Case,
The United States Senate,
Washington, D.C.

August 5, 1959.

Dear Senator Kefauver:

Thank you very much for your letter of August third and the suggestion that Mr. Khrushchev visit the Tennessee Valley Authority.

We shall, of course, do our best to conform to the expressed wishes of Mr. Khrushchev as to the areas and types of American activities that he is most desirous of seeing. I shall ask the State Department to remind him about the TVA development.

Sincerely,

[DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER]

The Honorable Estes Kefauver,
The United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

August 4, 1959.

~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE
ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE

Please send the following message to the Secretary. If you have any questions or suggestions, you can -- as always -- call.

"Dear Chris:

"As you may know, there has been some difficulty in arranging with General de Gaulle a meeting date that will be convenient for both of us. However, I think that possibly this will soon be accomplished.

[redacted] I would be the last one to occasion the Queen any inconvenience or discomfort. Consequently, if he thinks that the Queen and Prince Philip really want me to pay a brief visit to Balmoral, I would be glad to take the extra time to do so, even if the visit were shortened to a luncheon date with the entire trip consuming only a single day.

"The duration of the present Congressional session is undetermined, but it appears that no adjournment date earlier than September 15th is in the cards. Therefore it seems to me that the earlier I go to Europe the better, so far as my duties here are concerned.

"~~I am sorry that your schedule is so tight that you can't accompany me to Paris and London.~~ Of course I shall be available to see you on Thursday afternoon. I understand that you are to reach here about five o'clock. We might have a tentative meeting hour of six o'clock.

"With warm regard,

As ever,

DE"

Thanks.

Ann Whitman

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b)(d)
State 2/28/77; NLE 6/4/80
NLE Date 6/12/80

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 76-49 #237
By DJH Date 6/12/80

Jones [illegible] August 1959 (1)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Index to	Toner Notes (2-pg)	8/1-31/59	A
2. Staff Not	es No. 623 (1-pg)	8/31/59	A
3. Staff Not	es No. 622 (2-pp) portions exempted, MR 81-180 #20	8/29/59	A
4. Special S	taff Note (1-pg)	8/28/59	A
5. Supplemen	t to Staff Notes No. 621 (2-pp)	8/27/59	A
~~6. Staff Not~~	~~es No. 621 (2-pp)~~	~~8/27/59~~ 12/21/81, kc	~~A~~
7. Staff Not	es No. 620 (2-pp)	8/25/59	A
8. Staff Not	es No. 619 (2-pp)	8/24/59	A
~~9. Staff Not~~	~~es No. 618 (2-pp)~~	~~8/22/59~~ 12/21/81, kc	~~A~~
10. Staff N	otes No. 617 (2-pp)	8/21/59	A
11. Staff N	otes No. 616 (2-pp; 2 copies)	8/20/59	A
12. Staff N	otes No. 615 (2-pp)	8/19/59	A
13. Special	Staff Note (1-pg)	8/18/59	A

FILE LOCATION
Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 44
Folder: Toner Notes August 1959 (1)

RESTRICTION CODES
(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
14. Staff	Notes No. 614 (2 pgs)	8/18/59	A
15. Supplem	ent to Staff Notes No. 613 (3 pgs)	8/18/59	A
16. Special	Staff Note (1 pg)	8/17/59	A
17. Staff	Notes No. 613 (2 pgs)	8/17/59	A
18. Staff	Notes No. 612 (1 pg)	8/15/59	A
19. Supplem	ent to Staff Notes No. 611 (2 pgs)	8/15/59	A
20. Staff	Notes No. 611 (1 pg)	8/14/59	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 44

Folder: Toner Notes August 1959 (1)

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

When the White House Staff Notes were created, each paragraph was marked separately with its classification. The following markings were used to distinguish the classification of each paragraph: (U) - Unclassified; (Admin. Conf.) - Administratively Confidential; (C) - Confidential; (S) - Secret; (TS) - Top Secret; (TS-RD) - Top Secret-Restricted Data. Those marked U and Admin. Conf. have been opened for research. The remaining classified paragraphs have been deleted, but may be requested for classification review under the mandatory review provisions of Executive Order 12065.

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
1[redacted] at the front of this folder

~~TOP SECRET~~

Carbon No. 4

Note: All copies of this SN destroyed except this file copy & the original, which went forward. (because of item #1, TS)

STAFF NOTES NO. 623

August 31, 1959

1. Intelligence

Defense

... (TS)

2. Africa

USIA

[redacted] ... (S)

USIA

3. July 4th. -- All the USIS posts that have commented on the President's 4th of July Message to Americans Abroad urge that it become an annual event. Tapes and films of the Message were used in official and American community celebrations. In many areas there was also extensive coverage in local media. (U)

Note: Carbon No. 2 not circulated per Minnich & Alice (Goodpaster) ret'd Carbon No. 2 & I destroyed it on 9/2/59 S.M. - Witness L.S.

Note: Carbon No. 1 (copy #2) not sent to V.P. & destroyed it on 9/1/59 by SKM. Witness L.S.

Note: Carbon No. 3 (G's Copy) also ret'd by Alice & destroyed on 9/2/59 by S.M. Witness:

~~TOP SECRET~~

✓

This document consists of 1 pages
Copy #5 of 5 copies.
Page #1 of 1 pages.

SECRET

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

152

STAFF NOTES NO. 622

August 29, 1959

1. Project ORION. -- Under the first year program of the nuclear pulse reaction propulsion project ORION, investigations of the technical feasibility of using nuclear explosions to propel a space ship indicate that the concept is feasible. But nuclear tests are required to confirm the findings and these are prohibited by the current moratorium on atomic testing. ARPA, therefore, has extended the contract with General Dynamics Corporation for a second year for $1 million. The purpose of the program will be to establish engineering feasibility, rather than concentrate on theoretical studies as in the past. (S)

2. X-15. -- (Ref: SN #606) The flight of the X-15 Research Aircraft scheduled for August 28 was postponed because of leaks in the hydrogen peroxide feed system and in one of the hydraulic servos. Flight operations probably will not be rescheduled before September 2, after repairs. (U)

3. Operation Alert. -- Governor Hoegh reports that Operation Alert 1959, which has just concluded, showed that operational capability has increased significantly during the last year at all government levels. The Operation, which began with public participation exercises in mid-April, has included local and state government, Federal field establishment, and department and agency exercises. [redacted] departments and agencies (all the main ones) were represented at the OCDM relocation site from August 24-26 in the exercise to consider major post-attack problems. The site was operational and personnel could have gone underground with relatively short warning. The participating organizations also activated the [redacted] sites which are part of the new Federal Relocation Arc. (S)

4. Brazil's Economy. -- The Brazilian Ambassador to the US has postponed the date for his return to Washington and

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 81-180 #20
By DJH Date 12/14/81

SECRET

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b)(d)(g)
FEMA 5/21/81; NJC 10/9/81
NLE Date 12/14/81

believes it is unlikely that agreement between Brazil and the IMF can be reached during their meetings next month. ... Meanwhile, our Embassy has learned that the Brazilian Petroleum Council has approached all the major foreign oil companies operating in Brazil for credits totaling $100 million. However, it is doubtful that Brazil can satisfy all the conditions set forth by the companies as a prerequisite to such credits. At Kubitschek's insistence, the Finance Minister is meeting with the Petroleum Council to study the possibilities of meeting the companies' demands. (C)

5. Indonesia. -- Our Ambassador to Indonesia concludes, on the basis of conversations with President Sukarno and others, that the Indonesian attitude on foreign private capital may be undergoing an important change. The Ambassador had pointed out to Sukarno that any program to solve Indonesian economic problems would include sources of capital for development, and expressed gratification at a recent Sukarno speech which indicated that the door was being opened slightly wider to foreign private investment. Sukarno confirmed this, and stated that he was willing to have private capital come into Indonesia, although he preferred foreign governmental credits. (C)

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 4 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
~~#19~~ at the front of this folder

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Carbon No. 4

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 621

August 27, 1959

State

1. Venezuela Tariff. -- Embassy Caracas notes that Venezuela has recently developed a new concept in trade regulation which provides that imports will be exonerated from tariffs to the extent that they merely supply the difference between national production and demand. This principle, recently applied to plastic cloth and dairy cream, should have considerable impact on small Venezuelan manufacturers who have obtained high tariffs and exercised monopoly powers by raising prices on their output which is insufficient to meet national demand. (U)

2. Jordan

State

... (C)

USIA

3. US-India. -- A major USIA exhibit on the evolution of the American free enterprise system has opened in New Delhi and is proving to be one of the most popular ever shown in India. One local paper says the exhibit shows that "both national wealth and individual well-being can be cultivated in the highest degree without the citizen having to surrender his essential freedom to the state, proletarian or only paternal". ... Next December there will be another US exhibit at the big New Delhi International

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Agricultural Fair. It will demonstrate, to the citizens of a country in which adequate food production is a key problem, how the American farmer has helped to improve living standards and how rapid the progress has been. (Admin. Conf.)

4. International Finance. -- The NAC concurs in an Eximbank Cooley Amendment credit of about $630,000 in rupees to a US engineering firm in India for purchase of land and construction of a building; and an International Bank $100 million flotation abroad of dollar denominated 2-year bonds. (Admin. Conf.)

5. National Warning System (NAWAS). -- Governor Hoegh reports that, at the request of NORAD and after coordination with FAA, OCDM intends to issue a bulletin to encourage the public to report downed aircraft to the police who can turn to the nearest NAWAS Warning Point for relay to an OCDM Warning Center. Daily logs indicate that, since May 1, the Warning Centers have handled 23 downed military aircraft incidents. (Admin. Conf.)

6. Earthquake. -- Defense notes that Army, Air Force, the Forest Service and the Corps of Engineers responded quickly to the disaster in Montana. Their aircraft evacuated 80 people and 167 were moved by ground transport. The Montana Governor requested that the Engineers survey the badly damaged Hebgen River dam and the landslide, and safeguard life and property. In response, the Engineer field agencies have been directed to act under P.L. 99 authority and funds, and are making the requested survey. (U)

7. Postal Progress. -- Yesterday the Post Office Department opened a "Parade of Postal Progress" at its Washington, D.C. offices to demonstrate automatic customer-operated and mail processing equipment. It announced, also, that a research and development contract has been awarded for a fully mechanized "Project Gateway" post office to be established in Oakland, California. This working laboratory post office will handle overseas mails, and mail for large areas of the Pacific Coast. (U)

~~SECRET~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 621

August 27, 1959

1. Foreign Aid (Ref. SN #614). -- The US recently proposed that representatives of some industrialized countries attending the September IBRD meeting informally consider the problem of increasing development aid. The British agree and say that they are now sympathetically considering assistance channels and methods. ... The Italian official who will attend the meeting also agrees and feels that either the IMF or, preferably, a committee of high officials from the important industrialized countries, should coordinate export credits and long-term bilateral financing. (Admin. Conf.)

B2

2. Argentina. -- President Frondizi of Argentina reportedly stated at a recent meeting with cabinet and military leaders that no party directly linked with Peron or the Communist Party would be permitted to participate in next March's congressional elections, and that the Communist Party would be outlawed. Embassy Buenos Aires considers this meeting was part of an education campaign on politics to parallel that now being conducted on economics, and its objective may have been to clarify the persistent doubts of the armed services about the Frondizi administration. (S)

3. Ethiopia-USSR. -- The Prime Minister of Ethiopia states that he found in the USSR an air of true personal liberty and a desire for peace, contrary to what he had read. This statement tends to confirm a French estimate that all the Ethiopians recently visiting the USSR, including the Emperor, completely revised their opinions of that country. Our Chargé in Addis Ababa questions Ethiopian protestations that their Western orientation is unchanged and believes the Soviets have gained great respectability which will facilitate their future operations in Ethiopia. (S)

4. Africa. -- State comments that a remarkable degree of unity prevailed at the African Foreign Ministers conference held in Monrovia earlier this month. Apparently there has

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR81-180 #21
By DJH Date 12/14/81

~~SECRET~~

been considerable progress in developing cohesiveness and confidence that the African nations can form a united bloc in world politics. ... The Conference adopted comparatively moderate resolutions on Algeria, Southwest Africa, racial discrimination, nuclear tests and the Camerounian election. The resolution on Algeria called for aid to the rebels, but left determination of the scope of such aid to each country, and noted rebel willingness to negotiate, asserting that negotiations could lead to a solution. The compromise resolution on the Cameroons appealed to world opinion to have the question of pre-independence elections included on the UN General Assembly agenda. (S)

5. JUPITER. -- The twentieth JUPITER (Missile No. 19) was successfully fired from the Atlantic Missile Range at 2129 EDT on August 26. There were no holds during countdown. Preliminary information indicates that the missile impacted very close to the point predicted, at the minimum range of 300 n. mi. The results of warhead certification tests await reduction of telemetry. (C)

6. THOR. -- At 0847 EDT on August 27, THOR 216 was launched from the Atlantic Missile Range. Preliminary information shows that all test objectives were achieved, and the missile impacted in the target area at 1300 n. mi. The data capsule ejected from the nose cone during reentry has been sighted and recovery operations are underway. (S)

52/

Carbon No. 4
(Our Copy)

~~SECRET~~

STAFF NOTES NO. 620

August 25, 1959

Commerce

1. The Economy. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that business activity in mid-summer continued at a peak rate, with consumer and business purchases remaining strong. The rate of industrial operations and employment expanded further, except in areas affected by the steel strike. Personal income was little changed from the high June level and consumer demand increased for practically all types of goods and services. Factory sales reached new highs prior to the steel strike and the vacation season, partly because of anticipatory buying in the metal processing industries. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

2. Steel Strike. -- Commerce does not detect any appreciable change over the last week in the general economy, which is still sound. But it anticipates major reductions in September and cautions that it will probably take 2 weeks, after the end of the strike, to reach a 95% of capacity production rate. Ingot production for the week starting August 24 is scheduled at 12.1% of operating capacity. (Admin. Conf.)

Bur. Budget

3. Government Personnel. -- Budget notes that last summer the President started a program to reduce Federal employment by 2% from the estimated June 30, 1959, employment figures which were based on appropriations. A reduction of 2.2% was achieved. However, this lowered actual employment as of June 30, 1959, to only slightly below the June 30, 1958, level. (Admin. Conf.)

4. US-Cuba

State

(S)

USIA

5. Project LARRY. -- USIA reports that the Liberians have agreed to allow us to construct and run radio facilities

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

SN #620 Page 2

USIA (contd)

(including receiving, transmitting and power plants) and establish accommodations for our personnel in Liberia. The agreement will be in effect for 40 years. A team will be sent soon to Monrovia to survey site possibilities. The proposed transmitters should reach all of Africa. (Admin. Conf.)

6. Missiles

Defense

...(c)

(carbon Copy No. 1 initl. by V.P. & destroyed 9/11/59 gb.)

(Carbon No. 3 initd. by A. & destroyed 1/23/61)

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/20/60

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 4
(Our Copy)

~~SECRET~~

STAFF NOTES NO. 619

August 24, 1959

1. Missiles

Defense

... (C)

2. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

GSA

3. **Nickel Stockpile.** -- **GSA will announce tomorrow that, under an agreement with the International Nickel Company of Canada, the US is to be relieved from its obligation to purchase from that company approximately 26 million pounds of nickel for the already excessive stockpile. All remaining deliveries of "market price" nickel will be cancelled. And "premium price" nickel covered by the original contract will be diverted to the market, with the US to pay the company in Government-owned surplus nickel oxide sinter the difference between the contract and market prices. The new agreement will save the US more than $25 million in cash. (Admin. Conf.)**

~~SECRET~~

4. Foreign Investments. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that private American investments abroad rose $4 billion in 1958, continuing the previous two years' high rate and increasing the total value in early 1959 to $40.8 billion. US companies directly invested $1.8 billion in foreign branches and subsidiaries, considerably less than in 1956-57 but above other post war years. Most of the drop was caused by reduced petroleum investments and a recession in many countries. Recession, and new taxes, cut earnings from foreign investments to $3.4 billion, 9% below 1957 and the first setback since 1953. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Riddleberger Trip. -- ICA Director Riddleberger expects to leave Washington on September 8 to visit Belgrade, Ankara, Teheran, Kabul, New Delhi, Karachi and Istanbul. In Istanbul he will convene the conference of US Operations Mission Directors and Program Officers of the Near East and South Asia region. After the Conference, he will stop briefly in Athens and Madrid before returning to the US. His party of State and ICA officials will be transported by the Air Force. (Admin. Conf.)

[redacted]

SECRET

D2

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 618

August 22, 1959

1. US-Bolivia. -- ICA has authorized our Ambassador to grant an additional $5 million to the Bolivian government to increase the foreign exchange available to YPFB, the state-owned oil industry. However, ICA reiterates that it cannot make a direct loan to YPFB because it would establish a precedent for lending to government-owned petroleum enterprises and, if not accompanied by corrective action, would be merely palliative. The $5 million grant, to supplement the regular FY 1960 Special Assistance Program, will depend on Bolivian government organizations settling their debts to YPFB and preventing future debt accumulation, raising local gasoline prices to economic levels, and increasing the YPFB foreign exchange budget $5 million above this year's budgeted $8.74 million. (C)

2. France and Africa. -- Soudan evidently has decided to seek independence for the Mali Federation (Soudan and Senegal) by 1961. Soudan is certain that Mali aspirations can only be satisfied by a constitutional change in the French Community, which appears practically impossible. Consul General Dakar feels that despite the influence of the sober and more realistic Senegalese, Mali will become independent in less than 2 years. ... Meanwhile, Ivory Coast and France differ seriously over the concept of the French Community. The Ivory Coast Prime Minister, Houphouet-Boigny, had been led to believe that the ultimate goal of the Community was federation and became committed heavily to that principle. Now France, apparently deferring to Mali pressures, seems to hesitate between endorsing a multi-national confederation like Mali and a federation favored by Houphouet. Our Consul in Abidjan notes growing speculation that Houphouet may react soon and proclaim more independence for his country and his "federal" grouping of Ivory Coast, Volta and Niger. (S)

3. Moscow Exhibition. -- Embassy Moscow reports that the Soviets showed interest in buying the Sokolniki color TV studio almost from the start of the exhibition. When told that the

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 81-180 #22
By DJH Date 12/14/81

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

RCA equipment, but not the Ampex tape apparatus, could be bought, the Soviets insisted on all or nothing. Under continued Soviet pressure, company representatives quoted prices authorized by their headquarters which the Soviets accepted without haggling. RCA and Ampex favor the convenience of selling, rather than returning the studio here, but know of our ban on export of Ampex tapes which have high inherent strategic value. If Ampex requested an export license, State and Commerce would refuse it. The companies are trying to stall the Soviets to avoid possible restrictions on the studio's operations for the duration of the exhibition. ...Ampex finds recent Soviet color TV much inferior to ours and says it would require two years for the Soviets to duplicate our set-ups even if they got the Sokolniki studio intact. (C)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 617

August 21, 1959

W.H. — Saulnier

1. Consumer Prices. -- (Ref. SN #616, Item #5) Dr. Saulnier comments that it is disturbing that all of the .8% increase in the BLS consumer price index since July 1958 has occurred within the last 3 months. Some specific increases were in poultry (mainly responsible for higher food prices), movie admissions, sporting goods, and cigarettes and cigars which went up because of higher state sales taxes. ... Price rises resulting from sales tax increases are a good example of how inflation can become almost automatic. When sales taxes raise the cost-of-living index, wage rates based partly on cost-of-living escalator clauses also tend to rise and the higher wages create pressures that raise prices. Completing the circle, wage and price increases boost the costs of government, which encourages another round of sales tax increases. ... Although few expect sharp consumer price increases over the rest of the year, few anticipate anything better than rough stability or a small increase. Through the end of the year there should be some lower food prices, notably pork, but prices of services will probably continue to edge upward. And prices of manufactured goods, other than food products, may rise this Fall because of higher wool and nonferrous metals prices. Certainly there is no basis for thinking that the upward trend of prices has been halted. (Admin. Conf.)

2. NATO

W.H. — [illegible]

... (S)

OCDM

3. Fallout Shelters. -- Governor Hoegh reports that Princeton University recently completed for OCDM a habitability study on shelter occupancy. A family of five lived for 2 weeks in a

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

OCDM (Cont'd)

shelter built to OCDM specifications to demonstrate measures necessary for survival during a nuclear attack and investigate human behaviour in that situation. Preliminary reports are highly satisfactory and a detailed report will be published in 30 days. ... OCDM exchanges research findings with other countries and is now translating a West German study of shelter occupancy by 50 people. ... In Denver, Colorado on August 23, Governor Hoegh will open the first housing project in the US in which each home has a shelter. (Eight homes being built in Phoenix, Arizona will be similarly equipped.) The estimated cost of the family shelters is $300. ... OCDM notes greatly increased home shelter construction throughout the country. The Jaycees of 4 states are making home shelters their principal project for 1959-60 and it might become the National Jaycee's prime project in 1960-61. ... Two photographs are attached of a prototype family shelter in Springfield, Ill., to be viewed by approximately 1 million State Fair visitors in the next 10 days. Other prototypes will be shown in New Mexico, Indiana, Michigan, and California. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

4. Satellites

... (C)

(Note: 2 photographs of family shelters (ref. Item #3) attached to the original only of this SN.) ((They were rec'd as attachments to OCDM memo of 8/20/59.))

(Carbon Copy No. 1 retd by V.P. + destroyed 9/11/59 gb.)

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/~~22~~/60

[illegible]

(Carbon No. 3 retd by V.P. + destroyed 1/23/60)

Administratively Confidential

D

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 616

August 21, 1959

1. Civil Defense. -- On August 17 Governor Hoegh inspected the American Telephone and Telegraph Company fully protected national damage assessment and emergency control centers at Mount Kisco, New York. This site is one of the first in the US. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Industrial Readiness. -- A revision of Defense's industrial planning program provides that a single Armed Services Procurement Planning Officer will be assigned to each plant to coordinate the procurement plans of all military departments with that firm. The approximately 17,000 plants in the program have schedules for producing goods for the military departments in wartime. The Instruction covering the new program allows planning for items of varying production complexity and is tailored to general and limited wars. Other Government agencies may use Defense's systems to plan with specific firms. (U)

3. Atomic Energy. -- AEC reports that: (a) On August 14 Chairman McCone indicated to the House Merchant Marine Fisheries Committee that although it is not AEC's responsibility to decide on construction of a nuclear-powered ice breaker, if one is built, it should have nuclear rather than conventional power....(b) (Ref. Sup. to SN #611) The labor union at the Mound Laboratory (operated under contract by Monsanto Chemical Company) on August 17 terminated the indefinite extension of the expired labor contract and set up a picket line. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Tanker Construction. -- Commerce reports that an American owned domestic corporation will have built, at the Quincy, Massachusetts yards of Bethlehem Steel Company, 3 large tankers for the Onassis interests. One 940 foot ship will weigh 106,500 deadweight tons and the other 736 foot tankers will weigh 46,000 deadweight tons apiece. During construction the Maritime Administration will insure $29.9 million of the total $55.2 million cost, and $48.3 million will be eligible for Government mortgage insurance upon completion. (Admin. Conf.)

Administratively Confidential

Administratively
Confidential

5. Weather Bureau. -- Commerce states that 24-hour weather service will be restored to 13 Weather Bureau offices around the country during FY 1960. Radar to improve severe storm warning capabilities will be installed at 2 stations. ... During third quarter FY 1960 the Weather Bureau will set up automatic telephone answering devices to give flight briefings to pilots in 50 communities where there is a great deal of aviation but telephone channels are now inadequate. (Admin. Conf.)

6. Housing Loans. -- VA notes that in July applications to guaranty home loans to veterans were up 14% over June. Appraisal requests on existing units rose 22.5% but dropped 4% on proposed units, perhaps reflecting the great number of June requests on proposed units in anticipation of the raise in the interest rate, and the minimum property standards for construction imposed July 1. Units started with VA inspection dropped seasonally 3%. ... FHA applications in July for proposed home mortgages were down 52%, for existing home mortgages down 7.5%, and units started with FHA inspection declined 9.5%, which may indicate that the new VA 5-1/4% interest rate is siphoning off loans that would otherwise be made by FHA. (Admin. Conf.)

Administratively
Confidential

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 616

August 20, 1959

1. Satellites

Defense

... (C)

2. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

State

3. Communist China. -- State comments that the two major developments in Red China in 1959 were the obvious shortfall in the economic program and the Tibetan revolt. Almost every "great leap forward" technique failed to meet expectations or brought losses. Some of the more repressive commune system measures have been removed. There are economic dislocations which have caused widespread food shortages, serious transportation snarls, and a marked reduction in international trade. Red China's relations with free Asian nations have been set back considerably by repression of the Tibetan rebellion, excesses of the communes and failure of the "great leap forward". Harsh economic conditions have decreased internal popular support to the lowest point since 1949. (Adm. Conf.)

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

SN # 616

4. Cambodia-Vietnam

State

... (S)

Labor

5. **The Economy**. -- Labor will announce tomorrow that: (a) Consumer prices rose .3% between June and July. Food prices went up .4%, and nonfood commodities and services each increased .3%. The July CPI was 124.9 (1947-49 = 100), an increase of .8% over July 1958. ... (b) Because of the steel strike and the seasonal decline in the workweek, factory workers' spendable earnings dropped about 1%. Increased consumer prices and the decline in spendable earnings reduced factory workers' real net spendable earnings (buying power) by about 1.5%. (Admin. Conf.)

(Carbon Copy No. 1 ret'd. by V.P. & destroyed 9/11/59 ghm.)

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/[illegible]/60

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 615

August 19, 1959

1. Aircraft

Defense

... (C)

2. **Labor Rackets.** -- GSA last month awarded $12 million in construction contracts to low bidders under competitive bidding for two buildings in St. Louis, Missouri. A St. Louis newspaper reports that the prime contractors subcontracted for brick work to a company, whose president (Stephen Gorman) is allegedly closely allied with a local racketeer who invoked the Fifth Amendment before the Senate "rackets" subcommittee. GSA has no evidence on the further allegation that Justice and Treasury are investigating Gorman, or that he has ever been convicted or involved in labor irregularities. His company is considered to be one of the most competent in the area. Both St. Louis newspapers, and the Assistant Counsel for the Senate Subcommittee on Investigations, have asked GSA what it will do. GSA does not approve subcontractors and, under the prime contract terms, probably could not require that Gorman be dropped, although it probably could remove any "hoodlums" he put on the job. Senator McClellan has shown personal interest, and the Assistant Counsel is being sent to St. Louis soon to investigate further. (Admin. Conf.)

GSA

3. **Steel Strike.** -- Commerce reports that the steel strike has

Commerce

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

✓

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SN # 615 - 2 -

(Commerce Cont'd)

not made any appreciable change in the over-all economy during the last week and the economy continues to be sound. Over the next two weeks there may be a slight downturn as spot shortages occur more frequently. Steel ingot production for the week beginning August 17 is estimated at 11.9% of operating capacity. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

4. US-Canada. -- Defense states that in May 1955 the US and Canada agreed that, where practical, their commercial airlift would be used within Canada for point-to-point movement of construction materiel, contractor employees, and some essential civilian personnel connected with DEW system construction and operation. At their request, the agreement was expanded recently to include all phases of USAF air transport activities in Canada. Our Forces will use their civilian carriers for transporting cargo and civilian personnel from point-to-point within Canada when the carriers can meet our military requirements effectively, economically and on time. Canada assures us that carrier services will not be withdrawn or reduced in emergencies without our consent. . . . . State has been advised of this agreement. (U)

5. European Economic Community

State

...(C)

(Carbon No. 1 rt'd by V. P. & destroyed 8/28/59
Tom

(Carbon No. ~~3~~ 2 rt'd by V. P. & destroyed 9/23/59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy # ~~3~~ destroyed
12/~~22~~/60

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 13 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
[illegible] at the front of this folder

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 614

August 18, 1959

Agriculture

1. Rural Electrification Administration. -- Secretary Benson in recent speeches has proposed that the 2% interest rate on REA loans be increased to cover the cost to Treasury of equivalent borrowings and other reasonable costs, and that a permanent financing bank (similar to plans under the Farm Credit Administration) be established for REA borrowers. The Secretary believes that the electric and telephone systems financed by REA are strong enough to pay the cost of money to the Federal Government and that a permanent financing plan would enable REA borrowers to get timely loans in the future. ... On the advice of Congressional Republican leaders, the interest increase proposal has not been submitted to Congress. A permanent financing plan is being drafted and discussed within the Administration. ... At Budget's suggestion, a bill was submitted to Congress on August 12 to establish a revolving fund for REA. This Administration proposal would permit showing in the annual budget of a net expenditure figure for REA, which would have certain bookkeeping and economy advantages but would not affect the relationship of Congress to REA's activities. (Admin. Conf.)

State

2. International Assistance. -- Because the economic position of democratic industrialized nations is stronger now and gold and foreign exchange reserves are much better distributed, State believes the time is ripe to persuade these nations to increase their assistance to less-developed countries. It proposes a small, informal meeting of ministers, during the September IBRD conference, to review foreign aid programs. Our representatives will emphasize the necessity of expanding institutional arrangements to increase long-term lending to less-developed countries, and will encourage greater development assistance to countries with which the assisting countries have no political links. (Admin. Conf.)

State

3. Iraq

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

SN # 614 - 2 -

(3. cont)

State
contd)

... (S)

4. US-Iran

Defense

... (S)

(Carbon No. 1 ret'd by V. P. & destroyed 8/28/59)
sm

(Carbon No. 2 ret'd by [illegible])

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/30 /60

~~SECRET~~

✓

Carbon No. 4
(Our Copy)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 613

August 18, 1959

1. US-Afghanistan

I.CA

... (C)

2. Missiles

Defense

... (C)

Commerce

3. Regional Income. -- Commerce will announce on Monday that, despite the recession, personal income rose last year in all but 4 states. Per capita personal income averaged $2,057 nationally, $14 over the 1957 figure. Incomes in 6 Eastern and Western states, and in the District of Columbia, averaged more than $2,500. The largest regional advance

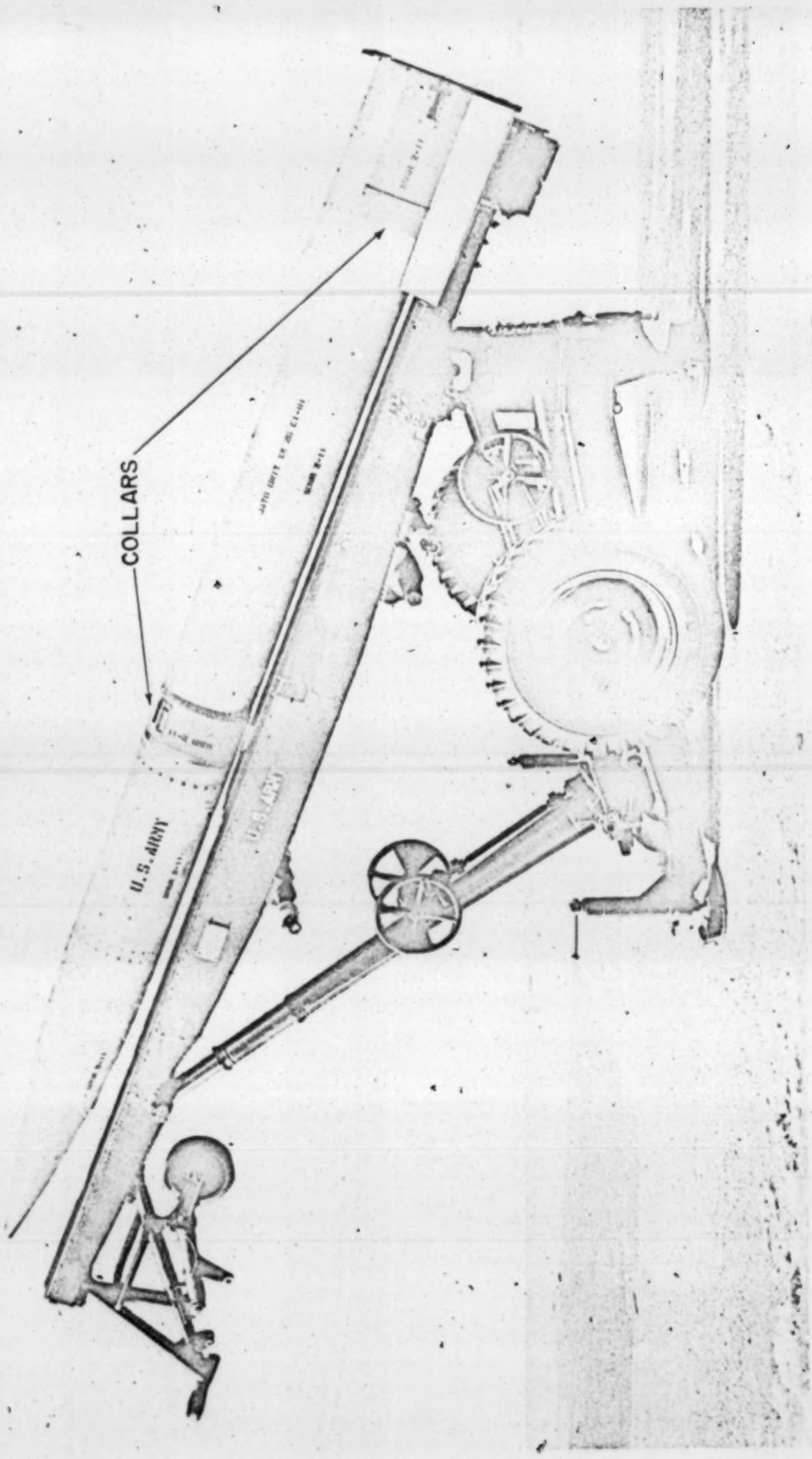
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

was in the Southeast. California led the states in total income gain, but North Dakota was first in percentage of increase. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Assistance Programs. -- HEW notes that public assistance caseloads declined in June, reflecting the improvement in the economy and seasonal factors. Recipients of the Federally-aided program for dependent children decreased for the first time since July 1957 and the June decline in old-age assistance was the largest in 8 years. But the largest reduction occurred in state and local general assistance, for which there were 9.1% fewer recipients in June than in May. (U)

5. Pension Building. -- GSA is considering the possibility of using the Pension Building, a post-Civil War landmark in the District of Columbia, as a War Archives Annex to the National Archives Building. Those who have frequently advocated retaining the structure, including veterans organizations, stress the exceptionally fine Civil War stone carvings on the building's frieze, and its historical value. (Admin. Conf.)

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY



318mm ROCKET, XM-51, MOUNTED ON XM34 LAUNCHER
(Phase II LITTLE JOHN System)

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

SecDef Cont. No. SD-681

(attachment & item #6 of DOD 8/17/59)

8/17/59 - 3:45 P

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry [illegible] of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
16
at the front of this folder

Carbon No. 4
(Our Copy)

SECRET

STAFF NOTES NO. 613

August 17, 1959

Commerce

1. The Economy. -- On Wednesday Commerce will announce that the second quarter GNP, at an adjusted annual rate of $484.5 billion, was up $14.5 billion from the first quarter. The annual rate of GNP has now increased by $53.5 billion, nearly 12.5%, from the recession's low point. The quarterly Real GNP (adjusted for price changes) is 10.5% above the recession low and 5% above the pre-recession peak. ....Second quarter personal consumption expenditures, and buildup of business inventories, reached record annual rates. Government purchases, however, increased only fractionally. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

2. Business Population. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that there were about 4.645 million US business concerns in mid-1959, almost 2% or 75,000 firms above a year ago. The seasonally adjusted second quarter increase in the number of firms considerably exceeded that of first quarter 1959 and was nearly double that of second quarter 1958. (Admin. Conf.).

NASA
unclass
Naimes
12/1/76

3. Soviet Space Research. -- NASA comments that the discovery by the Soviets (recently publicized in Pravda) of a magnetic ring current around the earth is the first indication that the USSR is aspiring to establish a lead in space research to add to its lead in rocket technology. The ring was detected 20,000 km from the center of the earth by a magnetometer in the cosmic rocket "Mechta" and corresponds to a total magnetic field effect of 700 gammas. (~~Admin. Conf.~~)

4. Space

Defense

~~SECRET~~

SN #613 Page 2

(4. cont.)

(Defense: Cont'd.)

... (S) —

... (C)

5. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

6. Missiles

Defense

... (C)

(Carbon no. 1 ret'd by V.P. & destroyed 8/28/59)

(Carbon no. 3 ret'd by Q. & destroyed [illegible])

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/~~20~~/60

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 612

August 15, 1959

1. Missiles

Defense

...(S)

aec

2. Nuclear Ships. -- AEC notes that EURATOM has set up a 5-year research program to provide coordination and advice to member states on nuclear propelled ships, but does not expect to construct such a vessel itself. At EURATOM's invitation, 30 representatives of national laboratories and industrial groups from Belgium, France, Germany, Italy and the Netherlands met in Brussels to discuss their plans and develop a coordinated program for the future. (U)

Nasa
unclass
Maines
12/1/76

3. JUNO II. -- NASA reports that the inflatable 12 foot sphere launched at the Atlantic Missile Range yesterday at 2030 EDT by a JUNO II 3-stage rocket vehicle apparently failed to go into orbit. Preliminary data indicates that the first JUPITER stage worked satisfactorily but after separation of the JUPITER guidance compartment, the attitude control system erred, pointing the cluster downward and to the left. Thus, although the second and third stages fired, the satellite is presumed to have burned up in the atmosphere. The point of final destruction has not yet been determined and the causes of failure are still under study. (~~Admin. Conf.~~)

Carbon No. 3 ret'd by R. + destroyed 9/23/59

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/31/60

SECRET

Carbon No. 1 ret'd by V.P. + destroyed 8/28/59 (sm)

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 4

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 611

August 15, 1959

aec

1. **Atomic Energy Labor Dispute.** -- AEC reports that the labor agreement between Monsanto Chemical Co., which operates under contract the Mound Laboratory at Dayton, Ohio, and the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union expired recently. However, work continues because the agreement has been extended indefinitely, subject to cancellation by either party on 12 hours notice. Daily negotiations are taking place, with representatives of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service occasionally participating. (U)

Treasury + DLF

2. **International Finance.** -- NAC concurs in Eximbank credits of $6 million to a French airlines and $16 million to the government of the Union of South Africa for jet aircraft and equipment, and $9.1 million to the UAR government for purchase in the US of diesel locomotives and equipment; an IBRD loan of $2.5 million for a diesel power plant in Pakistan; and the setting by IMF of an initial par value of $2.80 per Libyan pound. ... DLF has approved a loan of $10 million to a private development bank in Pakistan. ... Treasury has held a background briefing for the press on the NAC report submitted to Congress on a proposed International Development Association. The report will be released August 16. (Admin. Conf.)

W.H — Aurand

3. **Flood Aid for Taiwan.** -- Captain Aurand reports that the amphibious assault ship USS THETIS BAY was ordered recently from Hong Kong to Taiwan, where recent floods have left thousands homeless. The ship's 21 large helicopters, supplementing 3 already operating from Taichung airfield, will provide aid to the flood victims. (U)

Defense — 4. India

~~SECRET~~

✓

~~SECRET~~

Sup. to SN # 611

Defense (cont'd)

(4. cont.)

... (S)

Carbon no. 1 not sent to V.P. & destroyed on 8/18/59 Sm.

(Carbon No. 3 rec'd by D. & destroyed 9/23/59)

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/30 /60

~~SECRET~~

Administratively
Confidential

four

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

b

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 610

August 14, 1959

1. Brazil's Economy. -- Esso Standard Do Brasil (Esso) will negotiate with the Brazilian Government on their request for credit on oil deliveries. In return, Esso hopes to obtain concessions including particularly the right to import fuel oil, a right Petrobras (Brazil's national oil agency) took over last year. State has told Esso that our Government will not take a position on these negotiations and that the company must obtain any agreement through its own efforts. State's advice is consistent with that given other US oil companies requested by Brazil for 18 months credit on deliveries. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Atom Plant Labor Strike. -- In July the International Association of Machinists established a picket line at the ACF Industries plant at Albuquerque, New Mexico, which produces weapons under contract to the AEC. The Atomic Energy Labor-Management Relations Panel notified the parties that it would assume jurisdiction and requested that work be resumed as soon as possible. The company accepted but the union rejected Panel intervention. The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service is now negotiating with the parties. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Radio Frequencies. -- Defense has agreed with FAA that the 132-135 Mc/s band will be reallocated to Air Traffic Control, first recognizing the needs of FAA and then those of the military services. The 135-136 Mc/s band will be allocated for earth-space and space services. The two space services will be protected from the other services (fixed, mobile, and radiopositioning) operating in the band. ... OCDM will issue a program and procedure for changes in allocating the 132-136 Mc/s band. FAA, in consultation with Defense will develop and publish its criteria by September 30 for use of the band, and will have an Air Traffic Control frequency deployment plan by November 30. The military services will act on or before July 1, 1960, to protect Air Traffic Control from interference. (U)

Administratively
Confidential

4. Youth Fitness. -- Interior reports that the President's Council on Youth Fitness and the President's Citizens Advisory Committee on the Fitness of American Youth will meet at the Air Force Academy from September 13 through 15. The Council includes Secretaries Seaton (Chairman), Benson, Flemming, McElroy, Mitchell, and Mueller, and HHFA Administrator Mason. The Council will seek advice from the Committee on improving the overall fitness of American youth. (U)

5. Ducks. -- Interior will announce soon the most restrictive hunting rules for wild ducks since 1947. There will be drastic curtailments in seasons, shooting hours and possession limits. Weather and habitat conditions on northern breeding grounds have reduced the duck population greatly and substantial cuts on all except the Pacific flyways are required to preserve an adequate breeding stock. (Admin. Conf.)

Carbon No. 4
(Our Copy)

~~SECRET~~

STAFF NOTES NO. 611

August 14, 1959

Commerce

1. **Personal Income.** -- Commerce will announce Monday that personal income in July was at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $384 billion, about the same as in June. Total wage and salary disbursements were down $.5 billion at an annual rate. Wages and salaries in other than manufacturing moved up enough to offset most of the decline in the strike-affected industries. ... Although unemployment compensation payments have declined in recent months, total transfer payments have remained steady because of legislation granting increased benefits to railroad employees. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

Defense 3. Missiles

... (C)

Carbon No. 1 not sent to V. P. & destroyed on 8/18/59 Sm

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/20/60

~~SECRET~~

Carbon no. 3 [illegible]

gust 1959 (2)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
21. Staff Notes No. 610 (2-pgs)		8/13/59	A
22. Special Staff Note (1-pg)		8/13/59	A
23. Special Staff Note (1-pg)		8/13/59	A
24. Special Staff Note (1-pg)		8/12/59	A
25. Staff Notes No. 609 (2-pgs)		8/12/59	A
26. Special Staff Notes (1-pg)		8/10/59	A
27. Staff Notes No. 608 (2-pgs)		8/10/59	A
28. Supplement to Staff Notes No. 605 (2-pgs)		8/7/59	A
29. Staff Notes No. 606 (2-pgs)		8/7/59	A
30. Staff Notes No. 605 (2-pgs)		8/6/59	A
31. Special Staff Note (1-pg)		8/5/59	A
32. Special Staff Note (1-pg)		8/5/59	A
33. Staff Notes No. 604 (2-pgs)		8/5/59	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 44
Folder: Toner Notes August 1959 (2)

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
34. Staff	Notes No. 603 (2 pp)	8/4/59	A
35. Special	Staff Note (2 pp)	8/4/59	A
36. Special	Staff Note (2 pp)	8/4/59	A
37. Staff	Notes No. 602 (2 pp) portions exempted NR 81-180 #23	8/3/59	A
38. Staff	Notes No. 601 (2 pp)	8/1/59	A

FILE LOCATION
Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 44
Folder: Toner Notes August 1959 (2)

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

When the White House Staff Notes were created, each paragraph was marked separately with its classification. The following markings were used to distinguish the classification of each paragraph: (U) - Unclassified; (Admin. Conf.) - Administratively Confidential; (C) - Confidential; (S) - Secret; (TS) - Top Secret; (TS-RD) - Top Secret-Restricted Data. Those marked U and Admin. Conf. have been opened for research. The remaining classified paragraphs have been deleted, but may be requested for classification review under the mandatory review provisions of Executive Order 12065.

SECRET

Carbon No. 4
(Our Copy)

STAFF NOTES NO. 610

August 13, 1959

1. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

2. Sounding Rocket. -- On August 17 at morning twilight (0515 EDT) NASA will fire from Wallops Station, Virginia, the first in a series of NIKE-ASP research rockets. (If the skies are not clear, the firing will take place in the first suitable evening or morning twilight.) The rocket will emit a sodium cloud that will be visible for 10 minutes over a large area of the Eastern Seaboard from New York City to Charleston, South Carolina. By tracking the sodium cloud, and the 100 mile long sodium vapor trail which will start at an altitude of 40 miles, scientists hope to determine wind velocities and directions, and diffusion in the upper atmosphere. (~~Admin. Conf.~~)

NASA
Unclassified
Maines
12/1/76

3. Forces in Germany. -- A supplement to the NATO Status of Forces Agreement was signed recently by Germany, Belgium, Canada, France, The Netherlands, the UK and the US. We are satisfied with the new Supplementary Agreement which will replace the Bonn Forces Convention in effect since May 1955. ...Our forces will continue to occupy German Federal and State property free of charge, saving annually an estimated $240 million in rent, and we will have satisfactory authority in operational and security matters. Our forces and their members will enjoy broad immunity from taxation and customs. The agreement provides automatic waiver of the German right to exercise jurisdiction (normally vested in the State Courts), with the proviso that the Federal Republic may recapture jurisdiction in cases involving "major interests of German administration of justice". The recapturing right is subject

Defense

SECRET

✓

to diplomatic review, after which German Federal authorities will make the ultimate decision. Additional "fair trial" provisions are included. ... The agreement will become effective upon formal ratification of the participants; probably by summer of 1960. (U)

4. Steel Strike. -- Commerce notes that the main impact of the steel strike continues to be on coal, iron ore and freight traffic. Since the strike began, coal output has been down nearly 20%, ore production in the Mesabi area down 90%, and total carloadings down 25% from the June rate. ... Steel mill operations this week again are scheduled at 11% to 12% of total capacity. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Dividends. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that corporations issuing public reports paid $853 million in cash dividends in July, compared with $807 million last July. Most of the 6% increase over the year occurred in the communications, finance and electrical utilities industries. Total payments for the first seven months of 1959 were $6,862 million, or 3-1/2% over the same period in 1958. (Admin. Conf.)

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
~~30-31~~ at the front of this folder
22-24

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Carbon No. 4
(Our Copy)

STAFF NOTES NO. 609

August 12, 1959

USIA

1. **Eisenhower-Khrushchev.** -- USIA reports that the world press seems clearly satisfied with the forthcoming exchange of visits and sees prospects for a major change in the international climate. The Red Chinese commented in the usual cold war fashion but other communist media thought the exchange would promote relaxation of tensions. . . . The Western European press considered this to be the year's leading news story, welcomed the temporary "putting on ice" of the Berlin crisis and our seizure of Western Alliance leadership, hoped the visits would lead to a productive summit conference, and emphasized that there would be only unofficial talks, not negotiations. But the press was uneasy that perhaps Khrushchev made a relative gain by obtaining his objective of bilateral talks, that he might induce the President to engage in negotiations rather than talks, and that the exchange might weaken Western defenses. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Youth Festival

USIA

... (C)

State 3. US-EURATOM

✓

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SN #609 Page 2

State (contd) (3. Cont.)

... (C)

4. Algeria-Tunisia

State

... (C)

Defense

5. Military Assistance Program (MAP). -- Last week representatives from Defense, the Joint Staff, and the Military Services discussed with CINCEUR, CINCPAC and CINCARIB the Draper Committee recommendations on MAP organization and administration. They presented a concept for implementing these recommendations, obtained Unified Commands' comments and considered early application of the concept to MAP. ... The concept includes decentralization of military assistance planning and programming to the Unified Commands, development of long range plans and programs, and carrying out the Committee's recommendations as soon as possible. (U)

Carbon No. 1 ret'd by V. P. & destroyed 8/28/59 sm
(Carbon No. 3 ret'd by G. & destroyed 9/25/59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/20/60

✓

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 26 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

Administratively
Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE NOTE

August 8, 1959

From AEC:

JCAE Hearings. -- JCAE Senators held a perfunctory hearing on the morning of August 6 on the nomination of Dr. John H. Williams to be an AEC Commissioner. No opposition was expressed and the Joint Committee later that day reported the nomination to the Senate where there should be quick confirmation. ... The JCAE, and invited members of AEC, on the afternoon of August 6 heard a 2 hour report from Admiral Rickover on his trip to the USSR.

Administratively
Confidential

Administratively
Confidential

52

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 607

August 8, 1959

1. Government-Private Business. -- Implementing an approved Cabinet Paper, Budget will issue in a few days the third Bulletin in a series to help agencies carry out the policy of reducing Government competition with business. After an evaluation which will emphasize the most significant Government commercial and industrial activities, agencies will start to curtail or end enterprises where appropriate. Proposed new activities will also be reviewed. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Civil Defense. -- Governor Hoegh reports that the recent Governors' Conference in San Juan made a record contribution to civil defense. He particularly commends the report of the Special Committee on Civil Defense which supports the principles of the National Plan for Civil Defense and Defense Mobilization and the Administration's National Shelter Policy. The report recommends that: (1) the states start education campaigns on fallout, the practicality of achieving protection, and the importance of actions by the citizenry to guard against nuclear blackmail and increase prospects for peace; (2) Federal, state and local officials help and encourage the people to prepare now to survive nuclear attack, and the Governors' Conference Committee on Civil Defense meet soon with the President and other Federal legislative, military and executive representatives to review the nuclear threat and the protective actions that can be taken cooperatively by Federal, state and local governments; (3) the states evaluate all state owned or operated facilities as possible fallout shelters and determine how to make them adequate shelters; and (4) the states develop protected sites to continue state government during and after nuclear attack. ... The Committee on Civil Defense also telegraphed the House Appropriations Committee to urge support for the pending Federal appropriations to match state and local civil defense appropriations. (Admin. Conf.)

3. GI Loans (Ref: SN #594). -- The VA reports that the number of appraisal requests for its guaranteed home loans does not

Administratively
Confidential

Administratively
Confidential

appear to have been materially altered in July by the increase to 5 1/4% in the interest rate on these loans. In FY 1959 there were about 375,000 appraisal requests and the VA anticipates 600,000 requests in FY 1960. (Admin. Conf.)

Administratively
Confidential

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 608

August 10, 1959

USIA ([illegible] DSF [illegible])

1. UP-Poland

... (C)

W.H. – [illegible]

2. Khrushchev's Visit

... (C)

3. Cuba

... (C)

4. **Employment.** -- Labor will announce tomorrow that total employment in July rose 250,000 to an all-time high of 67.6

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

million, 2.4 million above July 1958. ... Unemployment fell by 238,000 to 3.7 million because many students found jobs. Long term unemployment dropped to 800,000, half that of a year ago. ... Total nonfarm employment reached a record high for the month of July, but employment in goods producing industries lagged behind pre-recession levels. ... Seasonal factors and the steel strike cut hours and earnings slightly, but the average manufacturing work week remained about 40-1/2 hours and factory workers' earnings were still over $90 per week, $6.50 above last July. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Federal Land Use. -- Interior reports that it and Army soon will announce a clarification of their joint land purchase policy to ensure that the recreation and fish and wildlife potential inherent in construction of Federal reservoirs can be more fully exploited. These procedures (implementing the supplement to the Reservoir Land Acquisition Policy which was recently approved by the President) are believed to be in accord with the spirit of the National Outdoor Recreational Resources Review Act of 1958 and amendments to the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act supported by the Administration. (Admin. Conf.)

Carbon No. 4
Our Cpy.

[illegible]
[illegible]

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 605

August 7, 1959

ICA

1. Iran. -- ICA notes that our Mission in Iran believes that adapting private enterprise programs to conditions in Iran should not be particularly difficult. The major problem has not been lack of private capital, but absence of appropriate institutions for mobilizing and channeling capital into productive enterprises. The new Industrial Development Bank of Iran will help overcome this problem, and the USOM believes that the Straus Report, which it heartily commends, points the way to further progress. (U)

Treasury

2. International Finance. -- NAC concurs in Eximbank credits to Mexico of $7.2 million for highway maintenance equipment and $3.7 million for purchase in the US of grain storage units and equipment. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Aircraft

Defense

... (C)

Defense

4. Military Procurement. -- Defense recently advised its Military Departments that Air Force will be given the Single Department Procurement Assignment for common electron tubes. The plan, which should be operating by March 31, 1960, will save substantially in procurement costs and is in line with a Defense objective of integrating logistic activities. (U)

Defense

5. Service Messes. -- Army plans to have civilian contractors perform kitchen police in its messes, to include table service but not other mess functions. Before using civilians, local commanders must consider availability of funds, the unit's

[illegible]
~~Confidential~~

[redacted]

~~Confidential~~

mission (it should remain self-sufficient) and possible savings in military manpower, and ensure that government employees are not displaced. Navy and Marine Corps constantly need rotation billets in the US as relief from duty afloat or overseas and, therefore, do not use or plan to use contract services. Preparation and serving of food, as well as the more menial kitchen duties, are performed by contractors at 14 Air Force bases here, and at some overseas. Air Force is considering the adoption of Army's plan. (U)

[redacted]

~~Confidential~~

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 606

August 7, 1959

NASA
Unclassified
Maine
12/1/76

1. **EXPLORER VI.** -- NASA tentatively estimates that the THOR-ABLE III missile satellite shot into orbit today at 1023 EDT has an apogee of 25,000 and a perigee of about 150 statute miles. The inclination of the orbit is 48° and the period is approximately 12-1/2 hours. Its life should be more than a year. (~~Admin. Conf~~.)

2. Missiles

Defense

... (C)

Defense

3. X-15. -- (Ref: SN # 598) Because of damage resulting from an explosion of the main engine hydrogen peroxide tank during ground operation of the X-15 on July 30, the first powered flight has been postponed until after August 20. (U)

4. PSAC

W.H. -
Status -
Security

~~SECRET~~

SN # 606

W.N. – Kistiakowsky (cont'd)

(4. cont.)

... (S)

(Carbon no. 1 ret'd by V.P. + destroyed 8/20/59 sm)

Carbon no. 3 ret'd. by D. + destroyed 9/23/59)

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/22/60

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 3
(our copy)

STAFF NOTES NO. 605

August 6, 1959

1. US-USSR

State

... (S)

2. Common Market

State

... (C)

3. **US-UAR.** -- ICA has agreed to assist the UAR in civil aviation, and has approved $170,000 in Technical Cooperation funds for project costs in FY 1960. The aid will serve our interests by improving international air carrier navigation safety, fostering further Western orientation in the UAR Civil Air Department and assuring that it will support our air navigation techniques and equipment in the International Civil Aviation Organization, and preventing Soviet penetration of this sensitive area of the UAR government. (Admin. Conf.)

ICA

4. US-Guinea

ICA

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

SN # 605 - 2 -

(4. cont.)

... (C)

5. Missiles

Defense

... (C)

Commerce

6. **Steel Strike. -- Commerce notes that the impact of the steel strike on other industries is still primarily limited to coal and iron ore production and freight traffic. Steel production this week is scheduled at 11.7% of capacity, a small decrease of 1.3% from last week. (Admin. Conf.)**

(No Carbon Made for V.P.)

(Carbon no. 2 rec'd by B. + destroyed 9/22/59)

Copy # 1 destroyed 12/30/60

~~SECRET~~

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry [redacted] of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

31-32

**Administratively
Confidential**

D-2

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 603

August 5, 1959

1. Strikes. -- Labor will announce an estimate tomorrow that the number of new strikes for January-June was up significantly over 1958, but lower than for most postwar years. The number of workers involved was 15% above 1958. About 1,875 strikes began in the period, idling 775,000 workers and aggregating slightly less than one-fourth of 1 percent of total working time. (Admin. Conf.)

2. NATO. -- At our recommendation the North Atlantic Council in April 1958 established a NATO Maintenance Supply Services System. Defense reports that we have now offered to the System's Operating Agency facilities at USAF Station, Chateauroux, France to establish a common NATO Supply Center. (We will be reimbursed.) We have also proposed that a MAP Inventory Control Point be activated there to support non-US NATO missiles which will be absorbed in the common NATO Supply Center. Initially logistic support management would be confined to 5 aircraft weapons systems selected by the Agency but may be extended to other aircraft and material categories. ...In July the Directors approved the Supply Center concept in principle, with French reservations including insistence on a French Commander as soon as the Center comes under NATO Management. We are taking the lead in negotiations between NATO, France and the US on establishment and operation of the Center. (U)

3. International Finance. -- The NAC concurs in Eximbank Cooley Amendment local currency loans of about $100,000 and $1.1 million respectively for feed processing and paper manufacture in Israel, about $1 million for construction of homes for low income workers in Peru, and about $85,000 for a dairy in Taiwan; Eximbank credits of $4.75 million and $3.2 million for US equipment and services for hotels in Iran and Lebanon, respectively, and $5.5 million (under a September 1958, $37.5 million line of credit) for US machinery and equipment for lignite mines in Turkey; and International Finance Corporation investments of $1 million to establish a cement plant in Chile, and $1 million for a food plant in Columbia. (Admin. Conf.)

**Administratively
Confidential**

Administratively
Confidential

4. Shipyards. -- Commerce reports that after public advertisement, the Maritime Administration accepted the quotation of the Willamette Iron and Steel Company on the National Defense Reserve Shipyard at Richmond, California. This is one of the two such yards left under the Maritime Administration after the sale of the yards at Vancouver, Washington and Alameda, California. The lease proposal, which has been tendered but not yet signed, is for 7 years, provides $200,000 per year to the Government plus insurance costs, and the property is to be maintained by the lessee. The land and facilities are to be used for ship construction, repair, conversion and scrapping. (Admin. Conf.)

Administratively
Confidential

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 3
(our copy)

STAFF NOTES NO. 604

August 5, 1959

1. Eisenhower-Khrushchev

USIA

...(C)

2. India

ICA

...(S)

3. US-Morocco

~~SECRET~~

SN # 604 ~~SECRET~~

-2-

(3. cont'd)

Defense (cont'd)

... (S)

4. US-Tunisia

Defense

... (S)

[illegible]

5. **The Economy.** -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that the total seasonally adjusted book value of manufacturing and trade inventories at the end of June was $800 million higher than in May. The entire second quarter increase was $2.5 billion, compared with $1.5 billion in the first quarter. The aggregate value of the inventories for the first six months of 1959 was $89 billion, about $3 billion higher than at mid-year 1958. ... Adjusted factory sales in June were about 2% higher than in May but retail and wholesale sales showed little change. (Admin. Conf.)

(No carbon made for V.P.)

Copy # 2 destroyed ~~SECRET~~
[illegible] 2/ /60

(Color) No. 2 sent to [illegible] D. + destroyed [illegible] 1/22/[illegible]

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 3
(our copy)

STAFF NOTES NO. 603

August 4, 1959

1. Batista

State

... (C)

2. Soviet Bloc

W.H. -
[illegible]
FEP [illegible]

... (S)

~~SECRET~~

SN # 603 ~~SECRET~~

Defense 3. Philippines

... (C)

Defense 4. Missiles

... (S)

Defense 5. Missiles

... (C)

(No carbon made for V. P.)

Copy # 1 destroyed
12/ 20 /60

Copy #2 destroyed
12/ 21 /60

~~[illegible]~~

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
35-36 at the front of this folder

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE NOTE

August 1, 1959

From AEC:

Confirmation Hearing. -- The AEC was advised July 30 by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy that the Senators on the Committee contemplate an open hearing August 6, on the nomination of Dr. John H. Williams to fill the unexpired term of Dr. Willard F. Libby as an AEC Commissioner. (U)

~~SECRET~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 602

August 3, 1959

1. Manganese. -- Governor Hoegh reports that OCDM has advised the many Congressmen who have requested extension that there is no adequate justification for continuing the domestic manganese carlot purchase program. Government inventories are well in excess of the current 3-year maximum stockpile objective and are sufficient for all foreseeable mobilization needs. The program started in 1952 for purchase of one or more carload lots from small producers and was amended in July 1956 to continue until 28 million long dry ton units had been bought, or until January 1, 1961, whichever came first. The requisite units will be delivered by this August 5 and GSA has announced that the program will be ended on that date. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Indian Wheat Study. -- The Agriculture technical team found some evidence, but no proof, that several Indian deaths may have been caused by eating unleavened white bread made from PL 480 wheat containing poisonous corn cockle seeds. The team found no Jimson weed seed, which the Indians fear superstitiously, in US wheat. A sampling program is being initiated under Agriculture's direction at several Indian ports to determine what needs to be done to eliminate the problems of quality, grade, etc. that have arisen in wheat shipments to India and other Far Eastern countries. We believe that Indian officials, who are cooperating fully, recognize our desire and efforts to ship quality wheat. (Admin. Conf.)

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 81-180 #23
By DJH Date 7/16/81

~~SECRET~~

. PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (a)
DOD Letter 7/1/81
NLE Date 7/15/81

~~SECRET~~

……

4. Ethiopia. -- Our Country Team is disturbed by the degree to which Haile Selassie's acceptance of Soviet aid, including a 400 million ruble long-term credit and gifts of a secondary school, medical equipment and a personal airplane, may open his country to Soviet penetration. The Ethiopians' pathologic dissatisfaction with our position on the Somali question may explain the timing, but probably their objectives of obtaining African leadership, greater security based on a more neutral position in the cold war, and the Emperor's impatience with the pace of Ethiopia's economic development and belief that he can "control the Soviets" are involved. Our Team believes that we should not take any immediate steps to modify our aid programs and cannot recommend any substantial increase in our military program, particularly because its justification is primarily political. However, considering the emphasis in the USSR-Ethiopian agreement on increased cultural relations, the Team will make recommendations for strengthening our USIS. (S)

5. US-Ecuador. -- ICA notes that plans for an Ecuadorian internal security program to counter possible Communist efforts to disrupt next winter's Inter-American Conference are well advanced, and an overall scheme should be completed shortly. Ecuadorian military and civilian personnel will be trained in Panama and US experts from CINCARIB are already in Quito. Discussions with Ecuador on training and equipping of the civil police, exchange of intelligence, and control of international movements will soon take place. (S)

6. Tariff. -- Clarence Randall notes that it is now time to prepare for the 1960 tariff negotiations pursuant to the President's new authority under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. He has established an Assistant Secretary level interdepartmental committee chaired by Thomas Mann of State, to ensure that the US enters the negotiations determined to exercise sound leadership toward broad reciprocal reductions of trade barriers. The committee will make preparatory recommendations to the CFEP. When the frame of reference is established, the actual work will be carried forward by the Trade Agreements Committee, and their working determinations will be reviewed by the Trade Policy Committee. (Admin. Conf.)

SECRET

~~TOP SECRET~~

Carbon No. 3
(our copy)

STAFF NOTES NO. 601

August 1, 1959

Defense 1. US-Canada

... (TS)

State 2. Israel

... (C)

ICA 3. US-Guinea

... (C)

~~TOP SECRET~~

[illegible] of ____ pages
[illegible] ____ of ____ copies.
Page ____ of ____ pages.

~~TOP SECRET~~

SN # 601

4. US-Philippines

State

... (S)

Agriculture

5. Aid to Hog Producers. -- Secretary Benson plans to announce Monday that pork products including lard will be offered for export under P. L. 480, Title I, and that 16 million pounds of frozen ground pork will be purchased for the National School Lunch Program. He will call for orderly marketing of hogs and urge the industry to share savings due to higher volume with producers and consumers. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

6. The Economy. -- Commerce will announce Monday that manufacturers' sales in June were $32 billion, $6 billion above June 1958 and a seasonally adjusted 2% above this May. Both durable and non-durable goods shared in the increase. ... New orders, paced by durable goods, rose 2% in June, 20% higher than a year before. Unfilled orders declined slightly because of record shipments but exceeded those of the previous June. ... Adjusted inventory book value continued to rise in June, well above last year, and the inventory-sales ratio remained below that of 1958. (Admin. Conf.)

OCDM

7. Fluorspar. -- On the advice of Commerce, Interior and other interested Departments, and after a review of all the evidence, Governor Hoegh proposes to announce in a few days that he is denying the petition of the American Fluorspar Producers' Association to impose new import restrictions. He believes that fluorspar is not being imported into the US in such quantity or under such circumstances as to threaten to impair the national security. (Admin. Conf.)

This document consists of 2 pages
Copy # 4 of 4 copies.
Page # 2 of 2 pages.

(No Carbon made for V. P.)

~~TOP SECRET~~

(Carbon no. 1, (Copy #2) + Carbon no. 2 (cy # 3) destroyed [illegible] 12/13/60 [illegible]